

# 15<sup>COLLECTION</sup>

AGAINST GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE.  
DOCUMENTS



## V ANNUAL REPORT BY THE NATIONAL OBSERVATORY ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN 2012



GOBIERNO  
DE ESPAÑA

MINISTERIO  
DE SANIDAD, SERVICIOS SOCIALES  
E IGUALDAD

**INTRODUCTION  
TO THE 5TH ANNUAL  
REPORT BY THE NATIONAL  
OBSERVATORY ON VIOLENCE  
AGAINST WOMEN**



© Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad  
Centro de Publicaciones.  
Pº del Prado, nº 18. 28014 MADRID

NIPO Papel: 680-13-049-0

Correo electrónico: [publicaciones@msssi.es](mailto:publicaciones@msssi.es)  
<http://www.publicacionesoficiales.boe.es>

Translation:  
Veritas Traducción y Comunicación, S.L.

## PRESENTATION

In 1869, John Stuart Mill published *The Subjection of Women*, an essay that became a key reference for the feminist movement of the time. Mill says of women, “They are so far in a position different from all other subject classes, that their masters require something more from them than actual service. Men do not want solely the obedience of women, they want their sentiments. All men, except the most brutish, desire to have, in the woman most nearly connected with them, not a forced slave but a willing one, not a slave merely, but a favourite. They have therefore put everything in practice to enslave their minds.”

Sadly, when it comes to violence against women, the English philosopher’s description of gender relations in the 19th century is just as applicable today. This Report by the National Observatory on Violence against Women — produced in partnership with national, regional and local authorities; women’s associations; non-governmental organisations; unions; and business associations — is intended as a further means of raising awareness about this form of slavery and, at the same time, as a means of highlighting the measures taken by Spanish society to eradicate it forever.

These Annual Reports draw on a firm conviction that data do not only perform a statistical function, but also serve to raise awareness. Greater information about and empirical knowledge of the issue allow society to comprehend its full extent, to define it and, therefore, to design actions to resolve it. Thus, the Reports published by the National Observatory provide one of this country’s key means of understanding the nature of abuse and the resources available to combat it. Moreover, the figures play an important part in raising awareness by reflecting the magnitude and frequency of this form of violence, bringing it to public attention and instigating a change in attitude and collective knowledge.

The 5th Annual Report by the National Observatory on Violence against Women presents the data collected on gender-based violence in 2011. In addition, it compiles these with the data collected in previous years to provide better and deeper understanding of the situation as regards gender-based violence in Spain in the period under review. The 5th Report was approved by the National Observatory in a plenary session held on 5 July 2013 following mandatory debate. The Council of Ministers was informed of the decision on 20 September prior to submission to Parliament.

As stipulated in Article 30 of Organic Law 1/2004, of 28 December, on measures to provide comprehensive protection against gender-based violence, the National Observatory is responsible for assessment, evaluation and institutional collaboration, as well as for production of reports, studies and proposed plans of action, related to gender-based violence. All of these tasks are supported by the various stakeholders committed to eradicating abuse. This participation reveals, on the one hand, the number of professionals working to combat abuse and, on the other, the importance of acting jointly to put a definitive end to this terrible form of violence that feeds on inequality.

In this joint effort to achieve a society free of gender-based violence, actions designed to raise awareness about the issue are essential.

In line with this, the Government Office for Gender-based Violence has defined ongoing improvement of knowledge about the issue and collection of exhaustive data as two of the policy areas of the 2013–2016 National Strategy to Eradicate Violence against Women. The issue of abuse and violence against women still contains several unknown factors. It is therefore essential to advance knowledge in this field in order to focus public policy and corresponding action correctly and effectively. Furthermore, in accordance with the principles of transparency, good government and access to information, the aim is to publicise extensively the data obtained to make knowledge about the issue widespread and to help focus public and private action. Designing effective public policy requires in-depth understanding of the issue and of the means available to resolve it.

Specifically, following the methodological notes, this 5th Report compiles and presents statistical data on fatal victims, formal complaints of gender-based violence, female victims receiving police assistance, judicial data on gender-based violence, data on the services provided by the Government Office for Gender-based Violence (the 016 helpline providing information and legal advice about gender-based violence, the ATENPRO helpline providing assistance and protection for victims of gender-based violence, electronic monitoring systems used to enforce restraining orders, and the helpline for children and adolescents at risk), number of offenders serving prison sentences, employment and contract data (subsidised contracts, substitution contracts, RAI labour-market-integration benefit, aid to change address, and financial aid established under Article 27 of Organic Law 1/2004), and temporary residence and work permits granted to foreign women.

To enhance data clarity and comprehension, two changes have been made to the National Observatory's Annual Report in relation to the previous edition.

The first modification has been made to the Report's structure which, until now, initially described events in the current year before assessing changes over the period under review. In this Report — given the stability of the data — and with the intention of avoiding reiteration, this year's data are compared directly against those of previous years.

The second modification has been inclusion of a new section in Chapter 4 (on judicial data on gender-based violence) referring to creation of public prosecutors exclusively responsible for cases of violence against women, an amendment deriving from the contributions made by the Public Prosecutor's Office of the Special Court for Violence against Women.

The Report therefore includes all the data available to the Government Office for Gender-based Violence. These data have been processed, analysed and disaggregated by autonomous community and province (including the autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla) in accordance with the principles of full transparency and rigorous knowledge management. It also includes the results of the annual opinion polls conducted on gender-based violence and media treatment of the issue. This latter aspect is given particular priority because of the media's fundamental role in shaping public understanding and awareness of the problem.

I would like to use these words of introduction to thank the many organisations, bodies and individuals that collaborate in compiling this information and without which it would not be possible to produce a Report of this calibre.

These data also help raise awareness about the full extent of the issue and contribute towards breaking the silence complicit in abuse.

Finally, these words serve to acknowledge the contribution made by all those individuals who, within both the public and private spheres, work to eradicate violence against women and achieve an equal society that upholds our fundamental rights.

Blanca Hernández Oliver  
*Government Delegate for Gender-based Violence*



# CONTENTS

<b>METHODOLOGICAL NOTES.....</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>1. FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE.</b>	
<b>1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011.....</b>	<b>47</b>
1.1. Fatal victims of gender-based violence .....	47
1.2. Fatal victims of gender-based violence by autonomous community and province. 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011.	52
1.3. Fatal victims of gender-based violence Age of fatal victims and aggressors.....	56
1.4. Fatal victims of gender-based violence Relationship between fatal victims and aggressors.....	60
1.5. Fatal victims of gender-based violence Number of children of fatal victims of gender-based violence. 2011. ....	62
1.6. Fatal victims of gender-based violence Nationality of fatal victims and aggressors. ....	63
1.7. Fatal victims of gender-based violence. Employment status of fatal victims and aggressors. 2011 .....	71
1.8. Fatal victims of gender-based violence. Formal complaints. 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2011.....	71
1.9. Fatal victims of gender-based violence Institutional protection. 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2011.....	76
1.10. Fatal victims of gender-based violence Suicide of aggressors. 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011.....	78
1.11. Fatal victims of gender-based violence and aggressors, by year, nationality and age group. 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011.....	81
1.12. Fatal victims of gender-based violence and their aggressors, by size of place of residence. 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011.....	85
1.13. Conclusions on section.....	87
<b>2. FORMAL COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE.</b>	
<b>1 January 2007 to 31 December 2011.....</b>	<b>93</b>
2.1. Formal complaints of gender-based violence.....	93

2.2. Formal complaints of gender-based violence by origin.....	96
2.3. Formal complaints of gender-based violence, by autonomous community and province.....	99
2.4. Formal complaints of gender-based violence, by autonomous community, province and origin of complaint. ....	104
<b>3. FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECEIVING ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE.</b>	
<b>December 2010 to 31 December 2011.....</b>	<b>119</b>
3.1. Change in numbers of victims of gender-based violence receiving active police assistance 31 December 2010 to 31 December 2011.....	119
3.2. Female victims of gender-based violence receiving active police assistance, by risk assessment. 31 December 2011.....	124
3.3. Female victims of gender-based violence receiving active police assistance, by autonomous community and province. 31 December 2011.. ..	126
3.3.1. Female victims of gender-based violence receiving active police protection, by autonomous community, province and level of appreciable risk. 31 December 2011.....	128
<b>4. JUDICIAL DATA ON GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE.</b>	
<b>31 December 2011.....</b>	<b>139</b>
4.1. Courts authorised to deal with cases of violence against women .....	139
4.2. Specialisation in gender-based violence in other courts: criminal courts and criminal courtrooms of provincial courts. Breakdown by autonomous community. ....	144
4.3. Legal aid.....	145
4.4. Comprehensive Forensic Assessment Units.....	146
4.5. Victims of gender-based violence under protection order assisted by Victim Support Offices, by autonomous community. 2011....	149
4.6. Creation of posts of public prosecutor exclusively responsible for cases of violence against women.....	151
<b>5. 016 – HELPLINE PROVIDING INFORMATION AND LEGAL ADVICE ON GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE.</b>	
<b>3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.....</b>	<b>155</b>

5.1. Calls made to the 016 helpline relating to gender-based violence. Trends. ....	155
5.2. Calls made to the 016 helpline, by autonomous community and province. 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.....	160
5.3. Calls made to the 016 helpline by size of place of residence. 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.....	165
5.4. Users of the 016 helpline. 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.....	166
5.4.1. Socio-demographic characteristics of female users and their aggressors. 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.....	167
5.4.1.1. Age of female callers and their aggressors. 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011. ....	167
5.4.1.2. Marital status of female users.....	169
5.4.1.3. Number of children of female users.....	170
5.4.1.4. Nationality of victims and aggressors.....	171
5.4.1.5. Employment status of female users. ....	176
5.4.1.6. Length of relationship between victims and aggressors. ....	178
5.4.1.7 Type of abuse reported.....	180
5.4.1.8 Start of abuse. ....	181
5.4.2. Relatives and friends of female victims of gender-based violence calling the 016 helpline. ....	182
5.6. Malicious calls. 6 march 2008 to 31 December 2011. ....	186

## **6. HELPLINE FOR CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS AT RISK.**

### **January to December 2011..... 193**

6.1. Calls received concerning minors affected by gender-based violence. 2011. ....	195
6.1.1. Age of minors affected by gender-based violence. 2011. ....	195
6.1.2. Length and frequency of abuse. 2011.....	196
6.1.3. Identification of aggressors.....	196
6.1.4. Type of guidance provided by the helpline. 2011. ....	197
6.2. Calls to the helpline for children and adolescents at risk regarding minors affected by gender-based violence. 2011...	197
6.2.1. Socio-demographic characteristics of minors affected by gender-based violence. 2011.....	198
6.2.2. Length and frequency of abuse. 2011. ....	199

6.2.3. Identification of aggressors.....	200
6.2.4. Type of guidance provided by the helpline. 2011. ....	200
<b>7. FEMALE USERS OF THE ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION HELPLINE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (ATENPRO).</b>	
<b>December 2005 to December 2011.....</b>	<b>201</b>
7.1. Female users of the assistance and protection helpline for victims of gender-based violence. 2011. ....	201
7.2. Changes in numbers of registrations, de-registrations and current female users of the assistance and protection helpline for victims of gender-based violence. December 2005 to December 2011 .....	203
7.3. Female users of the assistance and protection helpline for victims of gender-based violence, by autonomous community and province. December 2005 to December 2011.....	204
7.4. Socio-demographic characteristics of female users of the assistance and protection helpline for victims of gender-based violence (ATENPRO), and of their aggressors. December 2005 to December 2011.....	207
7.4.1. Types of relationship between victims and aggressors. Registered female users as at 31 December 2011. ....	207
7.4.2. Age of victims and aggressors. Registered female users as at 31 December 2011. ....	209
7.4.3. Nationality of victims and aggressors. 31 December 2011.....	212
7.4.4. Size of victims' place of residence. Registered female users as at 31 December 2011. ....	214
7.5. Socio-demographic characteristics of female users of ATENPRO, and of their aggressors. December 2005 to December 2011.....	215
7.5.1. Age of victims and aggressors. December 2005 to December 2011.....	215
7.5.2. Nationality of victims and aggressors. December 2005 to December 2011.....	217

**8. SUBSIDISED EMPLOYMENT CONTRACTS FOR FEMALE VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE (1 January 2005 to 31 December 2011) AND SUBSTITUTION CONTRACTS FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE. (1 January 2005 to 31 December 2011) ..... 223**

8.1. Subsidised employment contracts and substitution contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2011.....	223
8.2. Changes in numbers of subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence	
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011.....	224
8.2.1. Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence, by age group.	
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011. ....	226
8.2.2. Nationality of female victims of violence on subsidised employment contracts.	
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011. ....	227
8.2.3. Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence, by employee level of education	
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011. ....	228
8.2.4. Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence, by company size.	
1 January 2003 to 31.. ....	228
8.2.5. Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence, by company sector. 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011. December 2011.....	230
8.2.6. Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence, by employee occupation.	
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011.. ....	231
8.2.7. Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence, by autonomous community and province.	
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011. ....	231
8.2.8. Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence, by autonomous community, province and nationality. 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011. ....	232
8.3. Substitution contracts for employed female victims of gender-based violence. 1 January 2005 to 31 December 2011.....	233

**9. FEMALE VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE RECEIVING LABOUR-MARKET-INTEGRATION BENEFIT. 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2011..... 241**

9.1. Female victims of violence receiving labour-market-integration benefit. 2011. ....	241
9.2. Changes in numbers of female victims of violence receiving labour-market-integration benefit. 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2011.....	244
9.3. Female victims of violence receiving labour-market-integration benefit, by autonomous community and year. 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2011.....	245
9.4. Female victims of violence receiving labour-market-integration benefit, by nationality. 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2011.....	247
9.5. Female victims of violence receiving labour-market-integration benefit, by age. 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2011.....	249
9.6. Female victims of gender-based violence receiving aid to change address. 1 January 2005 to 31 December 2011.....	252
9.7. Employed female victims of gender-based violence who suspended or terminated their employment contracts whilst preserving their right to receive unemployment benefit or income support. 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2011. ...	253

**10. RECIPIENTS OF THE FINANCIAL AID ESTABLISHED UNDER ARTICLE 27 OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PROTECTION LAW.**

<b>1 January 2006 to 31 December 2011.....</b>	<b>265</b>
10.1. Recipients of the financial aid established under Article 27 of the Comprehensive Protection Law. 2011.....	265
10.2. Changes in numbers of recipients of the financial aid established under Article 27 of the Comprehensive Protection Law 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2011.....	266
10.3. Recipients of the financial aid established under Article 27 of the Comprehensive Protection Law, by age group. 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2011. ....	268
10.4. Recipients of the financial aid established under Article 27 of the Comprehensive Protection Law, by nationality. 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2011.....	270
10.5. Recipients of the financial aid established under Article 27 of the Comprehensive Protection Law, by age group and nationality. 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2011. .	271

10.6. Amount of financial aid granted under Article 27 of the Comprehensive Protection Law. 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2011.....	272
<b>11. TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE.</b> <b>1 January 2005 to 31 December 2011.....</b>	<b>275</b>
11.1. Applications for temporary residence and work permits by foreign female victims of gender-based violence. 1 January 2005 to 31 December 2011.....	275
11.2. Decisions on applications for temporary residence and work permits by foreign female victims of gender-based violence. 1 January 2005 to 31 December 2011.....	277
11.3. Temporary residence and work permits granted to female victims of gender-based violence. 1 January 2005 to 31 December 2011.....	278
11.3.1. Temporary residence and work permits granted to foreign female victims of gender-based violence, by age group. 1 January 2005 to 31 December 2011.....	279
11.3.2. Temporary residence and work permits granted to foreign female victims of gender-based violence, by nationality. 1 January 2005 to 31 December 2011. . .	280
11.3.3. Temporary residence and work permits granted to foreign female victims of gender-based violence, by autonomous community and province. 1 January 2005 to 31 December 2011.....	282
11.4. 11.4. Temporary residence and work permits granted to foreign female victims of gender-based violence, by autonomous community and nationality (continent and country). 1 January 2005 to 31 December 2010. ....	283
<b>12. GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES.</b> <b>31 December 2011.....</b>	<b>293</b>
12.1. Gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences, by nationality. 31 December 2011. . .	293
12.1.1. Gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences for manslaughter or murder. Socio-demographic characteristics. 2011.....	294

12.1.2. Gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences, by nationality. 31 December 2011.....	294
12.1.3. Gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences, by declared habitual place of residence (autonomous community and province). 31 December 2011.....	297
12.1.4. Gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences, by type of crime. 31 December 2011.....	299
12.1.5 Gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences, by length of sentence. 31 December 2012.....	301
12.1.6. Gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences, by age group and nationality. 31 de diciembre de 2011. ....	301
12.1.7. Gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences, by declared habitual place of residence (autonomous community and province) and age group. 31 December 2011. ....	302
12.1.8. Gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences, by declared habitual place of residence (autonomous community and province) and nationality. 31 December 2011.....	302
12.1.9. Gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences, by type of crime and age group. 31 December 2011.....	306
12.1.10 Gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences, by type of crime and nationality. 31 December 2011.....	307
12.1.11 Gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences for manslaughter or murder. Socio-demographic characteristics. 2011.....	308
12.2. Gender-based violence offenders on remand. 31 December 2011.....	310
12.2.1. Gender-based violence offenders on remand, by age group. 31 December 2011.....	310
12.2.2. Gender-based violence offenders on remand, by nationality. 31 December 2011.....	311

12.2.3. Internos en prisión preventiva con delitos de violencia de género según ámbito geográfico. 31 de diciembre de 2011.....	312
12.2.4. Charges against gender-based violence offenders on remand, by type of crime. 31 December 2011.....	314
12.2.5. Gender-based violence offenders on remand, by age and nationality. 31 December 2011.....	315
12.2.6. Gender-based violence offenders on remand for manslaughter or murder. Socio-demographic characteristics. 31 December 2011.....	318
<b>13. ELECTRONIC MONITORING OF RESTRAINING ORDERS ON GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS.</b>	
<b>24 July 2009 to 31 December 2011. ....</b>	<b>327</b>
13.1. Number of electronic devices fitted. 2011. ....	327
13.2. Active electronic devices, by autonomous community. 31 December 2011.....	328
13.3. Changes in numbers of electronic devices fitted. 24 July 2009 to 31 December 2011.....	328
13.4. Socio-demographic characteristics of victims and aggressors fitted with electronic devices. 24 July 2009 to 31 December 2010.....	332
<b>14. SOCIAL PERCEPTION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN.</b>	
<b>September 2000 to December 2011. ....</b>	<b>337</b>
14.1. Introduction. ....	339
14.2. Social perception of violence against women as one of the three biggest problems affecting Spain and/or affecting the respondents. 2011 survey results. ....	338
14.2.1. Socio-demographic characteristics. 2011.. ....	339
14.2.2. The three biggest problems affecting Spain and/or respondents. 2011. ....	342
14.2.2.1. Violence against women as one of the three biggest problems affecting Spain. 2011. ....	342
14.2.2.2. Violence against women as one of the three biggest problems affecting respondents personally. 2011. ....	344

14.3. Changes in social perception of violence against women as one of the three biggest problems affecting Spain and/or respondents. September 2000 to December 2011. ....	345
14.3.1. Perceptions by sex of respondent. September 2000 to December 2011.....	346
14.3.2. Perceptions by age of respondent. September 2000 to December 2011.....	348
14.4. Social perception of violence against women as one of the three biggest problems affecting Spain and/or affecting respondents, by autonomous community. September 2000 to December 2011. ....	348
14.5. Social perception of violence against women as one of the three biggest problems affecting Spain and/or affecting respondents compared against the number of fatal victims of gender-based violence. September 2000 to December 2011.....	349
<b>15. OPINION POLLS ON GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE. TRENDS.</b> <b>June 2009 / June 2010 / November 2011. ....</b>	<b>353</b>
15.1. Objective and scope of the survey. ....	351
15.1.1. Objective. Social perception of gender-based violence. ....	351
15.1.2. Scope. Who is speaking? .....	353
15.2. State of opinion and questions raised.....	356
15.2.1. Media priming of public opinion .....	356
15.2.2. False accusations of abuse .....	357
15.2.3. Abusers and child custody. ....	361
15.3. Underlying motives of gender-based violence .....	363
15.3.1. Causes .....	363
15.3.2. Victims' supposed attitude .....	364
15.3.3. Abusers' characteristics.....	368
15.4. Social perception of gender-based violence.....	373
15.4.1. Contradiction between socially desirable behaviour and perceived reality .....	373
15.4.2. Different types of abuse .....	375
15.5. Support and resources. Measures and mechanisms .....	377
15.5.1. Two dimensions and two types of approach.....	377
15.5.2. Need for comprehensive support.....	378
15.5.3. Assessment of selected resources.....	380
15.5.4. Additional measures .....	382

15.5.5. Social mechanisms to combat gender-based violence .....	384
15.6. Questionnaire .....	386
QUESTIONNAIRE. State of opinion in Spain on gender-based violence. June 2011. ....	389
<b>16. OPINION POLL ON MEDIA TREATMENT OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE .....</b>	<b>401</b>
16.1. Objective of the survey .....	401
16.2. Scope of the survey.....	403
16.3. Main conclusions.....	407
16.3.1. Identification of abuse of women and social perception of gender-based violence.....	407
16.3.2. Amount of influence attributed to the media.....	408
16.3.3. Media treatment and its influence on the problem....	410
16.3.4 How should the media ideally treat gender-based violence.....	411
16.3.5 Response segmentation.....	412
16.4. ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS.....	414
16.4.1. Identification of the problem and social perception of gender-based violence .....	414
116.4.1.1. Majority acceptance of the term ‘gender-based violence’ .....	414
16.4.2. Social perception of gender-based violence .....	417
16.4.2.1. A matter of public interest and private shame .....	417
16.4.2.2. Clear contradiction between ideal and reality....	419
16.4.2.3. Other questions raised.....	422
16.4.3. Amount of influence attributed to the media.....	428
16.4.3.1. Media influence on awareness of social issues and opinion about them. ....	428
16.4.3.2. Television remains the dominant medium, although its influence decreases with age.....	431
16.4.4. The media and gender-based violence .....	434
16.4.4.1. The media’s importance as regards public awareness of gender-based violence. ....	434
16.4.4.2. Gender-based violence’s presence in the media .....	438
16.4.4.3. Media treatment of gender-based violence.....	441
16.4.4.3.1. Largely subjective and overly sensationalist treatment .....	441

16.4.4.3.2. Media objectivity and professional specialisation.....	445
16.4.4.3.3. Media influence: positive and negative sides of the same coin .....	448
16.4.4.3.4. Other significant findings.....	451
16.4.4.4. How should the media ideally treat gender-based violence? .....	455
16.4.4.4.1. Prevention, human rights, standards and ways out.....	455
16.4.4.4.2 What should be encouraged, and what should be avoided? .....	458
16.4.4.4.3. Identification of victims and abusers.....	460
16.4.5. Campaigns and other measures to raise public awareness.....	463
16.4.5.1. Awareness-raising campaigns.....	463
Questionnaire. Questionnaire on the way gender-based violence is handled in the media. ....	471

**ANEXO AL ANUARIO ESTADÍSTICO DE VIOLENCIA DE GÉNERO.  
Resumen según comunidad autónoma y provincia. .... 489**

<b>ESPAÑA.</b> .....	<b>491</b>
<b>ANDALUCÍA.</b> .....	<b>492</b>
Almería. ....	493
Cádiz. ....	494
Córdoba. ....	495
Granada. ....	496
Huelva. ....	497
Jaén. ....	498
Málaga. ....	499
Sevilla. ....	500
<b>ARAGÓN.</b> .....	<b>501</b>
Huesca. ....	502
Teruel. ....	503
Zaragoza. ....	504
<b>ASTURIAS.</b> .....	<b>504</b>
<b>BALEARES.</b> .....	<b>506</b>
<b>CANARIAS.</b> .....	<b>507</b>
Las Palmas. ....	508
Santa Cruz de Tenerife. ....	509

<b>CANTABRIA.</b> .....	<b>510</b>
<b>CASTILLA-LA MANCHA.</b> .....	<b>511</b>
Albacete. ....	512
Ciudad Real. ....	513
Cuenca. ....	514
Guadalajara. ....	515
Toledo. ....	516
<b>CASTILLA Y LEÓN.</b> .....	<b>517</b>
Ávila. ....	518
Burgos. ....	519
León. ....	520
Palencia. ....	521
Salamanca. ....	522
Segovia. ....	523
Soria. ....	524
Valladolid. ....	525
Zamora. ....	526
<b>CATALUÑA.</b> .....	<b>527</b>
Barcelona. ....	528
Girona. ....	529
Lleida. ....	530
Tarragona. ....	531
<b>COMUNIDAD VALENCIANA.</b> .....	<b>532</b>
Alicante. ....	533
Castellón. ....	534
Valencia. ....	535
<b>EXTREMADURA.</b> .....	<b>536</b>
Badajoz. ....	537
Cáceres. ....	538
<b>GALICIA.</b> .....	<b>539</b>
A Coruña. ....	540
Lugo. ....	541
Ourense. ....	542
Pontevedra. ....	543
<b>MADRID.</b> .....	<b>544</b>
<b>MURCIA.</b> .....	<b>545</b>
<b>NAVARRA.</b> .....	<b>546</b>
<b>PAÍS VASCO.</b> .....	<b>547</b>
Álava. ....	548
Guipúzcoa. ....	549
Vizcaya. ....	550

**LA RIOJA. .... 551**  
**CEUTA. .... 552**  
**MELILLA. .... 553**

**5TH ANNUAL REPORT  
BY THE NATIONAL  
OBSERVATORY ON VIOLENCE  
AGAINST WOMEN  
2012**



## METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

In compliance with Article 30 of Organic Law 1/2004, of 28 December, on measures to provide comprehensive protection against gender-based violence (hereafter referred to as the Comprehensive Protection Law), the National Observatory on Violence against Women has approved the following Annual Reports<sup>1</sup>:

- 1st Annual Report by the National Observatory on Violence against Women, approved 28 June 2007. Along with this 1st Annual Report, the Observatory approved creation of a system of indicators and variables to analyse and monitor gender-based violence and to build up a database which would allow performance of these functions.
- 2nd Annual Report by the National Observatory on Violence against Women, approved on 22 May 2009.
- 3rd Annual Report by the National Observatory on Violence against Women, approved at meetings held on 9 June and 13 July 2010.
- 4th Annual Report by the National Observatory on Violence against Women, approved at a meeting held on 8 November 2011.

5th Annual Report by the National Observatory on Violence against Women, approved on 5 July 2013.

The first chapter of this report — 2011 Statistical Annual Report on Gender-based Violence — comprises 16 sections.

The methodological notes in each of the sections of the Statistical Annual Report cite the information sources used and the authors would like to take this opportunity to thank them for their efforts and co-operation. The notes also highlight several aspects that need to be taken into account in order to place the data included in the Annual Report's various sections in their proper context.

### 1. FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE.

**Source: Government Office for Gender-based Violence.**

In this section of the Statistical Annual Report, the Government Office for Gender-based Violence presents data from individual reports of fatal

---

1. The full reports are available on the Ministry website (<http://www.msssi.gob.es/ssi/violenciaGenero/Publicaciones/colecciones/home.htm>)

victims of gender-based violence (defined under the Comprehensive Protection Law as women killed by their partners or ex-partners). The data series begins on 1 January 2003.

The data for 2003–2005 come from the Institute for Women’s Affairs, which compiled its information from media sources. From 2006 onwards, the data originate from the Government Office for Gender-based Violence, which records each fatal case reported by regional and provincial government offices and, since their creation, by the Co-ordination Units and by the Violence against Women Units. The latter currently report to the Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality through the Secretariat of State for Social Services and Equality. These Units compile data from each case dealt with by Spain’s law enforcement agencies, regional police forces, courts and Public Prosecutor’s Office.

With regard to action taken by victims to alert law enforcement agencies to the situation prior to the crimes that ended their lives, the database, created to monitor such cases and used in drafting this report, holds complete and consistent data from January 2006 onwards.

It should be noted that some of the cases included in this 5th Report are provisional, since although charges have been brought against the alleged aggressors, a final sentence has yet to be passed.

The Government Office for Gender-based Violence works in close collaboration with the Public Prosecutor’s Office and with the General Council of the Judiciary to compare and collate information so as to avoid recording cases more than once under varying criteria.

Finally, we should point out that the diversity and foreseeable disparities in the criteria applied by the information-gathering systems over time, as well as the limited statistical significance of the gender-based-violence crime figures, make it necessary to view the data included in this report with prudence. Nevertheless, the report seeks to be exhaustive. In this respect, it is worth noting that the more disaggregated the data, the less its significance. Each case refers to the circumstances of a specific crime. Each of these crimes holds the same social value, but each modifies the analysis that follows.

## **2. FORMAL COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE.**

**Source: General Council of the Judiciary**

The General Council of the Judiciary is the source of the data on formal complaints of gender-based violence, while the figures themselves come from quarterly aggregate-data questionnaires filled in by court clerks. The General Council of the Judiciary has been publishing these data quarterly since 1 January 2007. The figures refer to formal complaints submitted to the courts by national law enforcement agencies and regional and local police forces, to formal complaints deriving from injury reports, and to formal complaints filed directly with the courts by the victims, their relatives or third parties.

The low level of data disaggregation only allows for analysis of the origin of formal complaints, of their geographical distribution, and of trends over time, all at quarterly intervals. It is not possible to determine the socio-demographic characteristics (age, marital status, level of education, employment status, nationality, etc.) of the victims and alleged aggressors. Furthermore, there is no information on the number of cases in which more than one formal complaint was filed for the same victim.

## **3. FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECEIVING ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE.**

**Source: Ministry of the Interior**

The data on female victims of gender-based violence receiving active police assistance come from the Comprehensive Gender-based-Violence Case Monitoring System, an IT application created by the Ministry of the Interior through the GESI (Office for Interior Security Studies), which reports to the Secretariat of State for Security.

Active Police Assistance and Protection are the headings under which the Ministry of the Interior provides data from the Comprehensive Gender-based-Violence Case Monitoring System. This data provides a snapshot of the situation on the date of its release and defines as receiving active police assistance all victims listed in the system for whom a risk assessment has been carried out. Risk may be assessed as non-existent, low, medium, high and extreme. Separating the cases receiving active police protection from the data removes those cases in which the risk level is assessed as non-existent.

A series of measures is then adopted for the remaining cases according to the degree of risk identified.

This database includes data submitted by national law enforcement agencies and regional and local police forces and includes their risk assessments according to the “Protocol for Police Assessment of the Level of Risk of Violence against Women under the Provisions of Organic Law 1/2004, of 28 December”, approved by Order 10/2007, of 10 July, of the Secretariat of State for Security and amended by Order 5/2008.

The Government Office for Gender-based Violence has extracted from the application aggregate data on the most recent risk assessment in each case by autonomous community and province. The dataset contains information up to 31 December 2011 and is dated 2 January 2012, the first working day of the following year.

Comparative analysis by autonomous community does not include the autonomous communities of Cataluña, Navarra or País Vasco, as those regions’ police forces do not submit relevant information. What little data there are on these autonomous communities come from information gathered by the Civil Guard.

#### **4. JUDICIAL DATA ON GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE.**

**Source: Ministry of Justice and Public Prosecutor’s Office of the Special Court for Violence against Women.**

The Ministry of Justice is responsible, among other powers, for Government relations with the Judicial Administration and, in particular, for annually scheduling and creating the judicial and public prosecution services required; for providing the Public Prosecutor’s Office and those courts under its jurisdiction (the autonomous communities of Castilla-La Mancha, Castilla y León, Murcia, Madrid, Extremadura and the autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla) with the material and human resources necessary to carry out their functions; for managing the administrative records that support the administration of justice; and for subsidising provision of legal aid by Spain’s colleges of lawyers in non-transferred jurisdictions.

All of these powers directly influence Government policy to eradicate gender-based violence and, in particular, they influence judicial prosecution and reparation of this violence and victim access to the administration of justice. The exercise of these powers by the Ministry of Justice generates statistical data that are of enormous value when analysing trends in judicial protection in the domain of gender-based violence.

It should be noted when reading and interpreting the data in this report that other statistical sources exist related to such judicial protection, among them the information provided by the General Council of the Judiciary and by the Public Prosecutor's Office. The figures do not necessarily coincide, as the objectives in each case, and therefore the methods of calculation, differ. Notwithstanding the efforts under way to standardise the criteria applied, all of the information in this domain is complementary and should be interpreted within its context.

Finally, it should be pointed out that the Ministry of Justice figures on gender-based violence do not affect the powers of other bodies operating within this domain, nor the information that these bodies provide in exercising those powers.

## **5. 016 – HELPLINE PROVIDING INFORMATION AND LEGAL ADVICE ON GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE.**

**Source: Government Office for Gender-based Violence.**

The 016 helpline providing information and legal advice on gender-based violence forms part of the raft of Urgent Measures to Combat Gender-based Violence approved by the Council of Ministers on 15 December 2006.

This service went into operation on 3 September 2007 with the objective of providing information and legal advice to victims of gender-based violence across the whole country, regardless of place of residence. It is intended to guarantee the right to information of victims of gender-based violence, as established in Article 18 of the Comprehensive Protection Law, and to ensure that they receive assistance, are able to exercise their rights, and have access to the resources available to them.

As well as providing specialised assistance on how to deal with gender-based violence to victims and their immediate circle 24 hours a day, 365 days of the year, and doing so free of charge, this helpline also provides:

- Access to the public service via a short, easily remembered and quickly dialled three-digit number — 016.
- Universal access — apart from Spanish and the country's co-official languages (Catalan, Galician and Basque), it also takes calls in 47 other languages..
- Constantly updated information about the rights of female victims of gender-based violence and about the specialised resources (employment incentives, social services, financial aid, information and assistance, and legal aid) immediately available in situations of abuse.
- Provision of information by a team of qualified operators specially trained in gender-based violence.
- Expert legal advice provided by a team of jurists specialising in gender-based violence (available between 9:00 and 21:00 from Monday to Friday, and between 12:00 and 20:00 on Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays).
- Guaranteed confidentiality of the data provided by users of the service.
- Automatic referral of emergency calls to regional emergency services (112 emergency number).

The data used to compile this report were provided by Qualytel, the provider of the helpline service, and refer to calls taken between 3 September 2007 and 31 December 2011. Information on the number of malicious calls received is available from 1 April 2008 onwards, and detailed descriptions of their typology have been available since January 2011. Furthermore, from November 2009 onwards the data include the length of the relationship between victim and aggressor, as well as the type of abuse suffered, with the latter disaggregated into physical, psychological and sexual abuse. As from December 2010, the types of abuse include emotional, social and financial abuse. Although the lack of data means the results obtained should be treated with prudence, they have been published as they are still considered to be of significant interest.

Calculation of the ratio of calls made per million females aged 15 and over (disaggregated by marital status) takes information from the 2001 census and extrapolates the data to 2010. This reveals the following: 1) each

call received refers solely to two subjects: victim and aggressor; 2) victims and aggressors, the passive and active subjects of the gender-based violence referred to in each call, are different to the subjects referred to in other calls; and 3) each victim is abused by a sole male aggressor, and each male aggressor abuses a sole female victim. With regard to other socio-demographic characteristics, such as age, nationality, etc., the ratio has been calculated from the statistics held in Spain's municipal population registers. The figures provided by users have then been extrapolated to the total number of calls received.

## **6. HELPLINE FOR CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS AT RISK (ANAR).**

**Source: ANAR Foundation.**

In 1994, the ANAR Foundation launched the ANAR Child and Adolescent Helpline (900 20 20 10), a free and confidential service available throughout the country 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. It also operates the ANAR Adult and Family Helpline, a free service for adults who need guidance on child-related issues.

This helpline offers minors at risk immediate psychological, social and legal support.

Based on its experience of operating the helpline, the ANAR Foundation identifies two situations in which gender-based violence may exist:

- Situations of gender-based violence in which a minor is the direct victim; and
- Situations of gender-based violence in which a minor forms part of a female victim's family circle.

On 31 July 2009, the Secretariat of State for Social Services and Equality and the ANAR Foundation signed an agreement under which, in cases of gender-based violence and based on the age of the caller, calls are mutually referred between the Foundation's helplines and the 016 service.

Each year, the ANAR Foundation provides the Government Office for Gender-based Violence with data gathered from the two above-mentioned helplines.

The data presented in this report were provided by the ANAR Foundation and refer to the period between 1 January and 31 December 2011. The micro-data are aggregated by autonomous community, age, nationality, etc. of the person making the call.

## **7. FEMALE USERS OF THE ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION HELPLINE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (ATENPRO).**

**Source: Government Office for Gender-based Violence.**

The plan entitled Urgent Measures to Prevent Gender-based Violence, approved by the Council of Ministers of 7 May 2004, assigned the Secretariat of State for Social Services, Families and the Disabled, which reported to the Ministry of Employment and Social Affairs, responsibility, through the IMSERSO (Institute for the Elderly and Social Services), for operating a helpline for victims of gender-based violence. This service went into operation in December 2005.

Since 1 January 2010, this service has been operated by the Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality through the Government Office for Gender-based Violence, and has been renamed the Assistance and Protection Helpline for Victims of Gender-based Violence (ATENPRO).

To manage the service, annual agreements are signed with the FEMP (Federation of Municipalities and Provinces), via which provision of the ATENPRO helpline is subsidised and contracted to organisations able to guarantee the highest standards of assistance and protection for the service's female users.

The organisations currently contracted to provide the service are the Spanish Red Cross and Eulen Servicios Sociosanitarios. Under the terms of the current contract, the Spanish Red Cross is responsible for providing the service in the north of Spain (the autonomous communities of Aragón, Asturias, Baleares, Cantabria, Castilla y León, Cataluña, Madrid, Galicia, La Rioja, Navarra and País Vasco), and Eulen Servicios Sociosanitarios provides it in the south (the autonomous communities of Andalucía, Canarias, Castilla-La Mancha, Extremadura, Valencia, Murcia and the autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla).

The information included in this Annual Report was supplied by the service providers and refers to the period between December 2005 and December 2011. The data for 2005 were supplied by the Spanish Red Cross on 8 December and by EULEN on 16 December of that year.

Due to the way the records are processed, the overall figures, which are received on a monthly basis, do not coincide exactly with the microdata provided by the two organisations.

With regard to socio-demographic characteristics, the following should be noted:

1. Data on aggressors are provided exclusively by Eulen and therefore refer solely to the south of Spain.
2. Information on whether the victim currently lives alone or with someone other than the aggressor is provided by the Red Cross and therefore refers solely to the north and east of the country.
3. Data on the size of the victim's place of residence is only provided by Eulen.

All other variables analysed are provided by both organisations. The Government Office for Gender-based Violence is working to standardise the criteria applied.

Note that it is possible that, by moving to another autonomous community, a victim may receive assistance successively from both providers and, therefore, may be recorded twice in the data.

## **8. SUBSIDISED EMPLOYMENT CONTRACTS FOR FEMALE VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE, AND SUBSTITUTION CONTRACTS FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE.**

**Source: State Public Employment Service. Ministry of Employment and Social Security.**

The Comprehensive Protection Law establishes and guarantees a series of employment and social-security rights for female victims of gender-based violence in order to help them balance their work obliga-

tions with their need for protection and the opportunity to achieve full recovery.

Likewise, Royal Decree 1917/2008 of 21 November, which approves the social and labour-market integration programme for female victims of gender-based violence, set out active employment measures designed to make it easier for victims to find employment and to increase their personal independence, and to make available to them all the resources established for these purposes. The measures set out in this Royal Decree include individual guidance on social and labour-market integration by specialised personnel; training programmes; incentives to encourage self-employment; incentives to encourage companies to hire victims of gender-based violence; incentives to facilitate geographic mobility; incentives to compensate for salary differences; and agreements with companies to hire victims of gender-based violence.

The data on subsidised employment contracts presented in this report refer to the period between 1 January 2003 and 31 December 2011, while the data on substitution contracts refer to the period between 1 January 2005 and 31 December 2011. The source of these data is the SPEE (State Public Employment Service), which reports to the Ministry of Employment and Social Security.

Although data on subsidised employment contracts are available from 2003 onwards, it should be noted that a specific code identifying subsidised contracts for victims of gender-based violence was not introduced until December 2006. Therefore, the data analysed refer to female victims of both domestic and gender-based violence.

Although the data are disaggregated geographically to provincial level, there are no data for the autonomous city of Melilla.

The following important details should be borne in mind:

- In the analysis of subsidised employment contracts by level of education, the levels defined by the SPEE have been grouped as follows to facilitate monitoring:
  - » No education: illiterate.
  - » Primary education: primary education (whether completed or not).

- » Secondary education: first- and second-stage secondary education and vocational education and training courses of more than 300 hours.
  - » Higher education: higher education or equivalent vocational training, plastic arts and design courses, non-accredited university courses, combined education and training courses of more than 300 hours, university diploma and degree courses, accredited specialisations, and postgraduate courses.
- In the analysis of employees on subsidised employment contracts by occupation, and based on the CNO (National Classification of Occupations), the jobs performed have been grouped as follows to facilitate monitoring:
    - » Armed forces.
    - » Management: private- and public-sector managers.
    - » Professions and engineering: engineers, scientists, intellectuals and qualified support staff.
    - » Administrative work: administrative staff.
    - » Skilled work: catering staff; personal assistants; retail sales and security staff; skilled farm and fishery workers; craftsmen and skilled manufacturing-, construction- and mining-industry workers (excluding plant and machinery operators).
    - » Machine operation: plant and machinery operators.
    - » Unskilled work: unskilled workers.

## **9. FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECEIVING LABOUR-MARKET-INTEGRATION BENEFIT.**

**Source: State Public Employment Service. Ministry of Employment and Social Security.**

Creation of the RAI (labour-market-integration benefit) is part of an initiative run by Spain's social security system to protect the unemployed in accordance with EU employment directives. As well as benefit payments, the scheme provides specific training, skills enhancement and guidance, and facilitates re-skilling and labour-market integration.

Article 2 of Royal Decree 1369/2006 of 24 November, which regulates the labour-market-integration benefit scheme for unemployed persons with special economic needs and difficulty finding employment, includes as beneficiaries unemployed women under 65 years of age who, on the date of applying for inclusion in the scheme, can show proof accredited by a competent administrative body of being victims of gender-based or domestic violence (unless they are living with the aggressor), who are registered as jobseekers, who are not entitled to unemployment benefit or income support, and who do not receive income from any source in excess of 75% of the minimum wage when calculated monthly (excluding the proportional part of two extraordinary monthly payments).

These women are required to sign a pledge to carry out the activities assigned by the public employment service as part of their personal labour-market-integration plans, and to uphold that pledge whilst subscribed to the scheme. Furthermore, they must fulfil other obligations, such as accepting appropriate jobs offered to them, updating their employment applications as necessary, actively seeking work, etc.

The RAI benefit is equal to 80% of the value set by the monthly IPREM (Multiple-Effect Public Income Reference Index) and is received for a maximum of 11 months.

Likewise, the Royal Decree provides for payment of a supplementary lump sum equivalent to three months' RAI benefit to women who can prove that they were forced to change address because of gender-based violence in the 12 months prior to applying for inclusion in the scheme or whilst part of the same. This payment does not affect the duration of the benefit and is receivable every time the applicant is admitted into the labour-market-integration benefit scheme.

Receipt of the RAI is incompatible with the financial aid provided under Article 27 of the Comprehensive Protection Law (described in detail in the following section), which is envisaged for female victims of gender-based violence who, due to their circumstances, have special difficulty finding a job and therefore do not participate in the programmes set up to facilitate labour-market integration, such as the RAI scheme. That notwithstanding, they can still join the RAI scheme once those circumstances change.

The data used to prepare this report come from the SPEE, which reports to the Ministry of Employment and Social Security, and refer to the periods

between 1 January 2006 and 31 December 2011.

In the analysis carried out, domestic violence and gender-based violence are not considered separately. When analysing the data, the following points should be noted:

- As in the case of subsidised employment contracts, prior to December 2006 there was no specific code for victims of gender-based violence, so the analysis refers to female victims of both domestic and gender-based violence.
- In the analysis by nationality, out of all the women who received the RAI for reasons of gender-based violence, 4 of them were qualified as stateless.
- In the analysis by age group, the age taken was that at which the woman began to receive the RAI.
- In certain cases, the same woman may have been counted more than once, given that it is feasible that a woman may:
  - » have received the RAI in more than one province; or
  - » be recorded under more than one nationality (87 cases). In these instances, the woman's last stated nationality has been counted.

Employed female victims of gender-based violence are entitled to suspend their employment contract temporarily and have the right to return to their position, or to terminate their contract, at a later date. Both cases are considered to be situations of involuntary unemployment and entitle them to receive benefits or income support according to the length of time they have been in employment and making social security contributions. This section includes a reference to the numbers of women who received this unemployment benefit or income support between 2006 and 2011 after suspending or terminating their employment contract.

## **10. RECIPIENTS OF THE FINANCIAL AID ESTABLISHED UNDER ARTICLE 27 OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PROTECTION LAW.**

**Source: Government Office for Gender-based Violence.**

Article 27 of the Comprehensive Protection Law, implemented by Royal Decree 1452/2005, guarantees financial aid to victims of gender-based violence whose income is below a specific threshold and who, due to their

age, social circumstances, or lack of general education or special skills, have particular difficulty finding a job. Provision of this financial aid is conditional upon them meeting both of the following requirements:

- Not have income in excess of 75% of the current minimum wage when calculated monthly (excluding the proportional part of two extraordinary monthly payments); and
- Have special difficulty finding employment, which should be accredited by a report issued by the State Public Employment Service.

In general, the amount of this aid is equivalent to six months' unemployment benefit. However, the amount may vary, and receipt may be extended to twelve, eighteen or twenty-four months, depending on the beneficiary's family responsibilities and, if applicable, on the degree of officially recognised disability (equal to or above 33% and applicable to both the victim and any family members under her care or minors living under her roof).

This aid is compatible with all allowances provided for under Law 35/1995 of 11 December, on aid and assistance for victims of violent crime and crimes against sexual freedom.

This aid is granted and paid as a lump sum by the administrative body responsible for social services (i.e., regional government) in accordance with its rules of procedure. The Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality reimburses regional governments providing this aid for the full amount paid and charges the expense to the National General Budget in accordance with that established at the 2005 National Conference on Women's Issues.

The Government Office for Gender-based Violence is responsible for collecting, analysing and publishing data on the financial aid granted under Article 27 of the Comprehensive Protection Law.

Data are available for the period covering 2006 to December 2011. These data are obtained from the bimonthly information provided by regional governments and from the reimbursement applications which the regional governments submit to the Government Office for Gender-based Violence every six months. The data that appear in this report coincide with the information held by the Government Office as at 31 December 2011. No information was available for Baleares, Murcia, Navarra, País Vasco, Melilla

or Ceuta. It should be pointed out that, due to their respective Economic Agreements, the autonomous communities of Navarra and País Vasco are not subject to the general reimbursement procedures.

## **11. TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE ON THE GROUNDS OF EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES.**

**Source: Ministry of Public Finance and Administration.**

Article 17 of the Comprehensive Protection Law guarantees the rights of victims of gender-based violence, regardless of their origin, religion or any other personal or social condition or circumstance.

Article 31.3 of Law 4/2000, of 11 January, on the rights and freedoms of foreign nationals in Spain and social integration thereof, provides for granting of temporary residence permits “on the grounds of social or economic ties, humanitarian reasons, collaboration with the judiciary, or other statutorily established exceptional circumstances”.

Item 2 (temporary residence and work permits granted to foreign female victims of gender-based violence on the grounds of exceptional circumstances) of Royal Decree 557/2011, of 20 April, which approves the regulations of Organic Law 4/2000, on the rights and freedoms of foreign nationals in Spain and social integration thereof, amended by Organic Law 2/2009 and Organic Law 10/2011, establishes the following:

*“Article 131. Formal complaints referring to foreign female victims of gender-based violence.*

*If, when a case of gender-based violence against a foreign female is reported, her status as an illegal immigrant comes to light, the administrative disciplinary proceedings initiated as a result of breach of Article 53.1.a) of Organic Law 4/2000, of 11 January, shall be suspended immediately by the examining magistrate until completion of the criminal proceedings. In the event that disciplinary proceedings had not been initiated before the formal complaint was made, the decision regarding commencement of the former shall be postponed until completion of the criminal proceedings.*

*The authority to which the formal complaint is made shall inform the foreign female immediately of the possible outcomes of application of this Article, as well as of her rights under Organic Law 1/2004, of 28 December, on measures to provide comprehensive protection against gender-based violence.”*

Articles 132, 133 and 134 set out the details of the start, provisional authorisation and completion of the authorisation procedure.

In accordance with the above, this 5th Annual Report by the National Observatory on Violence against Women includes all temporary residence permits due to exceptional circumstances granted on humanitarian grounds to foreign female victims of domestic violence entered in the records held by the National Immigration Registry at the Ministry of Public Finance and Administration as at 31 December 2011.

## **12. GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES.**

**Source: Ministry of the Interior.**

The figures for the number of prisoners serving sentences for crimes of gender-based violence come from the Directorate-General for Penitentiary Institutions (Ministry of the Interior) which, since the end of 2009, submits to the Government Office for Gender-based Violence monthly aggregate microdata on the number of prisoners held for these crimes.

Although these data refer to convicted offenders serving sentences for crimes of gender-based violence, not all of these offenders were convicted exclusively for this type of crime and may have been charged with other crimes as well.

Furthermore, data are also available on the number of prisoners on remand for crimes of gender-based violence as at 31 December 2011, and on the type of crime of which they are accused. These data are also provided by the Directorate-General for Penitentiary Institutions (Ministry of the Interior).

The data also include crimes against the administration of justice, which consist of breach of sentences or precautionary measures imposed for crimes of gender-based violence.

The microdata are segregated by age, nationality, habitual province of residence declared by the offender, length of sentence and type of crime. The source is the SIP (Penitentiary Institution Information System).

### **13. ELECTRONIC MONITORING OF RESTRAINING ORDERS ON GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS.**

**Source: Government Office for Gender-based Violence.**

The judicial measures set out in Article 64.3 of the Comprehensive Protection Law to ensure the protection and safety of victims prohibit accused aggressors from approaching the protected person. They also establish possible agreed use of appropriate technology and devices to provide immediate warning of any breach of a restraining order. Therefore, use of these devices, initially envisaged only for convicted offenders barred from approaching their victims, may be extended to enforce restraining orders imposed as a precautionary measure in gender-based violence proceedings in progress within the scope of the Comprehensive Protection Law.

The electronic devices were introduced on 24 July 2009 throughout the whole of Spain.

The system consists of two devices that monitor the accused aggressor — a radio frequency transmitter and a mobile unit with GPS tracking capability — and one device for the victim — a mobile unit with a GPS receiver which provides information on the accused aggressor's whereabouts.

The system constantly monitors the whereabouts of both the accused aggressor and the victim and generates an alarm message when the distance between the two is less than the distance established by the court in the restraining order imposed on the accused aggressor. The victim's device emits audio and visual warnings and/or vibrates and sends an alarm message to the control centre if it detects the radio frequency signal emitted by the wristband worn by the accused aggressor.

The device worn by the accused aggressor generates an alarm message if the electronic device detects an incident or if any of the terms of the restraining order established in the court sentence are breached. These alarms are known as "events". The system establishes fixed exclusion zones (the victim's home address, place of work, or anywhere else frequently visited),

as well as a mobile exclusion zone based on the victim's whereabouts at any given time.

Data on the number of electronic devices fitted and removed are listed by autonomous community. The number of devices does not match the number of pairs of victims and aggressors using this preventive measure, as electronic monitoring of a pair may be enabled and disabled several times during the course of a year for a variety of reasons.

Information on trends in and management of events is broken down by month, day of the week, time of day and type of event.

The data used to compile this report have been supplied by the temporary joint venture set up between Telefónica Soluciones and Securitas Direct, which is the company that provides this service.

#### **14. SOCIAL PERCEPTION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN.**

**Source: CIS (Centre for Sociological Research).**

Since the mid-1980s, the CIS has surveyed public opinion every month to discover which issues respondents consider to be the biggest problems affecting Spain and/or themselves personally.

The questions included in the CIS monthly survey, which are intended to elicit open and unprompted responses, are worded as follows:

- In your opinion, what is the biggest problem affecting Spain at the moment? What is the second-biggest problem? What is the third-biggest problem?"; and
- "What is the biggest problem affecting you personally? What is the second-biggest problem? What is the third-biggest problem?"

It should be pointed out that, to date, the CIS monthly surveys only interview Spanish nationals.

The first instance of spontaneous mention by respondents of "violence against women" as one of the biggest problems was recorded in the September 2000 survey. Since then, that specific response has consistently appeared in every monthly survey, indicating that part of the Spanish population considers

it to be one the three biggest problems affecting Spain, or one of the biggest problems affecting them personally.

The Government Office for Gender-based Violence has extracted the microdata from the CIS monthly surveys referring to these two questions and has compared the responses that mention “violence against women” against the other responses.

The following data on the profiles of the respondents who answered the two above-mentioned questions have also been extracted:

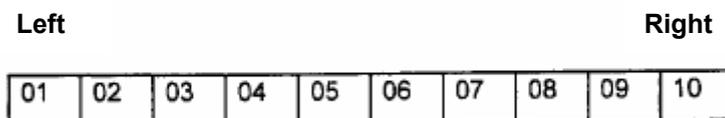
- Sex;
- Age;
- Level of education;
- Employment status;
- Self-stated religious belief;
- Self-stated ideological belief; and
- Location (autonomous community and size of place of residence).

Below is a brief analysis of the data related to the responses that mentioned “violence against women” as one of the biggest problems affecting either Spain or the respondent, compiled by the CIS nationwide (except for the autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla) between September 2000 and December 2011. No data are available for:

- October 2001, as the survey did not include the questions on the three biggest problems affecting both Spain and the respondent; or
- August of any of the years analysed, as the CIS does not conduct surveys that month.

The total number of persons interviewed in the period analysed stands at 308,203, producing a monthly mean of 2,461 interviews.

In the CIS survey, interviewees are asked to position themselves on the political scale below:



The positions on this political scale have been grouped together as follows:

- 1, 2, 3: Political left
- 4: Political centre-left
- 5, 6: Political centre
- 7: Political centre-right
- 8, 9, 10: Political right

**Monthly survey criteria and data:**

- Nationwide survey;
- Male and female Spanish nationals aged 18 and over;
- Sample size: 2,500 persons per month;
- Sampling points: 240 municipalities in 48 provinces (excluding the autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla);
- Data collected by personal interview conducted at home; and
- Confidence level of 95.5% (two sigma). P = Q. Margin of error of  $\pm 2\%$  for the overall sample, assuming simple random sampling.

Surveys samples used: 2398, 2400, 2402, 2405, 2406, 2409, 2411, 2415, 2419, 2423, 2428, 2429, 2439, 2441, 2444, 2448, 2452, 2454, 2457, 2459, 2463, 2466, 2468, 2471, 2474, 2477, 2481, 2483, 2508, 2511, 2528, 2531, 2535, 2541, 2545, 2548, 2554, 2556, 2558, 2561, 2565, 2568, 2570, 2573, 2577, 2581, 2584, 2589, 2594, 2597, 2602, 2607, 2612, 2616, 2618, 2622, 2625, 2630, 2633, 2635, 2636, 2640, 2644, 2649, 2651, 2654, 2657, 2662, 2666, 2672, 2677, 2681, 2700, 2705, 2724, 2728, 2732, 2735, 2742, 2746, 2749, 2754, 2758, 2761, 2763, 2766, 2769, 2771, 2775, 2778, 2781, 2782, 2788, 2794, 2798, 2801, 2806, 2811, 2812, 2815, 2820, 2824, 2828, 2830, 2831, 2834, 2836, 2838, 2843, 2844, 2847, 2853, 2856, 2859, 2861, 2864, 2885, 2888, 2905, 2909, 2911, 2914, 2917, 2923.

It should be pointed out that all the questionnaires submitted each month, regardless of their final status — complete, incomplete or null (the percentage of null or incomplete surveys is less than 0.2% per month) — have been included in the statistical analysis.

## 15. OPINION POLLS ON GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE.

Source: Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

Violence against women and trends in the phenomenon are assessed by monitoring a series of official records and observable events. Data are also drawn from three macro-surveys of the reference population — women — to discover and measure the impact of the problem on Spain's female population.

Acceptance of the assertion that gender-based violence is a phenomenon with roots in certain cultural patterns means that, in order to assess the issue fully, it is necessary to monitor trends in:

- The state of opinion that shapes social perception of what is occurring in society; and
- the underlying symbolism and attitudes that socially and culturally sustain violence against women.

In light of this, since 2009 the Government Office for Gender-based Violence has carried out a series of on-line surveys to discover society's state of opinion about gender-based violence.

Using the internet as a means of discovering states of opinion is becoming increasingly common. This is firstly due to a desire to take advantage of new information and communication technologies and, secondly, to a drive to broaden use of means of public contact and interaction that are becoming increasingly widespread in Spanish society.

Since the first opinion poll in June 2009, three series of surveys have been conducted and the socio-demographic characteristics listed below have been maintained throughout when selecting samples. Thus, respondents meet the following criteria:

- Aged between 18 and 64;
- Resident in Spain;
- Approximately equal sample size by sex (50% female, 50% male);
- Equal sample sizes by size of place of residence (four groups: 0–10,000 inhabitants; 10,001–20,000 inhabitants; 20,001–200,000 inhabitants; and over 200,000 inhabitants); and
- Random sample by level of education, type of labour-market integration, composition of family unit, and religious belief ideological beliefs.

The results of the first series of surveys and the main conclusions drawn therefrom were published in the 3rd Annual Report by the National Observatory on Violence against Women in 2010. The second series (2010) made it possible to discover more about the state of opinion on gender-based violence, namely, to examine more closely the underlying motives behind violence against women by their partners or ex-partners; to address some of the issues that had become critical to tackling the problem; and to assess the influence of some of the awareness-raising initiatives carried out. These insights into social perception of gender-based violence led to further systematisation of the results, making it possible to interpret them in much greater depth. The results were published in the 4th Annual Report by the National Observatory on Violence against Women in 2011.

A third survey was conducted in 2011 to expand upon the 2009 and 2010 findings. Combining the databases obtained from the three series provides a sample of 5,000 people, markedly strengthening the statistical representativeness of the reference population.

Analysis of the results obtained over the three series provides a significant first finding – the basic redundancy in the opinions stated by different samples at successive points in time over three years confirms that a state of opinion about the issue of gender-based violence has become established. This state of opinion comprises three key components – majority rejection of this type of violence as unacceptable on principle; widespread belief that it is difficult to eradicate due to its roots in inherited culture and the social and cultural environment in which we live; and perception of it involving complex emotions (fear and shame) that prevent many women breaking free of current and/or potential situations of gender-based violence.

To update the findings, in November 2011 sociologist Fernando González Herмосilla drafted a new report which includes the systematised results and describes the progress made over the three series of surveys. To take interpretation of the consolidated results further, they have been disaggregated into the principal units of population used in the survey and analysed in detail.

From the results it may be concluded that a significant majority of the responses of both men and women coincide, although males do adopt a more condescending attitude to the issue. It may also be concluded that significant differences in perception of the phenomenon exist according to level of education and religious and ideological belief.

## **16. OPINION POLLS ON MEDIA TREATMENT OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE.**

**Source: Government Office for Gender-based Violence.**

In 2009, the Government Office for Gender-based Violence conducted an on-line survey to discover the state of opinion about media treatment of gender-based violence.

The first report analysing the results of the two series of surveys conducted in 2009 and 2010 was produced in October 2011. It differentiated between two points of view — “general population” and “media professionals” — and carried out comparative analysis of the two.

In order to broaden the survey’s sample base and increase the reliability of the results, a third series of surveys was conducted in 2011 among the general population (sample size: 5,009 people). In July 2012, sociologist Fernando González Herмосilla analysed the data collected over the three series of surveys conducted among the general population (2009, 2010 and 2011), establishing the following objectives: to update analysis of the results based on the new sample population of 5,000 people; to complete the dataset with information referring to campaigns to raise awareness about gender-based violence; and to segment the responses obtained by sex, age, level of education, and religious and ideological belief.

As this third objective is the greatest novelty in the way the data is processed, as well as requiring segmentation of each of the responses to the survey against the overall results, a specific report has been produced analysing in detail the impact of each of the cross-referenced variables on the overall set of responses obtained.

This has made it possible to confirm the results obtained using a wider sample population and to expand upon the main conclusions put forward in the 2011 report.

The term with which the majority of the general population (67.7% in two response options) identifies this phenomenon is “gender-based violence”. The second-most-common responses (around 30%) were to perceive it as “domestic violence”, as “violence against women”, or to emphasise the element of gender inequality in the behaviour (“chauvinist violence”).

A sizeable majority (78.2%) do not believe it to be a private issue, openly stating disagreement (moderate/strong) with the statement “Abuse of women is not a matter of public interest, but a private, domestic concern.”

When respondents were asked for the source of their knowledge about the issue, television, radio, print media and the internet accounted for 90.1% of first mentions, and 89.3% of second mentions. Backing this up, 88.4% of the sample stated that “The media are the main source of information about gender-based violence.”

The fact that the majority of respondents (72.2%) feel that media coverage of cases of gender-based violence is overwhelmingly determined by how sensationalist they are leads to two conclusions — information about gender-based violence is dominated by coverage of cases resulting in death (murder of women by their partners or ex-partners), and public awareness of the phenomenon is shaped by the most sensational cases.

Overall, 86.5% of respondents expressed open agreement (strong or moderate) with the opinion that the media should contribute towards preventing partner violence against women. In terms of the media’s influence on gender-based violence as a social phenomenon, respondents’ opinions were split equally (50–50) between those who emphasised the media’s valuable role in raising awareness about the problem and preventing associated deaths, and those who stressed that publicising these cases ran the risk of encouraging proliferation of gender-based violence.

# 1 FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE.

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011.

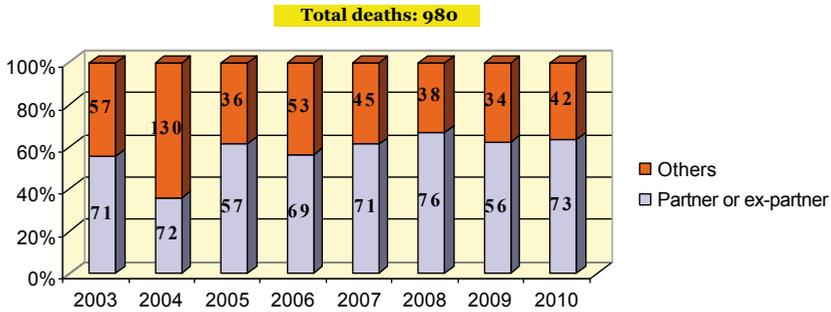
## 1.1. FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

In 2011, a total of 61 men killed their partners or ex-partners, representing 10.06% of the total number of fatal victims (606) over the period under review. In that year, the number of fatal victims was 12 lower than it was in 2010. The highest number of fatal victims occurred in 2008 (76), while the lowest number occurred in 2009 (56).



According to the mortality figures by cause of death published by the INE (National Statistics Institute), between 2003 and 2010 a total of 980 women aged 15 and over were murdered in Spain. Based on these data, the annual mean was 122 fatal victims. According to data provided by the Government Office for Gender-based Violence, 55.6% of these murders were the result of gender-based violence. In 2011 (the last year for which data are available), the proportion of female deaths as a result of gender-based violence stood at 63.5% of the total for the year. This figure was slightly higher than the proportion of female victims of violence at the hands of their partners or ex-partners in 2009 (62.2%).

**Figure 1.2. Percentage breakdown of female deaths by relationship with aggressor.**  
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010



Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

Analysing the total number of fatal victims per month over the nine-year dataset (2003–2011) reveals that the summer months produced a higher percentage of crimes than other times of year. Specifically, July, with a total of 63 victims (an annual mean of 7 over the 9 years analysed), followed by August and May (each with 56 female fatalities and a mean of 6.2), were the months of the year with the highest rates of death due to gender-based violence

**Table 1.1. Fatal victims of gender-based violence by month and year.**  
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011.

	TOTAL	YEAR								
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>61</b>
January	48	8	2	6	9	5	7	0	3	8
February	49	4	5	5	4	9	8	5	4	5
March	47	6	6	3	9	4	4	5	7	3
April	43	5	6	5	5	4	5	2	8	3
May	56	6	8	4	5	7	3	9	6	8
June	49	8	6	6	2	10	5	5	5	2
July	63	8	7	4	8	8	5	6	10	7
August	56	8	6	6	9	7	8	6	2	4
September	50	4	7	4	4	4	7	6	8	6
October	50	2	7	5	6	5	7	6	6	6
November	45	9	4	6	2	7	6	1	7	3
December	50	3	8	3	6	1	11	5	7	6

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence..

The mean number of fatal victims of gender-based violence per month over the period analysed stands at 5.6. However, the figure varies from year to year. By year, the lowest monthly mean was recorded in 2009 (4.7) and the highest monthly mean in 2008 (6.3). The mean figure for the last year in the series, 2011, is 5.1, below the overall mean of 5.6.

Comparing each month against the annual mean reveals that July was the month that most frequently exceeded the mean (it exceeded the annual mean in at least seven of the nine years under review). In contrast, April was the month that was most frequently below the annual mean (on six occasions).

These figures may be examined in detail in the following table, which highlights those months which exceed (green), or match (orange) the mean monthly values for each year.

**Table 1.2. Fatal victims of gender-based violence by month and year.**  
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011.

	YEAR									Media
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
January	Green	White	Green	Green	White	Green	White	White	Green	5.3
February	White	White	Green	White	Green	Green	Green	White	White	5.4
March	Green	Orange	White	Green	White	White	Green	Green	White	5.2
April	White	Orange	Green	White	White	White	White	White	White	4.8
May	Green	Green	White	White	Green	White	Green	White	Green	6.2
June	Green	Orange	Green	White	White	White	Green	White	White	5.4
July	Green	Green	White	Green	White	White	Green	Green	Green	7.0
August	Green	Orange	Green	White	White	Green	Green	White	White	6.2
September	White	Green	White	Green	White	White	Green	Green	Green	5.6
October	White	Green	Green	Green	White	White	Green	White	Green	5.6
November	Green	White	Green	White	Green	White	White	Green	White	5.0
December	White	Green	White	Green	White	Green	Green	Green	Green	5.6
Mean	5.9	6.0	4.8	5.8	5.9	6.3	4.7	6.1	5.1	5.6

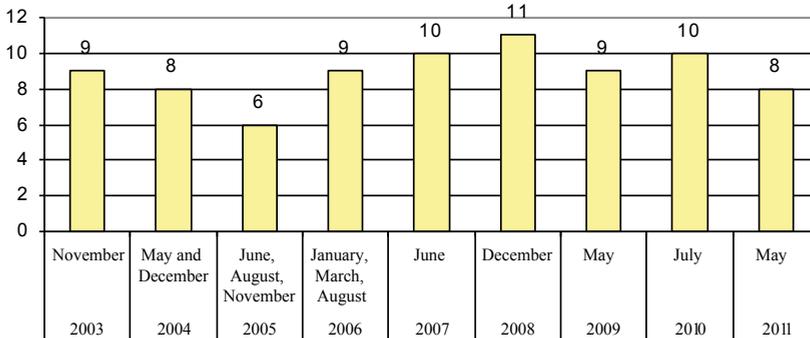
Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence..

No. victims < Annual mean    
  No. victims > Annual mean    
  No. victims = Annual mean

Although the summer months produced the highest figures, the graph below does not show a clear sequence that links the number of fatalities due to gender-based violence to the month in which they occurred.

**Figure 1.3. Maximum number of fatal victims by month.**

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011

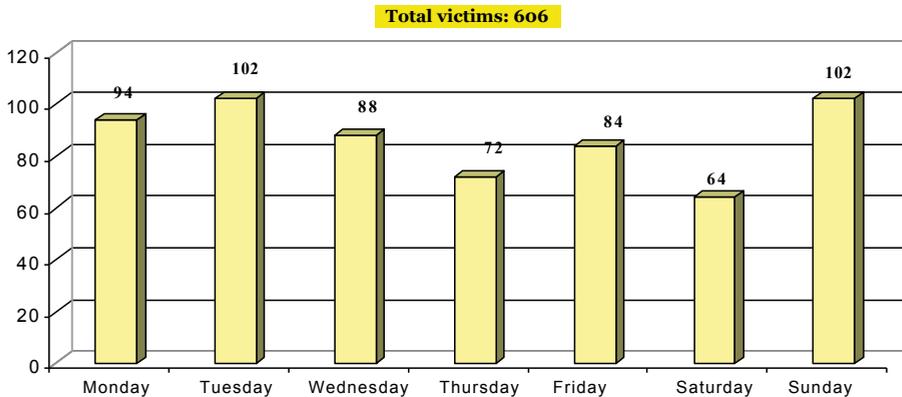


Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

Likewise, analysing the number of fatal victims by day of the week on which the murder occurred, taking as the dataset the period from 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011, reveals that Tuesdays and Sundays (102 each) were the days that produced most deaths. In contrast, Saturday was the day of the week on which fewest women were killed by their partners or ex-partners (64).

**Figure 1.4. Fatal victims of gender-based violence by day of the week.**

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011



Source: Ministry of Health, Social Policy and Equality, Special Government Office for Gender-based Violence. Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence.

Based on data from the municipal population register, and in order to compare the resident population of Spain against the number of fatalities due to gender-based violence, the annual ratios of aggressors and victims per million males and females aged 15 and over have been calculated. The figures are shown in the table below.

**Table 1.3. Fatal victims of gender-based violence by year. Victim and aggressor ratios per million females and males aged 15 and over.**

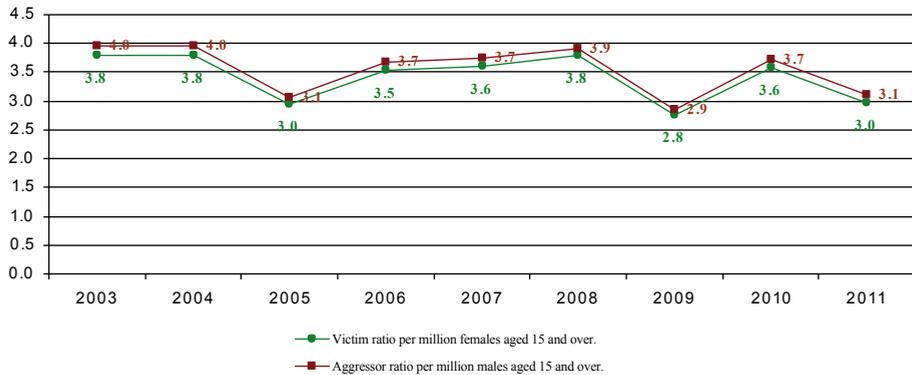
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011.

YEAR	Population		Fatal victims of gender-based violence	Ratio per million persons aged 15 and over	
	Males	Females		Aggressor ratio	Victim ratio
2003	17,929,043	18,744,542	71	4.0	3.8
2004	18,140,058	18,938,916	72	4.0	3.8
2005	18,559,552	19,283,825	57	3.1	3.0
2006	18,821,669	19,511,900	69	3.7	3.5
2007	19,006,970	19,712,935	71	3.7	3.6
2008	19,423,876	20,078,057	76	3.9	3.8
2009	19,610,946	20,316,981	56	2.9	2.8
2010	19,659,509	20,425,182	73	3.7	3.6
2011	19,668,981	20,486,895	61	3.1	3.0
Mean ratio				3.6	3.4

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Policy and Equality, Special Government Office for Gender-based Violence. Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence..

The mean ratio of aggressors per million in 2011 (3.1) is six-tenths of a percentage point below the figure for 2010 (3.7), and five-tenths of a percentage point below the mean for the nine-year period under review (3.6). In the case of victims, the mean ratio per million over the nine-year period is 3.4, revealing that the mean for 2011 (3.0) is four-tenths of a percentage point below the overall mean, and six-tenths of a percentage point below the 2010 figure (3.6).

**Figure 1.5. Annual aggressor and victim ratios per million males and females.**  
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011



Source: Ministry of Health, Social Policy and Equality. Special Government Office for Gender-based Violence. Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence.

## 1.2. FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE BY AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY AND PROVINCE.

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011.

Between 1 January 2003 and 31 December 2011, at least one gender-based murder occurred in every Spanish province. Andalucía and Cataluña were the autonomous communities with the highest numbers of fatal victims over this period (126 and 94, respectively). In contrast, Ceuta and Melilla registered the lowest numbers (2 each).

**Table 1.4. Changes in numbers of fatal victims of gender-based violence,  
by autonomous community**  
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011

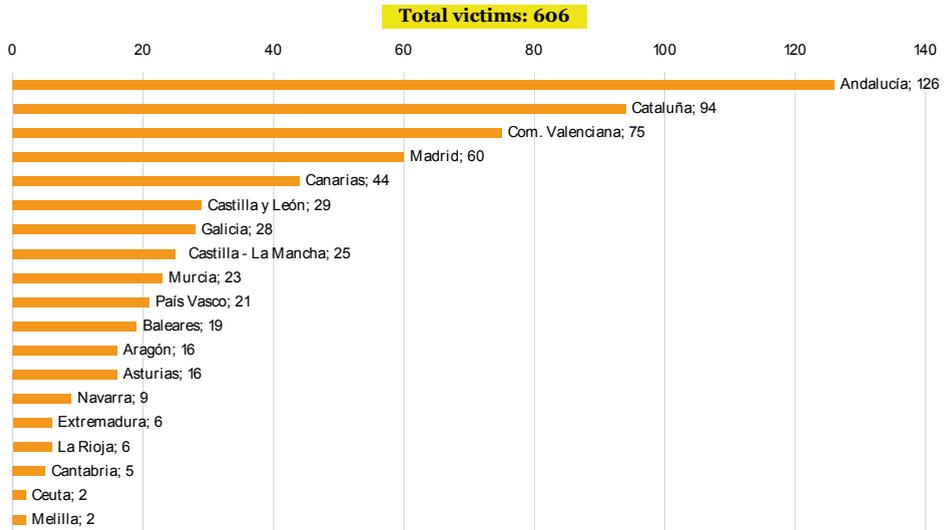
	Total	YEAR								
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Total</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>61</b>
Andalucía	126	13	19	9	21	8	9	14	17	16
Aragón	16	2	2	4	1	2	1	0	2	2
Asturias	16	2	0	1	3	2	1	0	5	2
Baleares	19	4	2	4	3	1	1	1	2	1
Canarias	44	6	2	6	4	6	5	5	7	3
Cantabria	5	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Castilla - La Mancha	25	2	4	2	4	5	3	1	3	1
Castilla y León	29	4	2	4	3	3	6	1	4	2
Cataluña	94	12	11	8	10	12	10	10	12	9
Com. Valenciana	75	7	9	6	8	10	10	9	8	8
Extremadura	6	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
Galicia	28	5	2	1	0	5	7	3	2	3
Madrid	60	5	5	4	5	9	11	5	7	9
Murcia	23	3	4	2	3	2	4	2	1	2
Navarra	9	1	1	2	0	1	3	0	0	1
País Vasco	21	0	4	3	3	2	3	2	2	2
La Rioja	6	2	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
Ceuta	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Melilla	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Policy and Equality. Special Government Office for Gender-based Violence. Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence.

Comparing 2011 with the previous year reveals that the number of victims fell, with Cataluña, Canarias and Asturias registering the greatest decreases in the number of fatal victims from one year to the next.

Meanwhile, Madrid was the autonomous community in which the number of victims rose most between 2010 and 2011, increasing by 28.57%.

**Figure 1.6. Fatal victims of gender-based violence, by autonomous community.**  
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011.



Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

Comparing the incidence of gender-based violence against the female population of each autonomous community produces the following results:

**Table 1.5. Fatal victims of gender-based violence, by autonomous community and year. Ratio per million females aged 15 and over.**  
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010

	Total	YEAR									
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>	
Andalucía	4.1	4.0	5.8	2.7	6.2	2.3	2.6	4.0	4.8	4.5	
Aragón	3.1	3.7	3.6	7.2	1.8	3.5	1.7	0.0	3.4	3.4	
Asturias	3.5	3.9	0.0	2.0	5.9	3.9	2.0	0.0	9.8	3.9	
Baleares	4.9	9.9	4.9	9.6	7.0	2.3	2.2	2.2	4.3	2.1	
Canarias	5.7	7.5	2.5	7.2	4.7	7.0	5.7	5.6	7.7	3.3	
Cantabria	2.2	4.0	7.9	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Castilla - La Mancha	3.4	2.6	5.1	2.5	4.9	6.0	3.5	1.1	3.4	1.1	
Castilla y León	2.8	3.6	1.8	3.5	2.6	2.6	5.2	0.9	3.5	1.8	
Cataluña	3.4	4.1	3.7	2.6	3.2	3.8	3.1	3.1	3.7	2.8	
Com. Valenciana	4.0	3.6	4.6	3.0	3.9	4.7	4.6	4.1	3.6	3.6	
Extremadura	1.4	2.2	4.3	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.1	0.0	
Galicia	2.4	3.9	1.6	0.8	0.0	3.9	5.4	2.3	1.5	2.3	
Madrid	2.4	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.9	3.3	4.0	1.8	2.5	3.1	
Murcia	4.5	5.7	7.5	3.6	5.4	3.5	6.8	3.4	1.7	3.3	
Navarra	3.8	4.0	3.9	7.8	0.0	3.8	11.3	0.0	0.0	3.7	
País Vasco	2.4	0.0	4.2	3.1	3.1	2.1	3.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	
La Rioja	5.1	16.0	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.7	7.3	0.0	0.0	
Ceuta	7.4	34.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.7	0.0	0.0	
Melilla	8.5	0.0	0.0	39.6	0.0	37.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

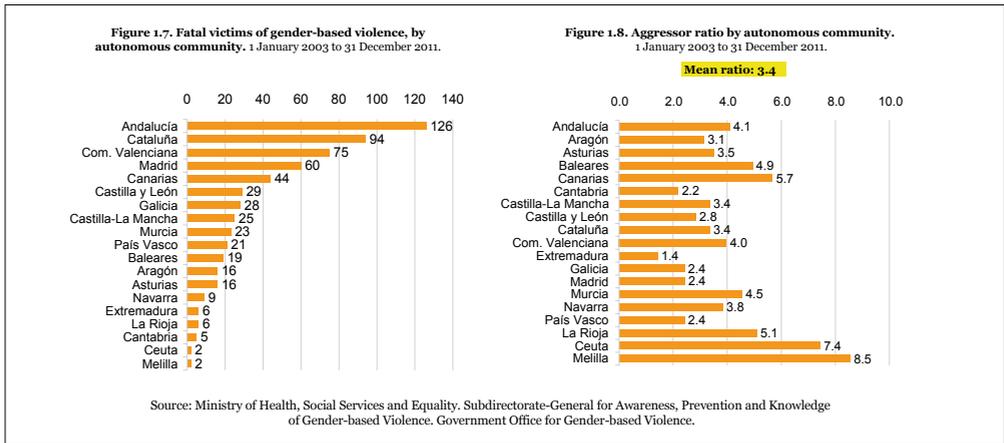
Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, Subdirectorato-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

The mean ratio of female fatalities due to gender-based violence per million females aged 15 and over between 2003 and 2011 stands at 3.4.

The autonomous communities with the highest ratios of fatal victims per million females aged 15 and over were Melilla and Ceuta (8.5 and 7.4, respectively), while those with the lowest ratios were Extremadura (1.4) and Cantabria (2.2).

Looking at the data for 2011 and 2010 produces considerably lower figures for this ratio — Andalucía and Asturias (4.5 and 3.9, respectively) were the autonomous communities with the highest ratios, the latter replacing Canarias, which registered the second-highest figure in 2010.

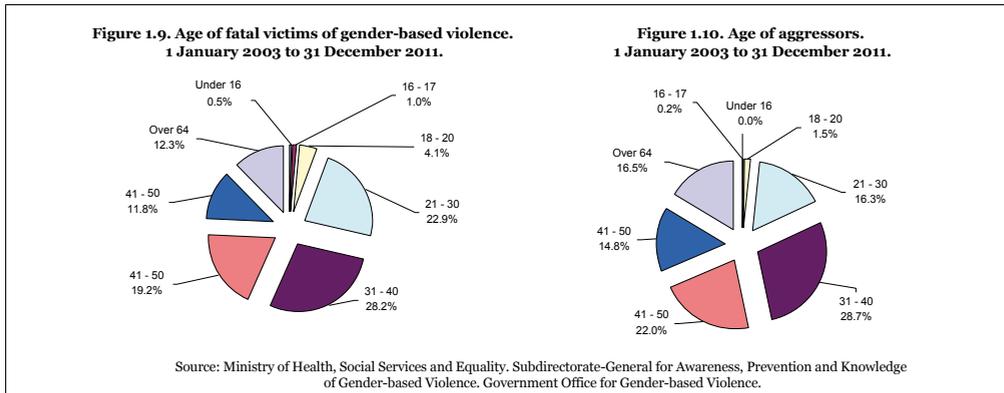
The graphs below show the absolute figures for gender-based violence between January 2003 and December 2011 and the mean ratio of fatal victims per million females aged 15 and over between 2003 and 2011.



The highest numbers of fatal victims of gender-based violence over the 2003–2011 period were registered in Andalucía, Cataluña and Comunidad Valenciana. Comparing these figures against the number of females aged 15 and over by autonomous community reveals that the autonomous cities of Melilla and Ceuta had the highest rates of incidence.

### 1.3. FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE. AGE OF FATAL VICTIMS AND AGGRESSORS. 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011.

Distribution by age group of victims of gender-based violence and their aggressors is uneven. The largest group of victims fall in the 31–40 age bracket (170, representing 28.2% of the total), while victims under 20 account for just 5.6% (34).



Meanwhile, only 1.7% of aggressors were under 20 years old. It is worth noting that the age group that produced the highest number of aggressors was, like that of victims, the 31–40 bracket (28.7%) in every one of the years under review.

**Table 1.6. Fatal victims of gender-based violence, by aggressor age group.**  
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010

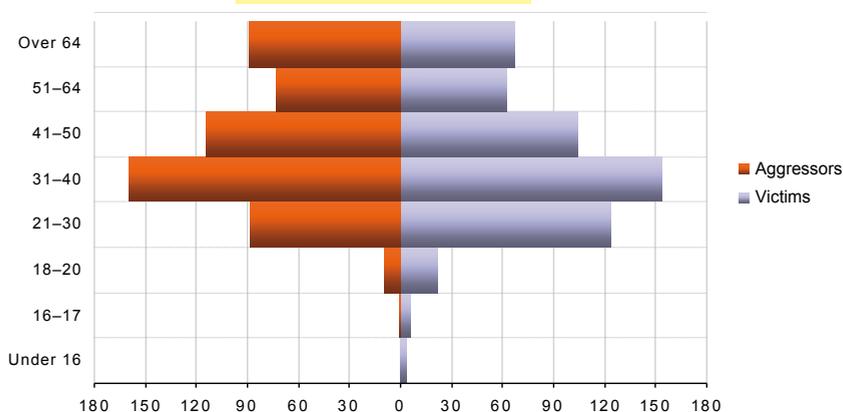
	TOTAL AGGRESSORS	Aggressor age								
		Under 16	16 -17	18 - 20	21 - 30	31 - 40	41 -50	51-64	Over 64	Not known
<b>TOTAL VICTIMS</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>11</b>
Under 16	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
16-17	6	0	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	0
18-20	25	0	0	3	17	4	0	0	0	1
21-30	138	0	0	3	59	55	17	2	0	2
31-40	170	0	0	0	16	88	47	14	2	3
41-50	116	0	0	0	1	21	55	32	5	2
51-64	71	0	0	0	0	1	11	37	21	1
Over 64	74	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	70	0
Not known	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorato-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

The graph below compares the numbers of victims and aggressors by age group between 2003 and 2011. It reveals that there were more victims in the younger age groups, and that there were more aggressors in the older age groups.

**Figure 1.11. Fatal victims of gender-based violence and aggressors.**  
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011

**Victims: 603. Aggressors: 595**



Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorato-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence

Extending this comparative analysis further, the table below shows that the majority of aggressors were older than their victims. Between 2003 and 2011, there were 34 fatal victims aged under 20, while only 10 of the aggressors fell within the same age bracket. In 2011, the number of victims under 30 years of age totalled 17, the same as in 2010. The number of aggressors aged under 30 in 2011 stood at 9, an increase of 3 on 2010.

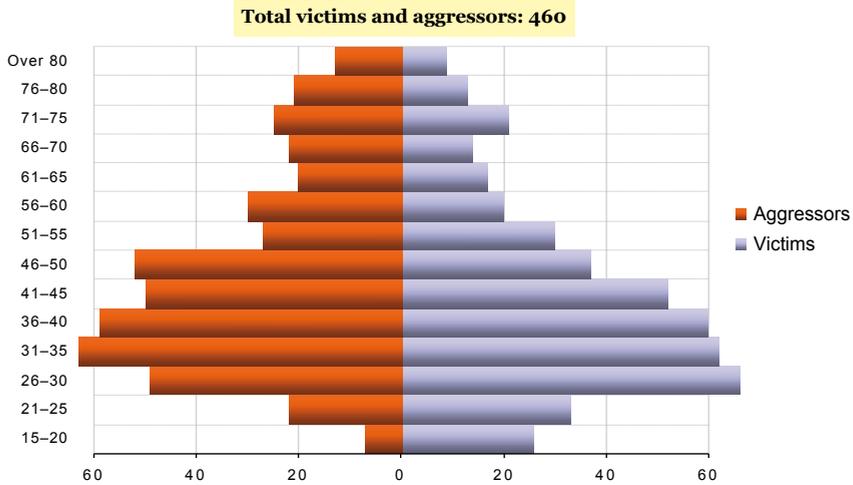
**Table 1.7. Fatal victims of gender-based violence and aggressors, by age group and year.**  
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2012.

	TOTAL	YEAR								
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>TOTAL VICTIMS</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>61</b>
Under 16	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16-17	6	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
18-20	25	0	5	4	2	2	4	5	0	3
21-30	138	16	13	14	15	19	20	11	16	14
31-40	170	27	17	15	27	15	15	17	21	16
41-50	116	15	9	10	9	15	19	9	18	12
51-64	71	4	10	3	5	9	11	7	13	9
Over 64	74	7	12	10	10	11	6	7	4	7
Not known	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL NO. AGGRESSORS</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>61</b>
Under 16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16-17	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18-20	9	0	2	1	3	0	1	1	1	0
21-30	97	7	14	13	10	15	13	11	5	9
31-40	171	24	17	15	24	19	21	16	24	11
41-50	131	16	13	12	14	15	18	10	16	17
51-64	88	12	6	3	6	9	12	7	18	15
Over 64	98	7	16	10	12	13	11	11	9	9
Not known	11	5	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

Distribution by five-year age bracket of victims and aggressors in the 460 cases in which the exact age of both parties is known is shown in the following population pyramid.

**Figure 1.12. Fatal victims of gender-based violence and aggressors.**  
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011.



Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorato-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

In 2011, mean victim age was 42, one year older than the previous year and the same as the mean for the period as a whole.<sup>2</sup> As regards aggressors, the mean age in 2011 was 48, one year older than in 2010 and in line with the mean for the years under review.

**Table 1.8. Mean age of fatal victims of gender-based violence, and of their aggressors, by year (2003–2011).**

	Mean victim age	Mean aggressor age
Total	42	47
2003	42	51
2004	44	50
2005	41	49
2006	41	44
2007	43	45
2008	40	45
2009	40	45
2010	41	47
2011	42	48

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorato-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence..

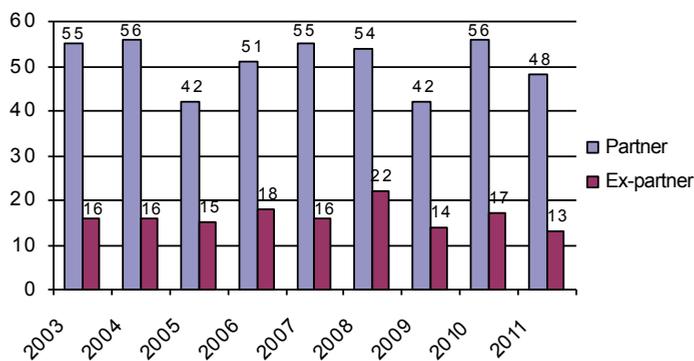
2. The exact age of the aggressor is known in 464 cases, and that of the victim in 586.

## 1.4. FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FATAL VICTIMS AND AGGRESSORS.

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011.

Between 1 January 2003 and 31 December 2011, most fatal victims of gender-based violence were murdered by their partners (459 women, representing 75.7%). Murders by ex-partners of the victim over the period totalled 147, representing 24.3%. While 2005 was the year in which the gap between the number of murders committed by partners and those committed by ex-partners was narrowest, 2004 was the year in which it was widest.

**Figure 1.13. Annual breakdown of fatal victims of gender-based violence, by relationship between victim and aggressor. 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011**



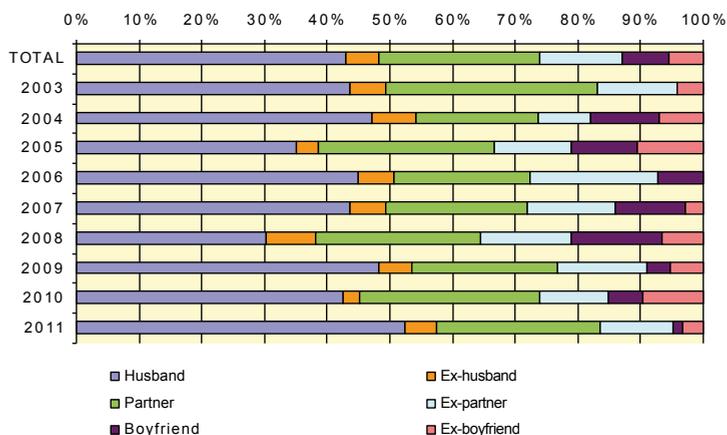
Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorato-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

In 2011, 78% of fatal victims of gender-based violence were murdered by their partners. In 2010, the figure stood at 76.7%.

Going into the relationship between victim and aggressor in more detail reveals that the majority of aggressors were the victim's husband (260 cases, representing 42.9% of the total). The next highest groups by type of relationship were, in this order, partners (155; 25.6%), ex-partners (80; 13.2%), boyfriends (45; 7.4%), ex-boyfriends (33; 5.4%), and ex-husbands (33; 5.4%). Despite a few differences, these mean figures for the entire period between 2003 and 2011 fairly closely reflect the situation in each of the years analysed. Partners and boyfriends are differentiated on the basis that aggressors classified as boyfriends were not living with their victims.

**Figure 1.14. Relationship between victim and aggressor.**

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011



Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

The years in which the highest number of women were murdered by their husbands were 2004 (34 victims) and 2011 (32, one victim more than in 2010). Meanwhile, 2003 was the year in which most women were murdered by their partners (24). In 2011, this figure fell to 16 fatal victims, 5 fewer than in 2010 (21).

**Table 1.9. Fatal victims by year and type of relationship between victim and aggressor.**

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011.

	Total	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VICTIM AND AGGRESSOR					
		Husband	Ex-husband	Partner	Ex-partner	Boyfriend	Ex-boyfriend
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>33</b>
2003	71	31	4	24	9	0	3
2004	72	34	5	14	6	8	5
2005	57	20	2	16	7	6	6
2006	69	31	4	15	14	5	0
2007	71	31	4	16	10	8	2
2008	76	23	6	20	11	11	5
2009	56	27	3	13	8	2	3
2010	73	31	2	21	8	4	7
2011	61	32	3	16	7	1	2

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

In most cases (415, or 68.5% of the 606 analysed), victim and aggressor lived together. In 2011, 78.7% of victims (48) lived with their aggressor, 7 percentage points above the 2010 figure (71.2%; 52 fatal victims).

**Table 1.10. Annual changes in numbers of fatal victims of gender-based violence, by relationship between victim and aggressor.**  
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011.

	Total	COHABITATION		Horizontal %	
		YES	NO	COHABITING	NOT COHABITING
<b>Total</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>68.5%</b>	<b>31.5%</b>
2003	71	55	16	77.5%	22.5%
2004	72	48	24	66.7%	33.3%
2005	57	36	21	63.2%	36.8%
2006	69	46	23	66.7%	33.3%
2007	71	47	24	66.2%	33.8%
2008	76	43	33	56.6%	43.4%
2009	56	40	16	71.4%	28.6%
2010	73	52	21	71.2%	28.8%
2011	61	48	13	78.7%	21.3%

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence..

## 1.5. FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE. NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE. 2011.

**Table 1.11. Number of children of victims of gender-based violence. 2011.**

	Total	Vertical %
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>100</b>
No children	4	16
One child	10	40
Two children	6	24
Three or more children	5	20
Not known	36	

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Policy and Equality. Special Government Office for Gender-based Violence. Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence.

The data for the total number of fatal victims about which information on the number of children is available show that 16% of victims did not have children, that 40% had 1 child, that 24% had 2 children and that 20% had 3 or more children.

It should be pointed out that in 36 cases it was not possible to obtain information about the age of the children, if the victims had them, despite the fact that only 3 of these 36 victims were girlfriends of their aggressor. Following on from this, and based on the cases for which information is available, in 2011 a total of 36 people were lost a parent as a result of gender-based violence.

The data available show that of the women killed in 2011 by their partners or ex-partners, 25% had children under 18 years old and 75% had children over 18 years old.

**Table 1.12. Children of fatal victims of gender-based violence, by age (minor/adult). 2011**

	Total	Vertical %
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Children under 18</b>	9	25
<b>Children over 18</b>	27	75

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

## **1.6. FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE. NATIONALITY OF FATAL VICTIMS AND AGGRESSORS. 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011.**

Spain is home to residents with a wide range of nationalities and countries of origin. As this section shows, the data on the number of deaths due to gender-based violence reveal that a disproportionately high number of both victims and aggressors were foreign nationals. In general terms, the distribution matches the sizes of the groups of foreign nationals resident in Spain.

Based on the information available, between 1 January 2003 and 31 December 2011 the aggressor was a Spanish national in 413 cases and a foreign national in 187. In the same period there were 413 Spanish victims and 191 foreign ones. Of the total number of aggressors whose nationality is

known, 31.17% were foreign nationals, while among the victims foreign nationals made up 31.62%.

**Table 1.13. Fatal victims of gender-based violence. Nationality of victims and aggressors.**  
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011.

Victims	Aggressors			
	Total aggressors	Spanish	Foreign	Not known
<b>Total victims</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Spanish</b>	413	367	45	1
<b>Foreign</b>	191	46	142	3
<b>Not known</b>	2	0	0	2

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

Looking at the data over the period under review, there was an increase in the number and proportion of both foreign victims and foreign aggressors. However, this trend is not linear and there were several fluctuations. Thus, in 2009 the percentage of foreign victims as a share of the total number of victims fell, while in 2010 and 2011 it increased once more. Although the trend indicates an increase in foreign victims and aggressors, the highest figure was recorded in 2008 (33, representing 43.4% of the victims that year). Meanwhile, the lowest number of foreign victims (9) was registered in 2003, representing 12.7% of the annual total.

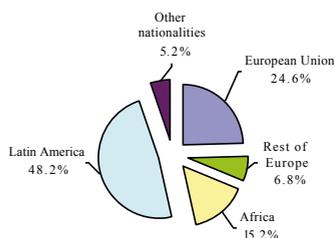
**Table 1.14. Fatal victims of gender-based violence, and their aggressors, by nationality and year.**  
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011.

	TOTAL	YEAR								
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Total victims</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>Spanish</b>	413	62	54	41	49	43	43	36	46	39
<b>Foreign</b>	191	9	16	16	20	28	33	20	27	22
<b>Not known</b>	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total aggressors</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>Spanish</b>	413	59	52	42	50	44	48	32	44	42
<b>Foreign</b>	187	11	16	14	19	27	28	24	29	19
<b>Not known</b>	6	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

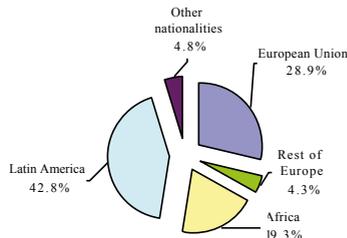
Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

In 2011, a total of 39 of the fatal victims of gender-based violence were Spanish (63.9% overall), while 22 were foreign nationals (36.1%). There were 7 fewer Spanish fatal victims and 5 fewer foreign fatal victims than in 2010 (46 and 27, respectively). Of the 61 aggressors registered in 2011, a total of 68.9% were Spanish (42) and 31.1% were foreign nationals (19). Comparing these figures with the 2010 data shows that in 2011 the number of Spanish aggressors fell by 2 and the number of foreign aggressors fell by 10 year on year.

**Figure 1.15. Fatal foreign victims of gender-based violence, by nationality. 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011**



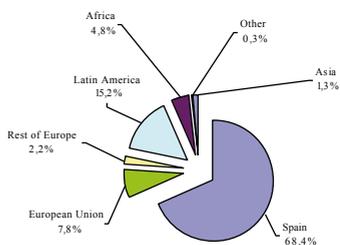
**Figure 1.16. Foreign aggressors, by nationality. 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011**



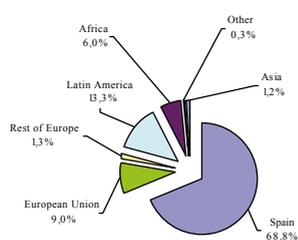
Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorato-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

As the chart below shows, the majority of foreign victims and aggressors were Latin American (48.2% and 42.8%, respectively).

**Figure 1.17. Fatal victims of gender-based violence, by nationality. 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011**

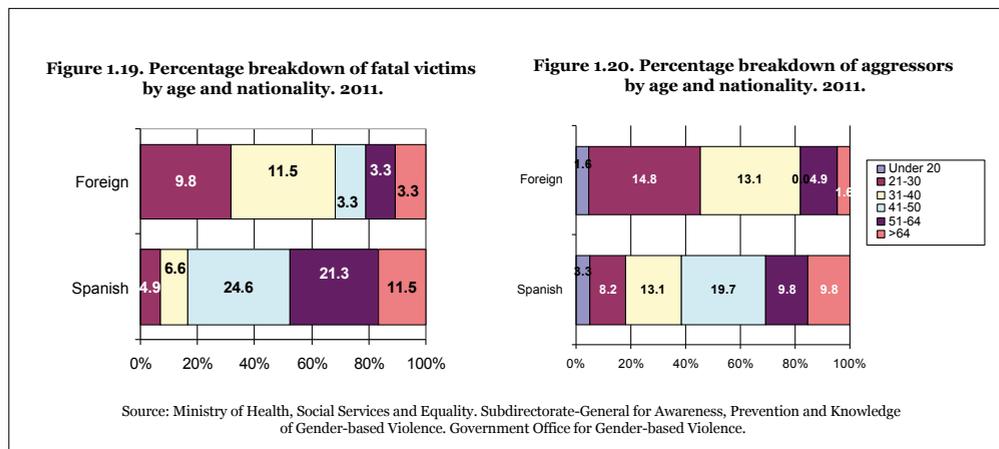


**Figure 1.18. Aggressors by nationality. 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011**



Source: Ministry of Health, Social Policy and Equality, Special Government Office for Gender-based Violence. Subdirectorato-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence.

The data show that both foreign victims and foreign aggressors were younger than their Spanish counterparts. The following charts reveal that up to 50 years of age the proportions of foreign nationals in both groups are higher, but that after 50 the proportions of Spanish victims and aggressors are greater.



Analysing the immigration status of the foreign fatal victims between 1 January 2003 and 31 December 2011 reveals two trends – over the period under review the number of women about which their immigration status is known increased; and the number of women with legal immigration status tended to increase as well, although not linearly.

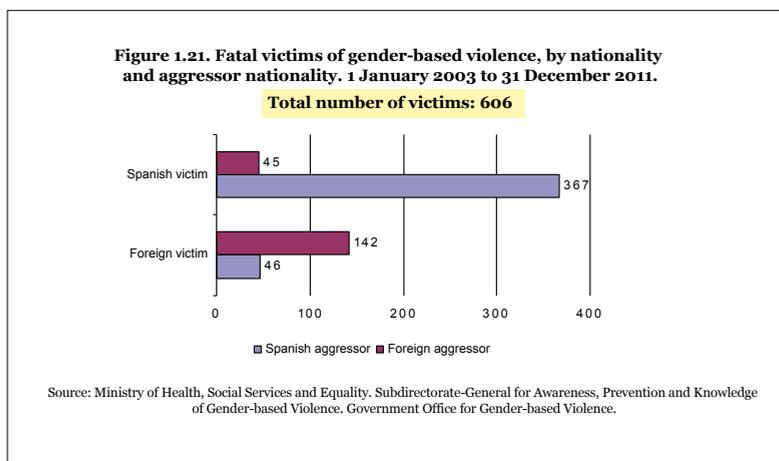
In 2011, the records show that 2 more victims with legal immigration status were murdered, while no deaths of illegal immigrants were recorded.

**Table 1.15. Immigration status of fatal female victims, by year.**  
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011

	YEAR									
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
<b>Total</b>	71	72	57	69	71	76	56	73	61	
<b>National</b>	62	54	41	49	43	43	36	46	39	
<b>Resident/Legal immigrant</b>	0	0	4	10	16	17	14	16	18	
<b>Illegal immigrant</b>	0	0	1	1	4	7	2	3	0	
<b>Tourist</b>	0	1	1	8	3	0	1	3	0	
<b>Other status</b>	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
<b>Not known</b>	9	17	10	1	5	8	3	5	4	

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirecatorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

Of the 413 Spanish fatal victims recorded, 367 were murdered by Spanish aggressors and 45 by foreign aggressors. In the case of foreign victims, 46 women were murdered by Spanish aggressors and 142 by foreign ones.



In terms of the ratio per million males aged 15 years or over<sup>3</sup>, the mean ratio of Spanish aggressors per million Spanish males between 2003 and 2011 stood at 2.7. For foreign aggressors, that ratio stood at 10.1 per million foreign males over the same period. That figure is four-tenths of a percentage point lower than the previous year. This is due to the fact that 2011 produced the lowest number (7.4) of all nine years under review. As far as victims are concerned, the mean number of Spanish fatal victims per million Spanish females stood at 2.6, while that of foreign victims per million foreign females stood at 11.7. In the case of foreign victims, the trend is the same as for foreign aggressors — 2011 was the year with the lowest ratio per million, registering a drop of 2.6 percentage points below the mean for 2003–2010.

3. To calculate these ratios, sex and nationality data as at 1 January of each year under review for all persons aged 15 and over were drawn from the municipal population register. Although foreign nationals may be entered in the municipal population register irrespective of their immigration status, it is feasible that immigration legislation and policy have had some influence on the variations in the figures.

**Table 1.16. Ratios of aggressors and fatal victims of gender-based violence per million males and females aged 15 and over, by nationality and year.**

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011.

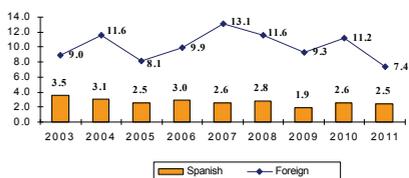
	TOTAL POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER		Aggressor ratio per million males aged 15 and over.		Fatal victim ratio per million females aged 15 and over	
	Males	Females	Number	Number	Number	Number
<b>Spanish</b>			<b>Spanish aggressor</b>		<b>Spanish victim</b>	
2003	16,701,916	17,672,076	59	3.5	62	3.5
2004	16,761,328	17,724,277	52	3.1	54	3.0
2005	16,839,665	17,801,815	42	2.5	41	2.3
2006	16,904,308	17,863,025	50	3.0	49	2.7
2007	16,939,931	17,897,580	44	2.6	43	2.4
2008	17,005,296	17,972,234	48	2.8	43	2.4
2009	17,033,784	18,052,414	32	1.9	36	2.0
2010	17,070,498	18,099,125	44	2.6	46	2.5
2011	17,109,221	18,152,650	42	2.5	39	2.1
<b>Foreign</b>			<b>Spanish aggressor</b>		<b>Foreign victim</b>	
2003	1,227,127	1,072,466	11	9.0	9	8.4
2004	1,378,730	1,214,639	16	11.6	16	13.2
2005	1,719,887	1,482,010	14	8.1	16	10.8
2006	1,917,361	1,648,875	19	9.9	20	12.1
2007	2,067,039	1,815,355	27	13.1	28	15.4
2008	2,418,580	2,105,823	28	11.6	33	15.7
2009	2,577,162	2,264,567	24	9.3	20	8.8
2010	2,589,011	2,326,057	29	11.2	27	11.6
2011	2,567,225	2,347,219	19	7.4	22	9.4

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

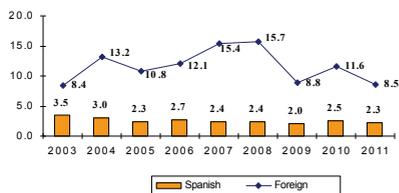
The ratios of foreign victims and aggressors per million vary considerably relative to those of Spanish victims and aggressors throughout the period under review, as can be seen in the following figures.

The ratios of Spanish victims and aggressors per million are similar to the overall ratios, whilst the numbers of foreign victims and aggressors per million deviate substantially from the overall ratios. In addition, the ratio of foreign aggressors per million fluctuates much more widely from year to year.

**Figure 1.22. Ratio of aggressors per million males aged 15 and over, by nationality and year. 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011.**



**Figure 1.23. Fatal victim ratio per million females aged 15 and over, by nationality and year. 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011.**



Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

The highest ratio of Spanish aggressors per million Spanish males aged 15 and over was recorded in 2003 (3.5), and the lowest (1.9) in 2009; in 2011 the ratio stood at 2.5 per million. The same was the case with Spanish victims: the highest ratio of fatal victims per million Spanish females aged 15 and over was also recorded in 2003 (3.5), whilst that recorded in 2009 (2.0) was the lowest; in 2011 the ratio of Spanish victims per million stood at 2.3, below the mean of 2.6.

In terms of foreign aggressors, the highest ratio per million foreign males aged 15 and over was recorded in 2007 (13.1), and the lowest in 2011 (7.4). With regard to foreign victims, the highest ratio was recorded in 2008 (15.7), and the lowest in 2003 (7.4). In the last year for which data are available, 2011, there was a notable decrease, with the figure dropping to 8.5, only one-tenth of a percentage point above the 2003 ratio.

Most of the murders were committed by men from the same continent and of the same nationality as the victims. During the period 2003–2011, a total of 45 foreign women were killed by Spanish men, while 46 Spanish women died at the hands of foreign men. The region/continent that presents the lowest proportion of aggressors of the same nationality and region/continent of origin as the victim is Africa (58.3%). In contrast, Spain has the highest proportion at 88.9%.

**Table 1.17. Fatal victims of gender-based violence, and their aggressors, by continent.**  
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011.

Victims	Aggressors							
	TOTAL Aggressor ratio	Spain	Union European	Rest of Europe	Africa	Latin America	Others	Not known
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>
Spain	413	367	10	4	6	24	2	0
European Union	54	14	33	2	1	3	1	0
Rest of Europe	8	1	1	6	0	0	0	0
Africa	36	9	2	0	21	4	0	0
Latin America	80	20	0	1	0	58	1	0
Other nationalities	9	1	0	0	1	1	6	0
Not known	6	1	1	0	0	2	0	2

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

Information on the specific nationality of both the victim and the aggressor is only held in 544 of the cases. In most cases (469 of the 544 reviewed, representing 86.2%), the victim and aggressor shared the same nationality. Of the 544 cases for which information is available and in which victim and aggressor shared the same nationality, there were 367 Spanish fatal victims, 15 Moroccan victims, 14 Ecuadoran victims, etc., as shown in the table below.

**Fatal victims of gender-based violence by nationality aggressors.**  
11 January 2003 to 31 December 2011.

VICTIMS	AGGRESSORS											
	Total	Spain	Ecuador	Morocco	Romania	Bolivia	Brazil	United Kingdom	China	Colombia	Dominican Republic	Other nationalities
Total	544	400	17	22	12	13	6	7	6	7	7	49
Spain	396	367	3	4	0	0	2	0	0	3	3	15
Ecuador	19	4	14	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morocco	17	2	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bolivia	14	1	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Romania	12	1	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	10	5	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	1
China	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	1
Colombia	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2
Dominican Republic	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Other nationalities	49	17	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	28

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

## 1.7. FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF FATAL VICTIMS AND AGGRESSORS. 2011.

**Table 1.19. Employment status of fatal victims of gender-based violence. 2011.**

	Employment status of victim	Employment status of aggressor
<b>Total</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>61</b>
Full-time employment	8	4
Part-time employment	0	0
Shadow economy	1	1
Seeking employment	1	1
Unpaid domestic work	1	0
Student	0	0
Pensioner	2	1
Other	0	1
Not known	48	53

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

It is difficult to draw conclusions from the table above because there are very few data about the employment status of fatal victims and aggressors. Nevertheless, the data do reveal that a higher number of both victims (8) and aggressors (4) were in full-time employment.

## 1.8. FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE. FORMAL COMPLAINTS.

1 January 2006 to 31 December 2011.

As regards legal action<sup>4</sup>, taken by either the victim or the victim's family and friends prior to the crime that ended the victim's life, full and consistent data are only available from January 2006 onwards.

4. As mentioned at the beginning of this Annual Report, from a statistical point of view the figures worked with are low and it is therefore impossible to identify trends. Nevertheless, it is considered appropriate to try to highlight the similarities and differences in the basic characteristics of the women according to whether or not they had previously reported the aggressor (which involves comparing the information on the 75 cases in which previous formal complaints had been filed with the 196 cases in which a previous formal complaint had not been filed). For this purpose, the data from January 2006 to 31 December 2011 have been aggregated.

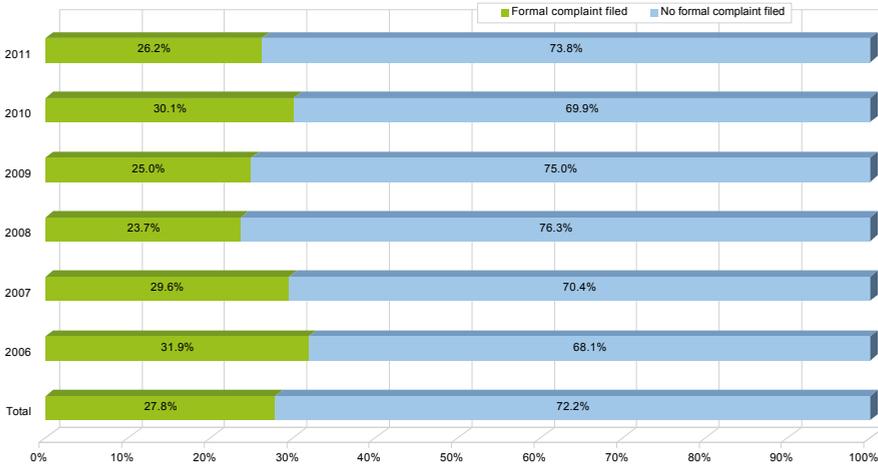
In this respect, for the 406 fatal victims recorded between 1 January 2006 and 31 December 2011, a total of 113 aggressors (27.8%) had been reported previously for abuse.

**Table 1.20. Fatal victims of gender-based violence. Formal complaints.**  
1 January 2006 to 31 December 2011.

	YEAR	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>61</b>
Formal complaint filed	113	22	21	18	14	22	16
No formal complaint filed	293	47	50	58	42	51	45

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

**Figure 1.24. Changes in numbers of formal complaints.**  
1 January 2006 to 31 December 2011.



Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

Comparing the 2011 data with those of the previous year reveals that there was little variation in the numbers. The proportion of fatal victims whose aggressor had been reported fell from 30.1% in 2010 to 26.2% in 2011.

Looking at these figures by age group shows that victims in the 31–40 bracket filed the highest percentage of formal complaints (34.2% of aggressors had been reported), followed by those in the 41–50 age group

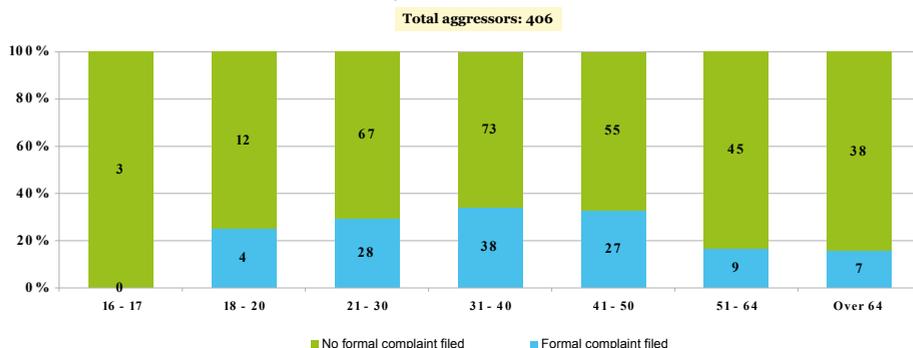
(32.9%). The lowest proportion of formal complaints was filed by victims over 64 (15.6%).

**Table 1.21. Aggressors by age group (with or without formal complaint).**  
1 January 2006 to 31 December 2011

	Horizontal %	Formal complaint filed against aggressor	No formal complaint filed against aggressor
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>72.2</b>
16-17	100.0%	0.0	100.0
18-20	100.0%	25.0	75.0
21-30	100.0%	29.5	70.5
31-40	100.0%	34.2	65.8
41-50	100.0%	32.9	67.1
51-64	100.0%	16.7	83.3
Over 64	100.0%	15.6	84.4

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, Subdirectorato-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

**Figure 1.25. Aggressors by age group (with or without formal complaint).**  
1 January 2006 to 31 December 2011.



Source: Government Office for Gender-based Violence, Subdirectorato-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Compiled in-house from data provided by violence units.

**Table 1.22. Fatal victims of gender-based by formal complaint filed and nationality.**  
1 January 2006 to 31 December 2011.

	TOTAL	Victim nationality	
		Spanish	Foreign
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>150</b>
Formal complaint filed	113	68	45
No formal complaint filed	293	188	105

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, Subdirectorato-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

In terms of nationality, between January 2006 and 31 December 2011, a total of 256 victims of gender-based violence were Spanish (63.1% of the victims recorded in that period) and 150 were foreign nationals (36.9%). The percentage of aggressors reported for gender-based violence was slightly higher among foreign victims than among Spanish ones (30.0% and 26.6% respectively).

Of the 113 aggressors reported, 60.2% were Spanish and 39.8% were foreign nationals. Of the aggressors not reported, 64.2% were Spanish and 35.8% were foreign nationals.

**Table 1.23. Fatal victims of gender-based violence by formal complaint filed and type of relationship between victim and aggressor.**

1 January 2006 to 31 December 2011.

	TOTAL	Ex-partner	Partner
TOTAL	406	100	306
No formal complaint filed	293	59	234
Formal complaint filed	113	41	72

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

Of the crimes of gender-based violence recorded in the period under review, 75.4% were perpetrated by the victim's partner and 24.6% by the victim's ex-partner. Of the total number of women murdered by their ex-partners, in 41% of cases the aggressor had been reported previously. This percentage drops to 23.5% in those cases in which the victim remained in a relationship with the aggressor.

Furthermore, 63.72% of reported aggressors were the victims' partners, and 36.28% were their ex-partners.

**Figure 1.26. Fatal victims by relationship with aggressor and formal complaints filed**



Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

**Table 1.24. Fatal victims of gender-based violence by cohabitation with aggressor and formal complaints filed.**

1 January 2006 to 31 December 2011.

	TOTAL	Formal complaint filed	No formal complaint filed
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>293</b>
<b>Cohabitation</b>	252	57	195
<b>No cohabitation</b>	154	56	98

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

Overall, 62.1% of the 406 women killed as the result of gender-based violence between January 2006 and 31 December 2011 lived their aggressors, while 37.9% did not. Women who did not live with their aggressors showed a higher likelihood of reporting them (36.4% vs 22.6%, respectively). Meanwhile, 50.4% of the women who had reported their aggressors were living with them, and 49.6% were not. In the case of women who had not reported their aggressors, 66.6% were living with them, and 33.4% were not.

**Table 1.25. Aggressors by autonomous community and formal complaints filed.**

1 January 2006 to 31 December 2011.

	TOTAL	Formal complaint filed	No formal complaint filed
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>293</b>
Andalucía	85	23	62
Aragón	8	1	7
Asturias	13	2	11
Baleares	9	2	7
Canarias	30	8	22
Cantabria	2	1	1
Castilla - La Mancha	17	8	9
Castilla y León	19	2	17
Cataluña	63	16	47
Com. Valenciana	53	22	31
Extremadura	3	2	1
Galicia	20	1	19
Madrid	46	12	34
Murcia	14	3	11
Navarra	5	1	4
País Vasco	14	7	7
La Rioja	3	1	2
Ceuta	1	0	1
Melilla	1	1	0

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

By autonomous community, Andalucía, Cataluña, Comunidad Valenciana and Madrid accounted for 60.8% of the total number of crimes of gender-based violence committed between 2006 and 2011. Comparing the number of crimes with the number of formal complaints made, only 27.1%, 25.4%, 41.5% and 30% were reported, respectively.

Notably, the highest percentage of formal complaints against aggressors relative to the number of victims was found in Extremadura, where it reached 66.7%. This region was followed by País Vasco and Cantabria, where 50% of aggressors had been reported previously. In Spain's other autonomous communities the proportion of aggressors reported was below 50%.

## **1.9. FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE. INSTITUTIONAL PROTECTION.**

**1 January 2006 to 31 December 2011.**

This section examines the information gathered from January 2006 onwards about the protective measures taken by the judiciary and breaches thereof.

Of the 113 women who had filed a formal complaint during this period (27.8% of the victims recorded over that period), 12 subsequently withdrew their charges (10.6% of all formal complaints made).

Overall, 95 of the 113 women who filed formal complaints (84.1% of those filing complaints and 23.4% of the total number of victims in the period under review) requested protective measures. Protective measures were granted to 87 women (18.0% of the total number of fatal victims over the period between 1 January 2006 and 31 December 2011, and 91.6% of the victims who requested said measures).

Protective measures were in place for 68 women (71.6% of those who had reported their aggressor, and 16.7% of the total number of fatal victims since January 2006) at the time of their murder.

**Table 1.26. Fatal victims of gender-based violence by formal complaint filed and protective measure status.**  
1 January 2006 to 31 December 2011.

	TOTAL	Vertical %			
<b>TOTAL FATAL VICTIMS</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>100</b>			
Formal complaint filed	113	27.8%			
Formal complaint withdrawn	12	10.6%	Vertical %		
	Protective measures requested	95	84.1%		
	Protective measures granted	87	91.6%	Vertical %	
		Protective measures expired	5	5.3%	
		Protective measures in place	68	71.6%	Vertical %
		Measures breached WITH victim's consent	23	37.7%	
		Measures breached WITHOUT victim's consent	38	62.3%	
	Consent status not known	7	-		

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

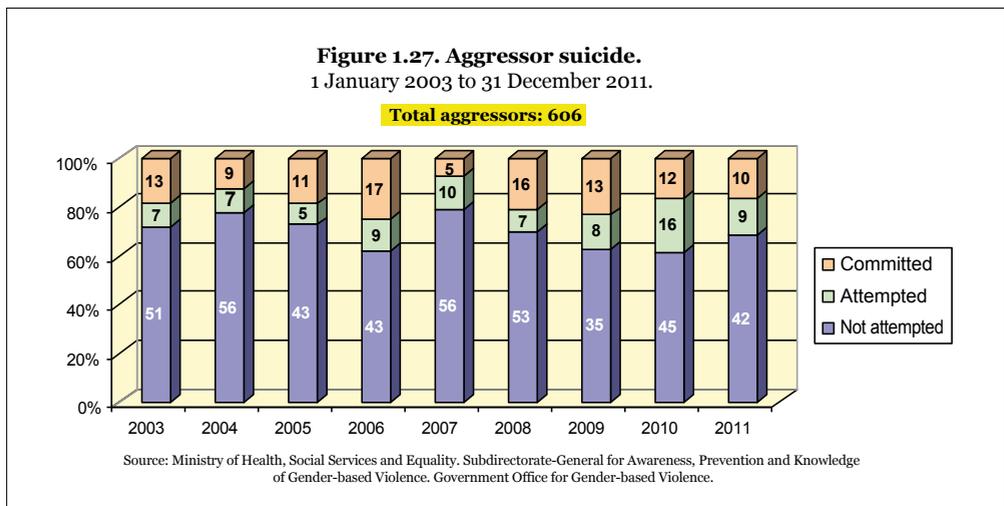
With regard to the 68 women who had protective measures in place at the time of their murder, in 7 cases there is no record of whether the measures were breached with the victim's consent. Of the remaining 61 cases, the aggressor breached the measures without the consent of the victim in the majority of them (62.3%), while in 23 cases (37.7%) the level of risk was underestimated either by the victim or by her immediate circle.

## 1.10. FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE. SUICIDE OF AGGRESSORS.

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011.

Between 2003 and 2010, a total of 20,618 males aged 15 and over committed suicide in Spain.<sup>5</sup> Of these, it is calculated that 0.5% took their own lives after killing their partner or ex-partner (96 aggressors).

In comparison with 2010, in 2011 the number of aggressors who attempt suicide fell by 3; there were 7 fewer attempted suicides; and there were 2 fewer suicides.



5. Data taken from death statistics by cause published by the INE ([www.ine.es](http://www.ine.es)). The most recent figures available at the time of publication were those for 2010.

**Table 1.27. Suicides of males aged 15 and over, by year.**  
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011.<sup>6</sup>

YEAR	Male suicides	Manslaughter/murder of partner/ex-partner	Other causes	Horizontal %
<b>Total suicides</b>	<b>20,618</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>20,525</b>	<b>0.5%</b>
2003	2,648	13	2,635	0.5%
2004	2,640	9	2,631	0.3%
2005	2,566	11	2,555	0.4%
2006	2,510	17	2,493	0.7%
2007	2,456	5	2,451	0.2%
2008	2,674	16	2,658	0.6%
2009	2,659	13	2,646	0.5%
2010	2,465	12	2,456	0.5%

Source: Male suicides. INE <sup>6</sup>.  
Source: Murder of partners or ex-partners. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

Of the 606 murders between 1 January 2003 and 31 December 2011, a total of 17.5% of the aggressors committed suicide after killing their partner or ex-partner, while a further 12.9% attempted suicide. The greatest proportion of suicides by aggressors after killing their partners or ex-partners occurred in 2006 (24.6%), and the lowest proportion occurred in 2007 (7%).

**Table 1.28. Suicides of males aged 15 and over, by year.**  
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011.

YEAR	TOTAL	Aggressor suicide			Horizontal % of suicides committed
		Not attempted	Attempted	Committed	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>17.5</b>
2003	71	51	7	13	18.3
2004	72	56	7	9	12.5
2005	57	57	5	11	19.3
2006	69	43	9	17	24.6
2007	71	56	10	5	7.0
2008	76	53	7	16	21.1
2009	56	35	8	13	23.2
2010	73	45	16	12	16.4
2011	61	42	9	10	16.4

Source: Government Office for Gender-based Violence. Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Compiled in-house from data provided by violence units.

6. Other causes: result of the difference between male suicides and associated murders of partners or ex-partners.

By age group, the highest proportion of aggressors who committed suicide was in 51–64 bracket (28.4% of whom took their own lives), while the lowest proportion was in the 21–30 age group (11.3%).

**Table 1.29. Aggressors by age group and suicide status.**

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011.

	TOTAL	Aggressor suicide			% suicides committed
		Not attempted	Attempted	Committed	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>17.8</b>
Under 16	0	0	0	0	-
16–17	1	1	0	0	-
18 - 20	9	7	0	2	22.2
21 - 30	97	76	10	11	11.3
31 - 40	171	123	24	24	14.0
41 - 50	131	99	12	20	15.3
51 - 64	88	48	15	25	28.4
Over 64	98	58	16	24	24.5

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

By nationality, between January 2003 and 31 December 2011, a total of 86 Spanish nationals and 20 foreign nationals committed suicide (20.8% of Spanish aggressors and 10.7% of foreign aggressors). Meanwhile, 11.9% of Spanish aggressors and 15.0% of foreign aggressors failed in their suicide attempts.

**Table 1.30. Aggressors by nationality and suicide status.**

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011.

	TOTAL	Aggressor suicide			% suicides committed
		Not attempted	Attempted	Committed	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>17.5%</b>
Spanish	413	278	49	86	20.8%
Foreign	187	139	28	20	10.7%
Not known	6	5	1	0	0.0%

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

In terms of the relationship between aggressors and victims, 18.3% of those who killed their partners then went on to commit suicide. The percentage of those who killed their ex-partners before committing suicide was slightly lower (15%).

Meanwhile, 13.9% of those who killed their partners failed in their suicide attempts, with the percentage of those who failed after killing their ex-partners again being lower (9.5%).

**Table 1.31. Aggressors by relationship type and suicide status.**  
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011

	TOTAL	Aggressor suicide			% Total suicides
		Not attempted	Attempted	Committed	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>17.5</b>
Partner	459	311	64	84	18.3
Ex-partner	147	111	14	22	15.0

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

## 1.11. FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE AND AGGRESSORS, BY YEAR, NATIONALITY AND AGE GROUP.

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011.

Information is held on the nationality (Spanish or foreign) and age group of 586 victims and 464 aggressors. These data are analysed below.

**Table 1.32. Fatal victims of gender-based violence by nationality, year and age group.**

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011.

		VICTIM NATIONALITY								
		TOTAL	Under 16	16-17	18-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-64	Over 64
Spanish	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>66</b>
	2003	61	0	0	0	12	23	15	4	7
	2004	54	2	1	4	6	15	5	9	12
	2005	41	0	1	2	11	8	7	3	9
	2006	49	0	1	1	9	19	7	4	8
	2007	43	0	0	1	7	9	11	7	8
	2008	43	0	0	2	5	8	14	9	5
	2009	36	0	0	1	4	12	6	6	7
	2010	46	0	1	0	5	11	15	10	4
	2011	39	0	0	2	5	8	12	6	6
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8</b>
Foreign	2003	9	0	1	0	4	4	0	0	0
	2004	14	1	0	1	7	2	2	1	0
	2005	16	0	0	2	3	7	3	0	1
	2006	20	0	0	1	6	8	2	1	2
	2007	28	0	0	1	12	6	4	2	3
	2008	33	0	1	2	15	7	5	2	1
	2009	20	0	0	4	7	5	3	1	0
	2010	27	0	0	0	11	10	3	3	0
	2011	22	0	0	1	9	8	0	3	1

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

As regards Spanish victims, over the 2003–2011 period the victims were predominantly over 40 years of age (52.4%), while the under-30 age group registered fewest victims of gender-based violence (20.1%).

This trend continued in 2011, with the percentages standing at 61.5% for the over-40 age group and 17.9% for the under-30 bracket.

Relative to 2010, there was a decrease among Spanish victims in the 31–40 age group (27.3%) and increases of 20.8% and 16.7% in the over-40 and under-30 age groups, respectively.

In contrast, over the 2003–2011 period the highest number of foreign fatal victims was recorded in the under-30 age group (47.1%), and the over-40 bracket recorded the fewest victims of gender-based violence (22.8%).

These trends were continued in 2011, with 45.5% of victims being in the under-30 age group and 18.2% of them being in the over-40 bracket.

**Table 1.33. Fatal victims of gender-based violence by nationality, year and age group.**  
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011.

		VICTIM NATIONALITY							
		TOTAL	Under 30	31-40	Over 40	TOTAL	Under 30	31-40	Over 40
Spanish	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>20.1%</b>	<b>27.4%</b>	<b>52.4%</b>
	2003	61	12	23	26	100%	19.7%	37.7%	42.6%
	2004	54	13	15	26	100%	24.1%	27.8%	48.1%
	2005	41	14	8	19	100%	34.1%	19.5%	46.3%
	2006	49	11	19	19	100%	22.4%	38.8%	38.8%
	2007	43	8	9	26	100%	18.6%	20.9%	60.5%
	2008	43	7	8	28	100%	16.3%	18.6%	65.1%
	2009	36	5	12	19	100%	13.9%	33.3%	52.8%
	2010	46	6	11	29	100%	13.0%	23.9%	63.0%
	2011	39	7	8	24	100%	17.9%	20.5%	61.5%
	Foreign	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>47.1%</b>	<b>30.2%</b>
2003		9	5	4	0	100%	55.6%	44.4%	0.0%
2004		14	9	2	3	100%	64.3%	14.3%	21.4%
2005		16	5	7	4	100%	31.3%	43.8%	25.0%
2006		20	7	8	5	100%	35.0%	40.0%	25.0%
2007		28	13	6	9	100%	46.4%	21.4%	32.1%
2008		33	18	7	8	100%	54.5%	21.2%	24.2%
2009		20	11	5	4	100%	55.0%	25.0%	20.0%
2010		27	11	10	6	100%	40.7%	37.0%	22.2%
2011		22	10	8	4	100%	45.5%	36.4%	18.2%

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

The trends among victims were repeated among aggressors, although the latter were generally older. Most Spanish aggressors belonged to the 41–50 age group, while the under-16 age group produced fewest aggressors in the 2003–2011 period. In percentage terms, the over-40 age group accounted for 63.6%, while the under-30 bracket accounted for 13.3% (see Table 1.34).

**Table 1.34. Aggressors by nationality, year and age group.**  
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011.

		AGGRESSOR NATIONALITY								
		TOTAL	Under 16	16 - 17	18 - 20	21 - 30	31 - 40	41 - 50	51 - 64	Over 64
Spanish	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>87</b>
	2003	57	0	0	0	6	19	14	11	7
	2004	50	0	1	2	9	8	9	5	16
	2005	40	0	0	0	10	9	11	2	8
	2006	50	0	0	3	6	16	12	4	9
	2007	44	0	0	0	6	10	9	8	11
	2008	48	0	0	0	5	11	12	9	11
	2009	32	0	0	1	1	9	6	5	10
	2010	44	0	0	0	1	8	12	15	8
	2011	42	0	0	0	3	4	15	13	7
	Foreign	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>16</b>
2003		8	0	0	0	1	4	2	1	0
2004		15	0	0	0	5	7	2	1	0
2005		13	0	0	1	3	6	1	1	1
2006		19	0	0	0	4	8	2	2	3
2007		27	0	0	0	9	9	6	1	2
2008		28	0	0	1	8	10	6	3	0
2009		24	0	0	0	10	7	4	2	1
2010		29	0	0	1	4	16	4	3	1
2011		19	0	0	0	6	7	2	2	2

Source: Government Office for Gender-based Violence. Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Compiled in-house from data provided by violence units.

These trends continued in 2011 – in percentage terms the over-40 age group produced most Spanish aggressors (83.3%; see Table 1.34), while the under-30 age group produced 7.1%. These figures follow the same trends as in 2010, with the exception that the number of aggressors in the 31–40 age group fell by 50%.

As regards foreign aggressors in the 2003–2011 period, these were most numerous in the 31–40 age group (40.7%). The under-30 age group produced the lowest percentage of aggressors (29.1%, see Table 1.35).

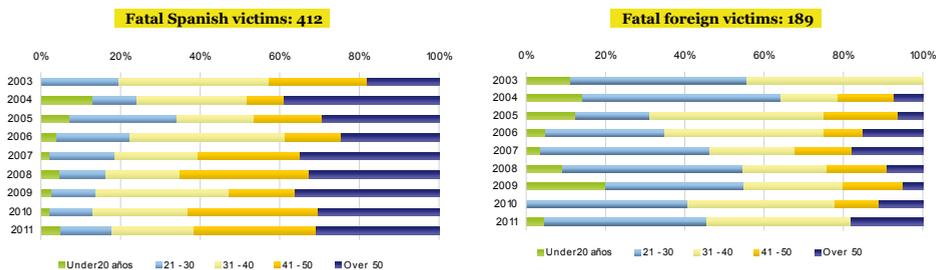
Looking at the last year, the 31–40 age group contains 36.8% of the aggressors, with the same proportion of foreign aggressors being found in the under-30 and over-40 age groups (31.6%). In comparison with 2010 it is worth underlining that the number of foreign aggressors in the 31–40 age group fell by over half (56.3%).

**Table 1.35. Aggressors by nationality, year and age group.**  
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011.

		AGGRESSOR NATIONALITY							
		Spanish				Foreign			
		TOTAL	Under 30	31-40	Over 40	TOTAL	Under 30	31-40	Over 40
Spanish	TOTAL	407	54	94	259	100%	13.3%	23.1%	63.6%
	2003	57	6	19	32	100%	10.5%	33.3%	56.1%
	2004	50	12	8	30	100%	24.0%	16.0%	60.0%
	2005	40	10	9	21	100%	25.0%	22.5%	52.5%
	2006	50	9	16	25	100%	18.0%	32.0%	50.0%
	2007	44	6	10	28	100%	13.6%	22.7%	63.6%
	2008	48	5	11	32	100%	10.4%	22.9%	66.7%
	2009	32	2	9	21	100%	6.3%	28.1%	65.6%
	2010	44	1	8	35	100%	2.3%	18.2%	79.5%
	2011	42	3	4	35	100%	7.1%	9.5%	83.3%
Foreign	TOTAL	182	53	74	55	100%	29.1%	40.7%	30.2%
	2003	8	1	4	3	100%	12.5%	50.0%	37.5%
	2004	15	5	7	3	100%	33.3%	46.7%	20.0%
	2005	13	4	6	3	100%	30.8%	46.2%	23.1%
	2006	19	4	8	7	100%	21.1%	42.1%	36.8%
	2007	27	9	9	9	100%	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%
	2008	28	9	10	9	100%	32.1%	35.7%	32.1%
	2009	24	10	7	7	100%	41.7%	29.2%	29.2%
	2010	29	5	16	8	100%	17.2%	55.2%	27.6%
	2011	19	6	7	6	100%	31.6%	36.8%	31.6%

Source: Government Office for Gender-based Violence. Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Compiled in-house from data provided by violence units.

**Figure 1.28. Percentage breakdown of fatal victims by age group, nationality and year.**  
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011.



Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirecatorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

**Figure 1.29. Percentage breakdown of aggressors by age group, nationality and year.**  
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011.



Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirecatorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

In general, and as the figures above show, foreign aggressors and victims were younger than their Spanish counterparts.

## 1.12. FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE AND THEIR AGGRESSORS, BY SIZE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE.

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011.

The numbers of fatal victims of gender-based violence were proportional to the size of the population in their place of residence. The figures below compare the number of victims of gender-based violence and their distribution by size of place of residence against the distribution of Spain's population by size of place of residence.

**Table 1.36. Fatal victims of gender-based violence, and their aggressors, by size of place of residence.**

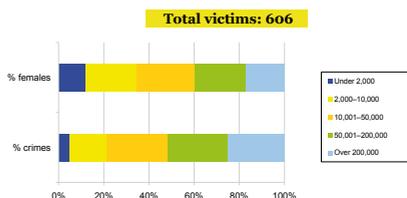
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011

	Crimes	% crimes	Females	% females	Males	% males
<b>Total general</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>20,499,869</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>19,676,446</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Under 2,000	29	4.8%	2,452,183	12.0%	2,559,777	13.0%
2,000–10,000	101	16.7%	4,597,610	22.4%	4,627,779	23.5%
10,001–50,000	164	27.2%	5,317,929	25.9%	5,172,008	26.3%
50,001–200,000	158	26.2%	4,629,218	22.6%	4,233,894	21.5%
Over 200,000	152	25.2%	3,502,929	17.1%	3,082,988	15.7%

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

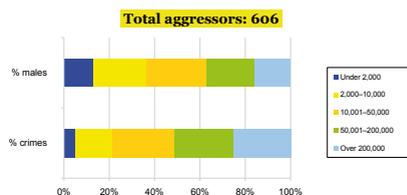
The figures reveal a slightly higher tendency for fatal victims of gender-based violence to live in places with between 10,001 and 50,000 inhabitants (27.2% of crimes). The lowest percentage occurs in places with fewer than 2,000 inhabitants (4.8%).

**Figure 1.30. Percentage breakdown of fatal victims of gender-based violence, by size of place of residence.**  
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011.

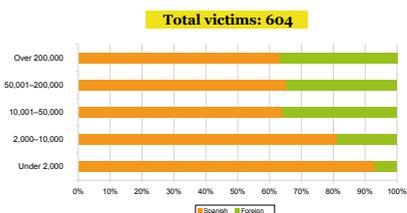


Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

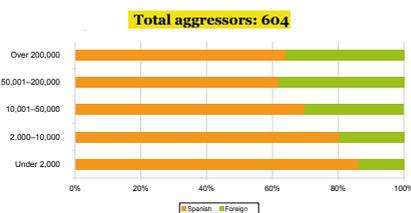
**Figure 1.31. Percentage breakdown of aggressors, by size of place of residence.**  
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011.



**Figure 1.32. Percentage breakdown of fatal victims of gender-based violence, by size of place of residence.**  
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011.



**Figure 1.33. Percentage breakdown of aggressors, by size of place of residence.**  
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011.

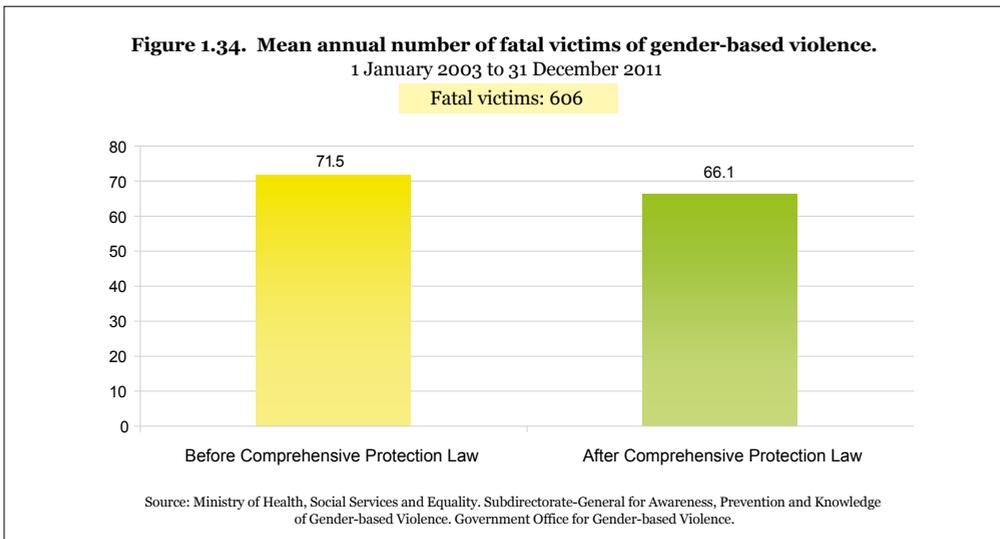


Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

### 1.13. CONCLUSIONS ON SECTION.

The persistence of the crimes and the variability in their ratios over a lengthy period brings into relief the fact that gender-based violence, both in general as well as in its most brutal manifestation, is a phenomenon that affects the entire country. Although there is a correlation with population size, it is noticeable that both foreign victims and aggressors are disproportionately represented in terms of the size of their population in Spain. Equally, it is worth recalling that each murder substantially alters the figures and their distribution.

Organic Law 1/2004 of 28 December, on measures to provide comprehensive protection against gender-based violence, approved unanimously by all the political groups with parliamentary representation, came into force in January 2005. As the graph below shows, comparing the mean annual number of fatal victims of gender-based violence in the years before and after the introduction of this law shows that the number of these crimes has fallen since 2005.



However, it would be inappropriate to assess the effectiveness of Organic Law 1/2004, its social influence and the impact of each of its measures solely on the basis of the number of fatal victims, as that would overlook the number of women's lives saved — in itself a number impossible to determine — as a result of the resources made available to them under the Comprehensive Protection Law.

Conversely, exhaustive analysis of each of case makes it possible to identify which mechanisms failed and for what reasons and, most of all, should provide the insights needed to improve victim protection.

Nevertheless, it is also essential to improve data collection, making it systematic and exhaustive, in order to learn the reasons why previous formal complaints were only filed in 28% of cases; why some women withdrew the formal complaint when they were obviously suffering abuse; why in some cases there was no follow-up to the formal complaint; and why some women who filed formal complaints did not apply for protection measures.



**Table 1.37. Fatal victims of gender-based violence, by autonomous community, province and year. 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011.**

	TOTAL	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>TOTAL SPAIN</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>ANDALUCÍA</b>	126	13	19	9	21	8	9	14	17	16
Almería	23	1	2	2	3	1	1	3	5	5
Cádiz	12	3	3	0	1	0	3	0	1	1
Córdoba	13	1	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Granada	20	1	4	1	5	0	2	2	2	3
Huelva	5	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	0
Jaén	9	3	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	2
Málaga	22	2	1	3	4	1	2	4	3	2
Sevilla	22	2	4	2	3	3	0	2	4	2
<b>ARAGÓN</b>	16	2	2	4	1	2	1	0	2	2
Huesca	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Teruel	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Zaragoza	12	1	2	3	1	1	0	0	2	2
<b>ASTURIAS</b>	16	2	0	1	3	2	1	0	5	2
<b>BALEARES</b>	19	4	2	4	3	1	1	1	2	1
<b>CANARIAS</b>	44	6	2	6	4	6	5	5	7	3
Las Palmas	18	3	1	4	3	1	2	1	1	2
S.C. Tenerife	26	3	1	2	1	5	3	4	6	1
<b>CANTABRIA</b>	5	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
<b>CASTILLA-LAMANCHA</b>	25	2	4	2	4	5	3	1	3	1
Albacete	4	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Ciudad Real	8	0	0	1	3	2	0	0	1	1
Cuenca	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
Guadalajara	4	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Toledo	6	1	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	0
<b>CASTILLA Y LEÓN</b>	29	4	2	4	3	3	6	1	4	2
Ávila	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Burgos	6	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1
León	5	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Palencia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Salamanca	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Segovia	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Soria	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Valladolid	8	2	0	0	1	1	3	0	1	0
Zamora	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
<b>CATALUÑA</b>	94	12	11	8	10	12	10	10	12	9
Barcelona	53	7	8	3	6	5	7	7	6	4
Girona	17	2	0	2	2	2	2	0	4	3
Lleida	7	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	1
Tarragona	17	2	3	2	0	4	0	3	2	1
<b>COM. VALENCIANA</b>	75	7	9	6	8	10	10	9	8	8
Alicante	30	1	1	4	3	6	4	4	4	3
Castellón	10	1	0	0	2	2	0	2	2	1
Valencia	35	5	8	2	3	2	6	3	2	4
<b>EXTREMADURA</b>	6	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
Badajoz	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Cáceres	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
<b>GALICIA</b>	28	5	2	1	0	5	7	3	2	3
ACoruña	13	3	1	0	0	2	2	2	1	2
Lugo	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Orense	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Pontevedra	12	2	0	1	0	3	5	0	0	1
<b>MADRID</b>	60	5	5	4	5	9	11	5	7	9
<b>MURCIA</b>	23	3	4	2	3	2	4	2	1	2
<b>NAVARRA</b>	9	1	1	2	0	1	3	0	0	1
<b>PAÍS VASCO</b>	21	0	4	3	3	2	3	2	2	2
Álava	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Guipúzcoa	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Vizcaya	15	0	4	3	2	1	1	1	2	1
<b>LARIOJA</b>	6	2	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
<b>CEUTA</b>	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
<b>MELILLA</b>	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL SPAIN</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>61</b>

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdiretorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

**Table 1.38. Fatal victims of gender-based violence, by autonomous community, province and year. Ratio per million females aged 15 and over.**  
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011.

	TOTAL	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>TOTAL SPAIN</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>
<b>ANDALUCÍA</b>	4.1	4.0	5.8	2.7	6.2	2.3	2.6	4.0	4.8	4.5
Almería	9.6	4.3	8.4	8.1	11.8	3.8	3.7	10.9	17.8	17.6
Cádiz	2.7	6.2	6.1	0.0	2.0	0.0	5.8	0.0	1.9	1.9
Córdoba	4.2	3.0	11.9	3.0	5.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Granada	5.8	2.8	11.0	2.7	13.2	0.0	5.2	5.1	5.1	7.5
Huelva	2.6	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	9.1	4.5	0.0
Jaén	3.6	10.9	0.0	0.0	10.7	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0
Málaga	3.8	3.4	1.7	4.8	6.3	1.5	3.0	5.9	4.3	2.9
Sevilla	3.1	2.6	5.2	2.6	3.8	3.8	0.0	2.5	4.9	2.4
<b>ARAGÓN</b>	3.1	3.7	3.6	7.2	1.8	3.5	1.7	0.0	3.4	3.4
Huesca	2.3	0.0	0.0	10.7	0.0	0.0	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Teruel	3.7	16.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Zaragoza	3.2	2.5	5.0	7.4	2.5	2.4	0.0	0.0	4.7	4.7
<b>ASTURIAS</b>	3.5	3.9	0.0	2.0	5.9	3.9	2.0	0.0	9.8	3.9
<b>BALEARES</b>	4.9	9.9	4.9	9.6	7.0	2.3	2.2	2.2	4.3	2.1
<b>CANARIAS</b>	5.7	7.5	2.5	7.2	4.7	7.0	5.7	5.6	7.7	3.3
Las Palmas	4.7	7.4	2.4	9.5	7.0	2.3	4.5	2.2	2.2	4.3
S.C. Tenerife	6.7	7.6	2.5	4.8	2.4	11.7	6.9	9.0	13.4	2.2
<b>CANTABRIA</b>	2.2	4.0	7.9	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>CASTILLA - LA MANCHA</b>	3.4	2.6	5.1	2.5	4.9	6.0	3.5	1.1	3.4	1.1
Albacete	2.8	6.3	12.5	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ciudad Real	4.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	13.8	9.1	0.0	0.0	4.4	4.4
Cuenca	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.4	0.0
Guadalajara	4.8	0.0	12.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Toledo	2.6	4.2	4.1	4.0	0.0	7.5	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0
<b>CASTILLA Y LEÓN</b>	2.8	3.6	1.8	3.5	2.6	2.6	5.2	0.9	3.5	1.8
Ávila	4.5	0.0	0.0	13.6	13.4	0.0	0.0	13.3	0.0	0.0
Burgos	4.1	0.0	0.0	6.3	6.3	0.0	6.2	0.0	12.3	6.1
León	2.4	4.4	8.8	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Palencia	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.9	0.0
Salamanca	1.4	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Segovia	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.2
Soria	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Valladolid	3.8	8.7	0.0	0.0	4.3	4.3	12.7	0.0	4.2	0.0
Zamora	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>CATALUÑA</b>	3.4	4.1	3.7	2.6	3.2	3.8	3.1	3.1	3.7	2.8
Barcelona	2.5	3.1	3.5	1.3	2.6	2.1	3.0	2.9	2.5	1.7
Girona	6.4	7.6	0.0	7.1	6.9	6.8	6.5	0.0	12.7	9.5
Lleida	4.5	6.1	0.0	5.9	11.6	5.7	5.6	0.0	0.0	5.4
Tarragona	6.1	7.1	10.4	6.7	0.0	12.6	0.0	9.0	5.9	3.0
<b>COM. VALENCIANA</b>	4.0	3.6	4.6	3.0	3.9	4.7	4.6	4.1	3.6	3.6
Alicante	4.2	1.4	1.4	5.4	3.9	7.7	4.9	4.9	4.8	3.6
Castellón	4.5	4.5	0.0	0.0	8.4	8.2	0.0	7.8	7.8	3.9
Valencia	3.6	4.9	7.7	1.9	2.8	1.8	5.4	2.7	1.8	3.6
<b>EXTREMADURA</b>	1.4	2.2	4.3	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.1	0.0
Badajoz	1.2	3.6	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0
Cáceres	1.9	0.0	5.6	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.0	0.0
<b>GALICIA</b>	2.4	3.9	1.6	0.8	0.0	3.9	5.4	2.3	1.5	2.3
A Coruña	2.7	5.8	1.9	0.0	0.0	3.8	3.8	3.8	1.9	3.8
Lugo	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0
Orense	1.4	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0
Pontevedra	3.1	4.7	0.0	2.3	0.0	7.0	11.5	0.0	0.0	2.3
<b>MADRID</b>	2.4	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.9	3.3	4.0	1.8	2.5	3.1
<b>MURCIA</b>	4.5	5.7	7.5	3.6	5.4	3.5	6.8	3.4	1.7	3.3
<b>NAVARRA</b>	3.8	4.0	3.9	7.8	0.0	3.8	11.3	0.0	0.0	3.7
<b>PAÍS VASCO</b>	2.4	0.0	4.2	3.1	3.1	2.1	3.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Álava	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Guipúzcoa	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	3.2	3.2	0.0	3.2
Vizcaya	3.2	0.0	7.7	5.8	3.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	3.8	1.9
<b>LA RIOJA</b>	5.1	16.0	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.7	7.3	0.0	0.0
<b>CEUTA</b>	7.4	34.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.7	0.0	0.0
<b>MELILLA</b>	8.5	0.0	0.0	39.6	0.0	37.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>TOTAL SPAIN</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, Subdirectorato-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

**Table 1.39. Ratio of aggressors committing manslaughter/murder per million males aged 15 and over, by autonomous community and province.**  
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011.

	TOTAL	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>TOTAL SPAIN</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>
<b>ANDALUCÍA</b>	4.8	4.2	6.0	2.8	6.4	2.4	2.7	4.1	4.9	4.6
Almería	10.2	4.2	8.3	7.6	10.9	3.6	3.5	10.2	16.8	16.6
Cádiz	3.1	6.4	6.3	0.0	2.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	2.0	2.0
Córdoba	5.0	3.2	12.7	3.1	6.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0
Granada	6.8	2.9	11.5	2.8	13.8	0.0	5.3	5.3	5.3	7.8
Huelva	3.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	9.4	4.6	0.0
Jaén	4.1	11.3	0.0	0.0	11.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1
Málaga	4.4	3.6	1.7	5.0	6.5	1.6	3.1	6.1	4.5	3.0
Sevilla	3.7	2.8	5.5	2.7	4.0	4.0	0.0	2.6	5.2	2.6
<b>ARAGÓN</b>	3.6	3.8	3.7	7.3	1.8	3.6	1.7	0.0	3.5	3.5
Huesca	2.5	0.0	0.0	10.4	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Teruel	3.9	16.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Zaragoza	3.8	2.7	5.2	7.7	2.6	2.5	0.0	0.0	4.8	4.9
<b>ASTURIAS</b>	4.3	4.3	0.0	2.2	6.5	4.3	2.2	0.0	10.8	4.3
<b>BALEARES</b>	5.6	10.0	5.0	9.6	7.1	2.3	2.2	2.1	4.3	2.1
<b>CANARIAS</b>	6.4	7.5	2.5	7.2	4.7	7.0	5.7	5.6	7.8	3.3
Las Palmas	5.1	7.3	2.4	9.3	6.9	2.3	4.4	2.2	2.2	4.3
S.C.Tenerife	7.7	7.8	2.6	4.9	2.4	12.0	7.0	9.2	13.7	2.3
<b>CANTABRIA</b>	2.6	4.3	8.5	0.0	0.0	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>CASTILLA - LA MANCHA</b>	3.8	2.6	5.1	2.5	4.9	5.9	3.4	1.1	3.4	1.1
Albacete	3.1	6.4	12.6	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ciudad Real	4.7	0.0	0.0	4.8	14.1	9.3	0.0	0.0	4.5	4.5
Cuenca	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.8	0.0
Guadalajara	5.1	0.0	11.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Toledo	2.9	4.2	4.1	3.9	0.0	7.4	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0
<b>CASTILLA Y LEÓN</b>	3.3	3.7	1.8	3.7	2.7	2.7	5.4	0.9	3.6	1.8
Ávila	5.0	0.0	0.0	13.5	13.4	0.0	0.0	13.1	0.0	0.0
Burgos	4.6	0.0	0.0	6.3	6.2	0.0	6.0	0.0	12.1	6.1
León	2.9	4.7	9.4	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Palencia	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.2	0.0
Salamanca	1.7	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Segovia	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.9
Soria	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Valladolid	4.5	9.2	0.0	0.0	4.5	4.5	13.3	0.0	4.4	0.0
Zamora	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>CATALUÑA</b>	3.9	4.2	3.8	2.7	3.3	3.9	3.2	3.2	3.8	2.9
Barcelona	3.0	3.3	3.7	1.4	2.7	2.2	3.1	3.1	2.6	1.8
Girona	7.0	7.5	0.0	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.4	0.0	12.5	9.4
Lleida	4.9	6.1	0.0	5.7	11.1	5.5	5.3	0.0	0.0	5.2
Tarragona	6.7	7.1	10.3	6.6	0.0	12.3	0.0	8.7	5.8	2.9
<b>COM. VALENCIANA</b>	4.6	3.7	4.7	3.0	3.9	4.8	4.7	4.2	3.7	3.7
Alicante	4.8	1.5	1.4	5.4	4.0	7.7	5.0	4.9	4.9	3.7
Castellón	5.1	4.5	0.0	0.0	8.3	8.2	0.0	7.8	7.8	3.9
Valencia	4.2	5.1	8.1	2.0	2.9	1.9	5.6	2.8	1.9	3.7
<b>EXTREMADURA</b>	1.6	2.2	4.4	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.1	0.0
Badajoz	1.3	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0
Cáceres	2.1	0.0	5.7	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0
<b>GALICIA</b>	3.0	4.3	1.7	0.9	0.0	4.3	5.9	2.5	1.7	2.5
A Coruña	3.4	6.3	2.1	0.0	0.0	4.2	4.2	4.1	2.1	4.1
Lugo	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.0
Orense	1.7	0.0	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.0
Pontevedra	3.8	5.2	0.0	2.6	0.0	7.6	12.5	0.0	0.0	2.5
<b>MADRID</b>	3.0	2.1	2.1	1.6	2.0	3.6	4.3	1.9	2.7	3.4
<b>MURCIA</b>	5.0	5.7	7.4	3.6	5.2	3.4	6.7	3.3	1.6	3.3
<b>NAVARRA</b>	4.4	4.0	4.0	7.9	0.0	3.9	11.4	0.0	0.0	3.7
<b>PAÍS VASCO</b>	2.9	0.0	4.4	3.3	3.3	2.2	3.3	2.2	2.2	2.2
Álava	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.6	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Guipúzcoa	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	3.4	3.4	0.0	3.4
Vizcaya	3.9	0.0	8.3	6.2	4.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	4.1	2.1
<b>LA RIOJA</b>	5.7	16.0	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.5	7.2	0.0	0.0
CEUTA	8.0	32.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.3	0.0	0.0
MELILLA	9.4	0.0	0.0	38.7	0.0	36.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>TOTAL SPAIN</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>

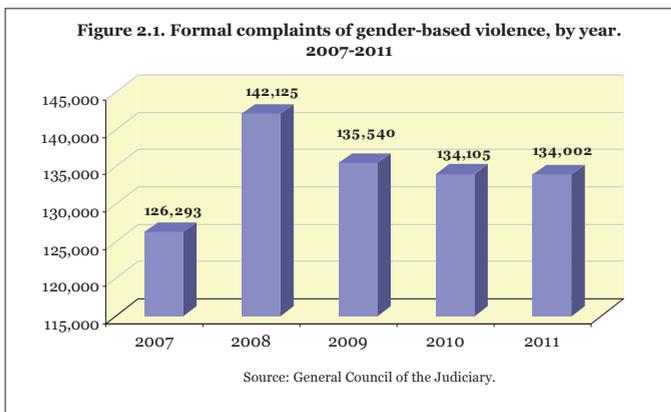
Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorato-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

## 2 FORMAL COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE.

1 January 2007 to 31 December 2011.

### 2.1. FORMAL COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE.

Between 1 January 2007 and 31 December 2011, Spain's courts received a total of 672,065 formal complaints of gender-based violence. The breakdown by year is shown in the graph below.



Comparing the year-on-year figures for the number of formal complaints filed shows a 12.5% increase between 2007 and 2008. After that year, the number of formal complaints filed decreased through to the end of the period under review, with the biggest

fall (almost 5%) occurring between 2008 and 2009. So far, 2008 is the year in which the highest number of formal complaints of gender-based violence was filed. It was also the year in which the highest number of fatal victims of gender-based violence was recorded since 2003.

**Table 2.1. Formal complaints received, by year. 2007-2011**

	2007-2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>TOTAL FORMAL COMPLAINTS RECEIVED</b>	<b>672,065</b>	<b>126,293</b>	<b>142,125</b>	<b>135,540</b>	<b>134,105</b>	<b>134,002</b>
<b>% Variation</b>	-	-	12.5	-4.6	-1.1	-0.1

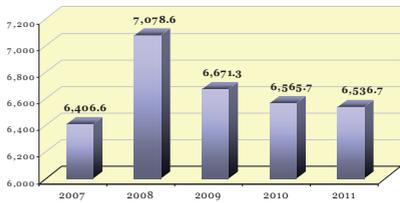
Source: General Council of the Judiciary.

Between 2007 and 2011, the number of formal complaints of gender-based violence increased by 6.1%. Comparing this rise against the male and female populations (ratio of formal complaints per million inhabitants) reveals an increase in formal complaints of 2% in proportion to the female popula-

tion, and of 2.5% in proportion to the male population. In other words, the rise in the number of formal complaints of gender-based violence over the 2007–2011 period (6.1%) is attenuated by accompanying population growth.

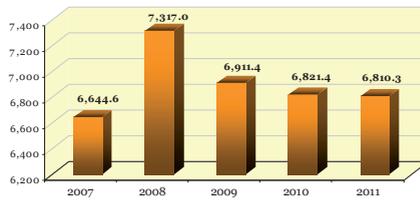
The highest ratio of formal complaints per million females was recorded in 2008, when the figure exceeded 7,000. In 2009 the ratio per million fell by over 400 points; in 2010 it fell further, though only slightly; and in 2011 it dropped once more to 6,536.7 formal complaints per million females aged 15 and over. The ratio of formal complaints per million males followed a parallel trend although, as the population of males aged 15 and over is smaller than that of females, the ratio was consistently 200 points higher than it was for females throughout the period under review.

**Figure 2.2. Ratio of formal complaints per million females aged 15 and over, by year. 2007–2011**



Source: General Council of the Judiciary.

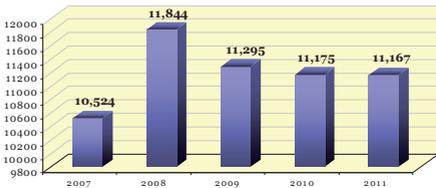
**Figure 2.3. Ratio of formal complaints per million males aged 15 and over, by year. 2007–2011**



Source: General Council of the Judiciary.

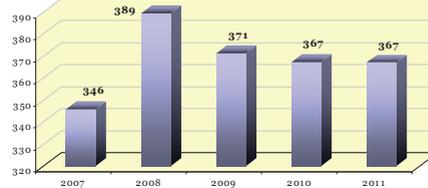
Over the period as a whole, the mean number of formal complaints filed per month stood at 11,201, which means that between 1 January 2007 and 31 December 2011 Spanish courts received 368 formal complaints of gender-based violence per day.

**Figure 2.4. Mean monthly number of formal complaints filed, by year. 2007–2011**



Source: General Council of the Judiciary.

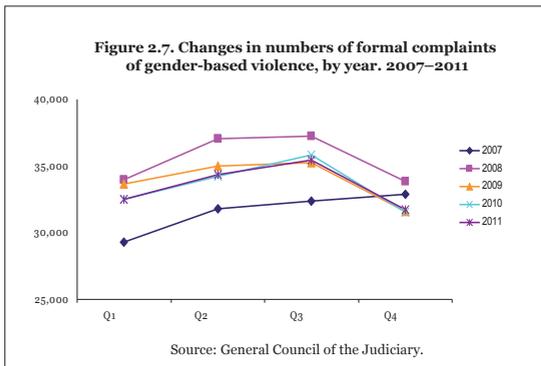
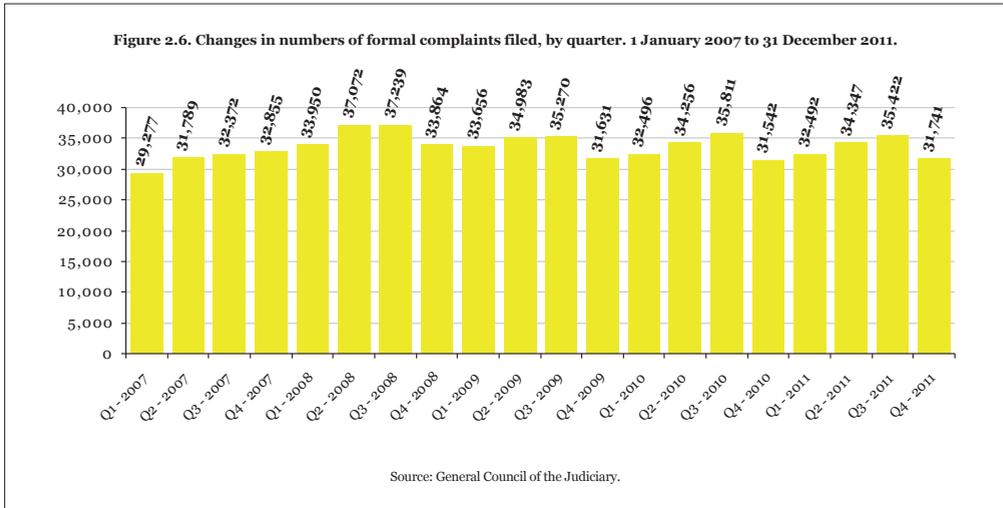
**Figure 2.5. Mean daily number of formal complaints of gender-based violence filed, by year. 2007–2011**



Source: General Council of the Judiciary.

In 2011, the courts received a total of 134,002 formal complaints of gender-based violence, equivalent to a monthly mean of 11,167, and a daily mean of 367.

The quarterly trends in the number of formal complaints filed with the courts over the period under review are shown below.



The first quarter of 2007 saw the lowest number of formal complaints of gender-based violence (29,277), whilst the highest number was recorded in the third quarter of 2008 (37,239). It is noticeable that, with the exception of the first year of the period, the number of formal complaints is lower in the fourth quarter than it is in the third.

Moreover, this fall in the number of formal complaints in the fourth quarter increased every year until 2010. In 2008, this negative growth stood at 9.1%; in 2009, at 10.3%; in 2010, in 11.9%; and in 2011, at 10.4%.

**Table 2.2. Changes in numbers of formal complaints of gender-based violence filed with courts, by quarter, 2007–2011**

Quarter	Formal complaints	% variation on previous quarter	Monthly mean	Daily mean
<b>Total formal complaints</b>	<b>672,065</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11,201</b>	<b>368</b>
Q1 2007	29,277	100	9,759	325
Q2 2007	31,789	8.6	10,596	349
Q3 2007	32,372	1.8	10,791	352
Q4 2007	32,855	1.5	10,952	357
Q1 2008	33,950	3.3	11,317	373
Q2 2008	37,072	9.2	12,357	407
Q3 2008	37,239	0.5	12,413	405
Q4 2008	33,864	-9.1	11,288	368
Q1 2009	33,656	-0.6	11,219	374
Q2 2009	34,983	3.9	11,661	384
Q3 2009	35,270	0.8	11,757	383
Q4 2009	31,631	-10.3	10,544	344
Q1 2010	32,496	2.7	10,832	361
Q2 2010	34,256	5.4	11,419	376
Q3 2010	35,811	4.5	11,937	389
Q4 2010	31,542	-11.9	10,514	343
Q1 2011	32,492	3.0	10,831	361
Q2 2011	34,347	5.7	11,449	377
Q3 2011	35,422	3.1	11,807	385
Q4 2011	31,741	-10.4	10,580	345

Source: General Council of the Judiciary.

## 2.2. FORMAL COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE BY ORIGIN.

1 January 2007 to 31 December 2011.

Of the total number of formal complaints of gender-based violence filed since 2007, most were submitted in the form of either police reports (accounting for 78.1% of the total) or injury reports (11.3%). In 2011, these percentages stood at 77.9% and 11.4%, respectively. Most of the formal complaints received by the courts in the form of police reports had been filed with the police by the victims themselves.

**Table 2.3. Formal complaints of gender-based violence, by complainant. 2007–2011**

	2007-2011	Vertical %	2007	Vertical %	2008	Vertical %	2009	Vertical %	2010	Vertical %	2011	Vertical %
<b>TOTAL FORMAL COMPLAINTS RECEIVED</b>	<b>672,065</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>126,293</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>142,125</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>135,540</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>134,105</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>134,002</b>	<b>100%</b>
Victim	61,950	9.2%	14,166	11.2%	13,672	9.6%	10,872	8.0%	11,158	8.3%	12,082	9.0%
Relatives of victim	2,720	0.4%	463	0.4%	869	0.6%	451	0.3%	487	0.4%	450	0.3%
Police report with formal complaint by victim	432,413	64.3%	83,601	66.2%	90,724	63.8%	87,635	64.7%	86,760	64.7%	83,693	62.5%
Police report with formal complaint by relative	6,795	1.0%	964	0.8%	1,606	1.1%	1,436	1.1%	1,697	1.3%	1,092	0.8%
Police report with direct intervention	85,863	12.8%	13,072	10.4%	17,576	12.4%	17,445	12.9%	18,137	13.5%	19,633	14.7%
Injury report	75,917	11.3%	13,321	10.5%	16,528	11.6%	16,138	11.9%	14,640	10.9%	15,290	11.4%
Support services and third parties in general	6,407	1.0%	706	0.6%	1,150	0.8%	1,563	1.2%	1,226	0.9%	1,762	1.3%

Source: General Council of the Judiciary.

The formal complaints have been grouped into four sets according to whether the origin was the victim; a relative; social services, third parties in general or a police report as a result of direct police intervention; or an injury report.

**Table 2.4. Formal complaints of gender-based violence, by complainant. 2007–2011**

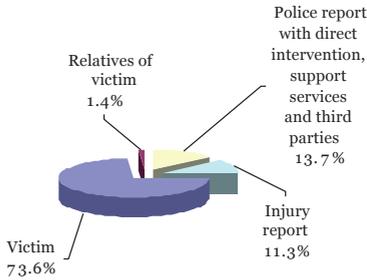
	2007-2011	Vertical %	2007	Vertical %	2008	Vertical %	2009	Vertical %	2010	Vertical %	2011	Vertical %
<b>TOTAL FORMAL COMPLAINTS RECEIVED</b>	<b>672,065</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>126,293</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>142,125</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>135,540</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>134,105</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>134,002</b>	<b>100%</b>
Victim	494,363	73.6%	97,767	77.4%	104,396	73.5%	98,507	72.7%	97,918	73.0%	95,775	71.5%
Relatives of victim	9,515	1.4%	1,427	1.1%	2,475	1.7%	1,887	1.4%	2,184	1.6%	1,542	1.2%
Police report with direct intervention, support services and third parties		13.7%	13,778	10.9%	18,726	13.2%	19,008	14.0%	19,363	14.4%	21,395	16.0%
Injury report	75,917	11.3%	13,321	10.5%	16,528	11.6%	16,138	11.9%	14,640	10.9%	15,290	11.4%

Source: General Council of the Judiciary.

As can be seen in the charts below, the vast majority of formal complaints were filed by victims of gender-based violence (73.6%). Of the 494,363 formal complaints filed by victims between 2007 and 2011, a total of 87.5% of them were filed with the police, and only 12.5% with a court. The percentage breakdown in 2011 was very similar. Of the 95,775 formal complaints filed by victims, 87.4% were filed with the police and 12.6% with a court.

**Figure 2.8. Formal complaints of gender-based violence, by origin. 2007–2011**

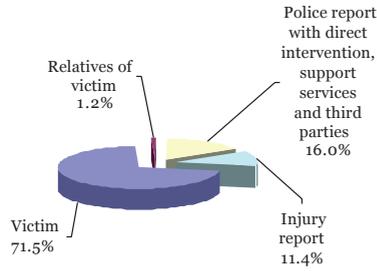
Total formal complaints: 672,065



Source: General Council of the Judiciary.

**Figure 2.9. Formal complaints of gender-based violence, by origin. 2011**

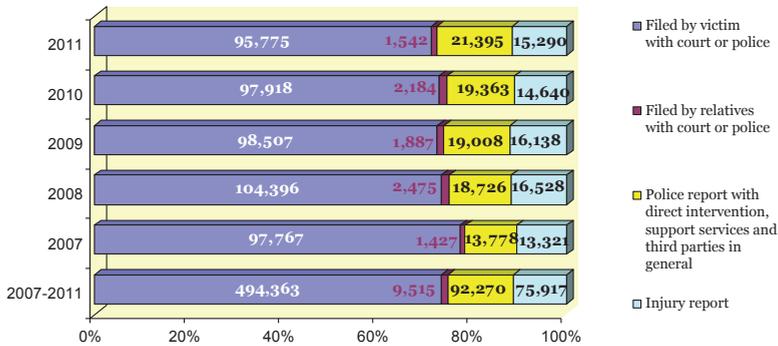
Total formal complaints: 134,002



Source: General Council of the Judiciary.

There was an increase over the period in the number of formal complaints filed by relatives, as well as in the number of complaints originating from injury reports, police reports, social services and third parties (principally the latter, which grew by 55.3%). In contrast, the number of formal complaints filed by victims fell by 2%. As regards the number of formal complaints filed in 2010, the decrease in formal complaints by relatives, which dropped by over 29%, is particularly noteworthy. Likewise, the number of formal complaints filed by victims of gender-based violence decreased by 2.2%.

**Figure 2.10. Formal complaints of gender-based violence, by origin and year. 2007-2011**



Source: General Council of the Judiciary.

This fall in the number of formal complaints filed by victims or their relatives is counterbalanced by an increase in the number originating from police reports as a result of direct police intervention, from social services and third parties, and from injury reports.

**Table 2.5. Annual variation in numbers of formal complaints filed, by origin. 2007–2011**

	% variation 2007-2011	% variation 2007-2008	% variation 2008-2009	% variation 2009-2010	% variation 2010-2011
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>-4.6</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
Filed by victim with court or police	-2.0	6.8	-5.6	-0.6	-2.2
Filed by relatives with court or police	8.1	73.4	-23.8	15.7	-29.4
Police report with direct intervention, support services and third parties in general	55.3	35.9	1.5	1.9	10.5
Injury report	14.8	24.1	-2.4	-9.3	4.4

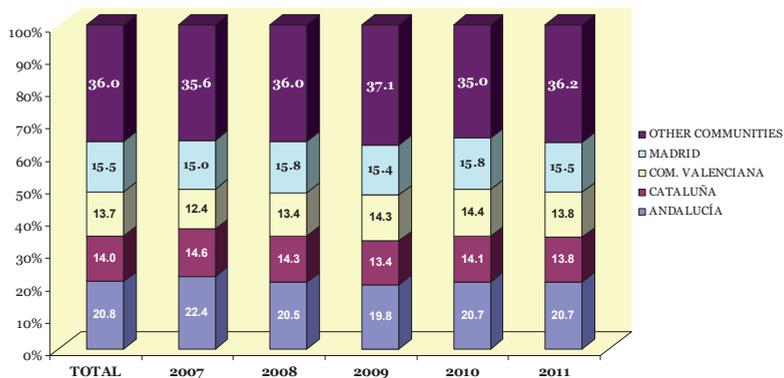
Source: General Council of the Judiciary.

## 2.3. FORMAL COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE, BY AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY AND PROVINCE

### 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2011.

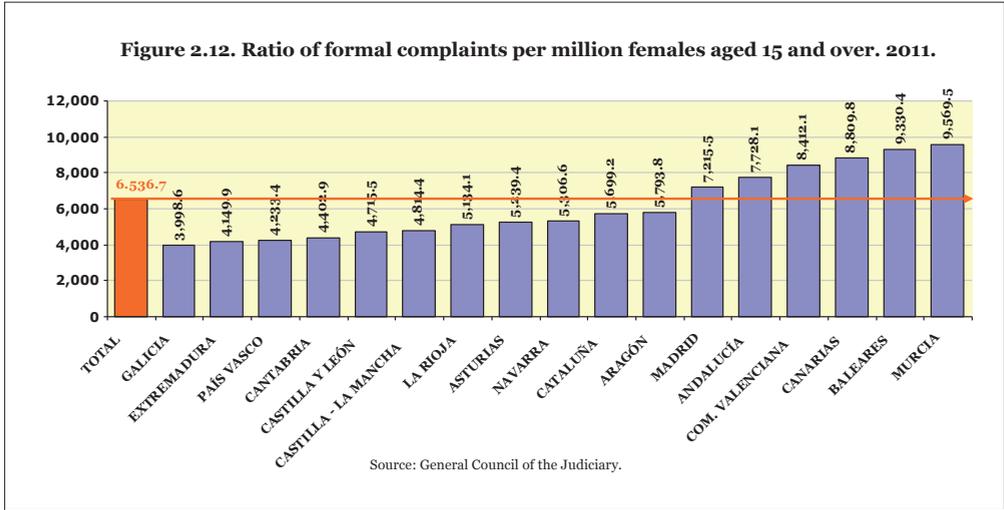
By autonomous community, and as the graph below shows, the courts of Andalucía and Madrid received the most formal complaints of gender-based violence in each of the years of the period under review. These two autonomous communities were followed in terms of number of formal complaints by Cataluña and Comunidad Valenciana. The formal complaints filed in these four autonomous communities accounted for over 62% of the total in each of the years of the period. In 2011, this percentage stood at 63.8%.

**Figure 2.11. Breakdown of formal complaints by autonomous community and year. 2007-2011**



Source: General Council of the Judiciary.

Although these autonomous communities recorded the highest percentages of formal complaints, when these numbers are compared against the 2011 population figures it becomes clear that they do not have the highest ratios of formal complaints per million females aged 15 and over. Rather, these are found in Murcia, Baleares, Canarias and Comunidad Valenciana, in that order.



At provincial level, and year after year, five provinces accounted for over 40% of formal complaints of gender-based violence filed between 2007 and 2011: Madrid, Barcelona, Valencia, Alicante and Sevilla.

**Table 2.6. Total formal complaints of gender-based violence, by autonomous community, province and year.**

	2007-2011						Vertical %					
	TOTAL	YEAR					TOTAL	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>672,065</b>	<b>126,293</b>	<b>142,125</b>	<b>135,540</b>	<b>134,105</b>	<b>134,002</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>ANDALUCÍA</b>	<b>139,626</b>	<b>28,266</b>	<b>29,102</b>	<b>26,838</b>	<b>27,693</b>	<b>27,727</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>20.7</b>
Almería	12492	2298	2481	2604	2752	2357	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.1	1.8
Cádiz	20254	3828	4542	4027	4076	3781	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.8
Córdoba	6342	1269	1488	1335	1026	1224	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.9
Granada	19094	4000	4176	3888	3683	3347	2.8	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.5
Huelva	8956	1734	1941	2103	1712	1466	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.1
Jaén	7106	1079	1440	1634	1531	1422	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1
Málaga	31183	6720	6740	5529	5890	6304	4.6	5.3	4.7	4.1	4.4	4.7
Sevilla	34199	7338	6294	5718	7023	7826	5.1	5.8	4.4	4.2	5.2	5.8
<b>ARAGÓN</b>	<b>15,002</b>	<b>2,853</b>	<b>3,336</b>	<b>2,848</b>	<b>2,573</b>	<b>3,392</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Huesca	1694	273	338	371	334	378	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
Teruel	800	139	154	155	183	169	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Zaragoza	12508	2441	2844	2322	2056	2845	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.5	2.1
<b>ASTURIAS</b>	<b>11,489</b>	<b>1,926</b>	<b>2,387</b>	<b>2,373</b>	<b>2,147</b>	<b>2,656</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>BALEARES</b>	<b>21,701</b>	<b>3,910</b>	<b>4,690</b>	<b>4,453</b>	<b>4,231</b>	<b>4,417</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.3</b>
<b>CANARIAS</b>	<b>43,338</b>	<b>8,894</b>	<b>9,087</b>	<b>8,982</b>	<b>8,326</b>	<b>8,049</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.0</b>
Las Palmas	25,138	5,458	5,254	5,163	4,729	4,534	3.7	4.3	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.4
S.C.Tenerife	18,200	3,436	3,833	3,819	3,597	3,515	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.6
<b>CANTABRIA</b>	<b>5,907</b>	<b>1,122</b>	<b>1,214</b>	<b>1,172</b>	<b>1,231</b>	<b>1,168</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>
<b>CASTILLA - LA MANCHA</b>	<b>24,401</b>	<b>3,885</b>	<b>5,193</b>	<b>5,370</b>	<b>5,665</b>	<b>4,288</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Albacete	4,266	845	779	959	942	741	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6
Ciudad Real	5,110	885	1,016	1,080	1,171	958	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7
Cuenca	2,267	343	397	405	447	675	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5
Guadalajara	6,112	597	1,738	1,354	1,552	871	0.9	0.5	1.2	1.0	1.2	0.6
Toledo	6,646	1,215	1,263	1,572	1,553	1,043	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.2	0.8
<b>CASTILLA Y LEÓN</b>	<b>25,625</b>	<b>5,265</b>	<b>5,459</b>	<b>5,090</b>	<b>4,427</b>	<b>5,384</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>4.0</b>
Ávila	1,898	315	395	430	445	313	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Burgos	3,435	727	706	798	653	551	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4
León	5,092	1,264	1,181	839	818	990	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7
Palencia	1,449	255	300	284	315	295	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Salamanca	2,727	513	581	573	504	556	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Segovia	1,384	173	203	273	231	504	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4
Soria	836	128	160	171	137	240	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Valladolid	7,043	1,577	1,669	1,429	1,055	1,313	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.0
Zamora	1,761	313	264	293	269	622	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5
<b>CATALUÑA</b>	<b>94,348</b>	<b>18,424</b>	<b>20,365</b>	<b>18,218</b>	<b>18,866</b>	<b>18,475</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>13.8</b>
Barcelona	64,583	12,703	13,975	12,262	12,782	12,861	9.6	10.1	9.8	9.0	9.5	9.6
Girona	10,516	1,884	2,257	2,110	2,175	2,090	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Lleida	4,786	990	899	1,068	925	904	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7
Tarragona	14,463	2,847	3,234	2,778	2,984	2,620	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.0
<b>COM. VALENCIANA</b>	<b>91,876</b>	<b>15,614</b>	<b>19,003</b>	<b>19,350</b>	<b>19,369</b>	<b>18,540</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>13.8</b>
Alicante	36,137	6,570	7,377	7,757	7,146	7,287	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.7	5.3	5.4
Castellón	7,717	1,259	1,243	1,663	1,908	1,644	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.2
Valencia	48,022	7,785	10,383	9,930	10,315	9,609	7.1	6.2	7.3	7.3	7.7	7.2
<b>EXTREMADURA</b>	<b>8,643</b>	<b>1,536</b>	<b>1,632</b>	<b>1,702</b>	<b>1,778</b>	<b>1,995</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Badajoz	5,721	1,020	1,066	1,114	1,137	1,384	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0
Cáceres	2,922	516	566	588	641	611	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
<b>GALICIA</b>	<b>27,631</b>	<b>5,181</b>	<b>5,959</b>	<b>6,068</b>	<b>5,270</b>	<b>5,153</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.8</b>
A Coruña	10,658	1,983	2,402	2,401	1,997	1,875	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.4
Lugo	2,613	433	538	581	502	559	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Ourense	3,068	564	660	619	685	540	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
Pontevedra	11,292	2,201	2,359	2,467	2,086	2,179	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.6
<b>MADRID</b>	<b>104,221</b>	<b>18,975</b>	<b>22,480</b>	<b>20,863</b>	<b>21,195</b>	<b>20,708</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>15.5</b>
<b>MURCIA</b>	<b>28,425</b>	<b>4,872</b>	<b>6,189</b>	<b>6,085</b>	<b>5,513</b>	<b>5,766</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.3</b>
<b>NAVARRA</b>	<b>7,022</b>	<b>1,377</b>	<b>1,490</b>	<b>1,236</b>	<b>1,470</b>	<b>1,449</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>
<b>PAÍS VASCO</b>	<b>19,057</b>	<b>3,444</b>	<b>3,739</b>	<b>4,058</b>	<b>3,691</b>	<b>4,125</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Álava	3,893	730	852	740	763	808	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6
Guipúzcoa	5,299	1,038	1,003	1,072	1,025	1,161	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9
Vizcaya	9,865	1,676	1,884	2,246	1,903	2,156	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.6
<b>LA RIOJA</b>	<b>3,753</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>
CEUTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MELILLA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>672,065</b>	<b>126,293</b>	<b>142,125</b>	<b>135,540</b>	<b>134,105</b>	<b>134,002</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: General Council of the Judiciary



The annual trend in the number of formal complaints of gender-based violence was upward across all the autonomous communities between 2007 and 2008. However, comparing 2009 with 2008 reveals that the number of formal complaints of gender-based violence only went up in País Vasco, Extremadura, La Rioja, Castilla-La Mancha, Comunidad Valenciana and Galicia, with the sharpest rise occurring in País Vasco (8.5%). In 2010, the number of formal complaints also went up on the 2009 figure in Andalucía, Cantabria, Castilla-La Mancha, Cataluña, Comunidad Valenciana, Extremadura, Madrid and Navarra, with the latter recording the sharpest increase (18.9%). In 2011, the upturn in the percentages was the highest of the period, with increases being recorded in the number of formal complaints in Aragón (31.8% up on 2010), Asturias (up 23.7%), Castilla y León (up 21.6%) and País Vasco (up 11.8%).

Comparing the 2007 figures with those of 2011 reveals Asturias was the region in which formal complaints of gender-based violence underwent the sharpest increase (37.9%), while the biggest drop occurred in Canarias (9.5%). The number of formal complaints was also lower in 2011 than in 2007 in La Rioja, Andalucía and Galicia.

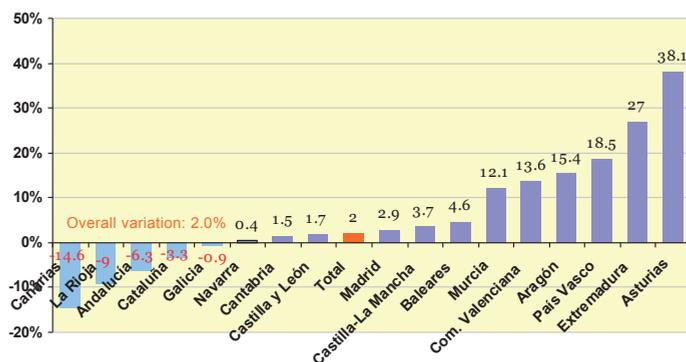
**Table 2.7. Formal complaints of gender-based violence, by autonomous community and year. Percentage year-on-year variation. 2007–2011.**

	TOTAL FORMAL COMPLAINTS	YEAR					% Variation				
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007-2011	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011
<b>TOTAL</b>	672,065	126,293	142,125	135,540	134,105	134,002	6.1	12.5	-4.6	-1.1	-0.1
ANDALUCÍA	139,626	28,266	29,102	26,838	27,693	27,727	-1.9	3.0	-7.8	3.2	0.1
ARAGÓN	15,002	2,853	3,336	2,848	2,573	3,392	18.9	16.9	-14.6	-9.7	31.8
ASTURIAS	11,489	1,926	2,387	2,373	2,147	2,656	37.9	23.9	-0.6	-9.5	23.7
BALEARES	21,701	3,910	4,690	4,453	4,231	4,417	13.0	19.9	-5.1	-5.0	4.4
CANARIAS	43,338	8,894	9,087	8,982	8,326	8,049	-9.5	2.2	-1.2	-7.3	-3.3
CANTABRIA	5,907	1,122	1,214	1,172	1,231	1,168	4.1	8.2	-3.5	5.0	-5.1
CASTILLA - LA MANCHA	24,401	3,885	5,193	5,370	5,665	4,288	10.4	33.7	3.4	5.5	-24.3
CASTILLA Y LEÓN	25,625	5,265	5,459	5,090	4,427	5,384	2.3	3.7	-6.8	-13.0	21.6
CATALUÑA	94,348	18,424	20,365	18,218	18,866	18,475	0.3	10.5	-10.5	3.6	-2.1
COM. VALENCIANA	91,876	15,614	19,003	19,350	19,369	18,540	18.7	21.7	1.8	0.1	-4.3
EXTREMADURA	8,643	1,536	1,632	1,702	1,778	1,995	29.9	6.3	4.3	4.5	12.2
GALICIA	27,631	5,181	5,959	6,068	5,270	5,153	-0.5	15.0	1.8	-13.2	-2.2
MADRID	104,221	18,975	22,480	20,863	21,195	20,708	9.1	18.5	-7.2	1.6	-2.3
MURCIA	28,425	4,872	6,189	6,085	5,513	5,766	18.3	27.0	-1.7	-9.4	4.6
NAVARRA	7,022	1,377	1,490	1,236	1,470	1,449	5.2	8.2	-17.0	18.9	-1.4
PAÍS VASCO	19,057	3,444	3,739	4,058	3,691	4,125	19.8	8.6	8.5	-9.0	11.8
LA RIOJA	3,753	749	800	834	660	710	-5.2	6.8	4.3	-20.9	7.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	672,065	126,293	142,125	135,540	134,105	134,002	6.1	12.5	-4.6	-1.1	-0.1

Source: General Council of the Judiciary

Contrasting the number of formal complaints against the size of the population aged over 15 by autonomous community (ratio of formal complaints per million inhabitants), shows that the fall in Canarias was even greater (14.6%). Likewise, the increase in Asturias also grew in magnitude (38.1%). It is worth noting that in 70.6% of Spain's autonomous communities the ratio of formal complaints of crimes of gender-based violence against women increased.

**Figure 2.15. Percentage variation in the ratio of formal complaints per million females aged 15 and over, by autonomous community. 2007–2011.**



Source: General Council of the Judiciary

## 2.4. FORMAL COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE, BY AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY, PROVINCE AND ORIGIN OF COMPLAINT.

1 January 2007 to 31 December 2011.

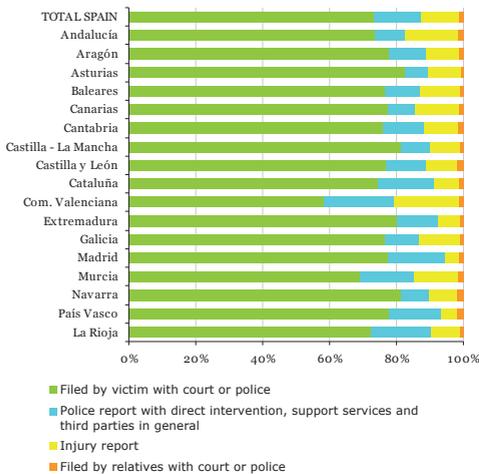
By origin of formal complaint, Andalucía accounted for 20.9% and 22.6%, respectively of the total number of formal complaints filed in Spain with either the courts or the police by victims or their relatives. This autonomous community also received 28.9% of formal complaints deriving from injury reports (percentages significantly higher than those recorded in other autonomous communities). For its part, Comunidad Valenciana recorded 20.9% of Spain's formal complaints originating from police reports as a result of direct police intervention, from social services or from third parties in general.

**Table 2.8. Formal complaints by autonomous community and origin (regrouped).**

	TOTAL FORMAL COMPLAINTS		Filed by victim with court or police		Police report with direct intervention, support services and third parties in general		Injury report		Filed by relatives with court or police	
	Number	Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Vertical %
<b>TOTAL ESPAÑA</b>	<b>672,065</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>494,363</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>92,270</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>75,917</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>9,515</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Andalucía	139,626	20.8%	103,086	20.9%	12,428	13.5%	21,957	28.9%	2,155	22.6%
Aragón	15,002	2.2%	11,670	2.4%	1,704	1.8%	1,430	1.9%	198	2.1%
Asturias	11,489	1.7%	9,487	1.9%	812	0.9%	1,088	1.4%	102	1.1%
Baleares	21,701	3.2%	16,617	3.4%	2,277	2.5%	2,572	3.4%	235	2.5%
Canarias	43,338	6.4%	33,627	6.8%	3,526	3.8%	5,629	7.4%	556	5.8%
Cantabria	5,907	0.9%	4,501	0.9%	707	0.8%	596	0.8%	103	1.1%
Castilla - La Mancha	24,401	3.6%	19,840	4.0%	2,171	2.4%	2,096	2.8%	294	3.1%
Castilla y León	25,625	3.8%	19,718	4.0%	3,120	3.4%	2,327	3.1%	460	4.8%
Cataluña	94,348	14.0%	70,255	14.2%	15,925	17.3%	6,922	9.1%	1,246	13.1%
Com. Valenciana	91,876	13.7%	53,728	10.9%	19,287	20.9%	17,537	23.1%	1,324	13.9%
Extremadura	8,643	1.3%	6,935	1.4%	1,066	1.2%	550	0.7%	92	1.0%
Galicia	27,631	4.1%	21,120	4.3%	2,846	3.1%	3,383	4.5%	282	3.0%
Madrid	104,221	15.5%	80,776	16.3%	17,684	19.2%	4,329	5.7%	1,432	15.0%
Murcia	28,425	4.2%	19,710	4.0%	4,518	4.9%	3,694	4.9%	503	5.3%
Navarra	7,022	1.0%	5,720	1.2%	598	0.6%	571	0.8%	133	1.4%
País Vasco	19,057	2.8%	14,854	3.0%	2,931	3.2%	913	1.2%	359	3.8%
La Rioja	3,753	0.6%	2,719	0.6%	670	0.7%	323	0.4%	41	0.4%

Source: General Council of the Judiciary

**Figure 2.16. Percentage breakdown of formal complaints by origin and autonomous community, 2007–2011.**



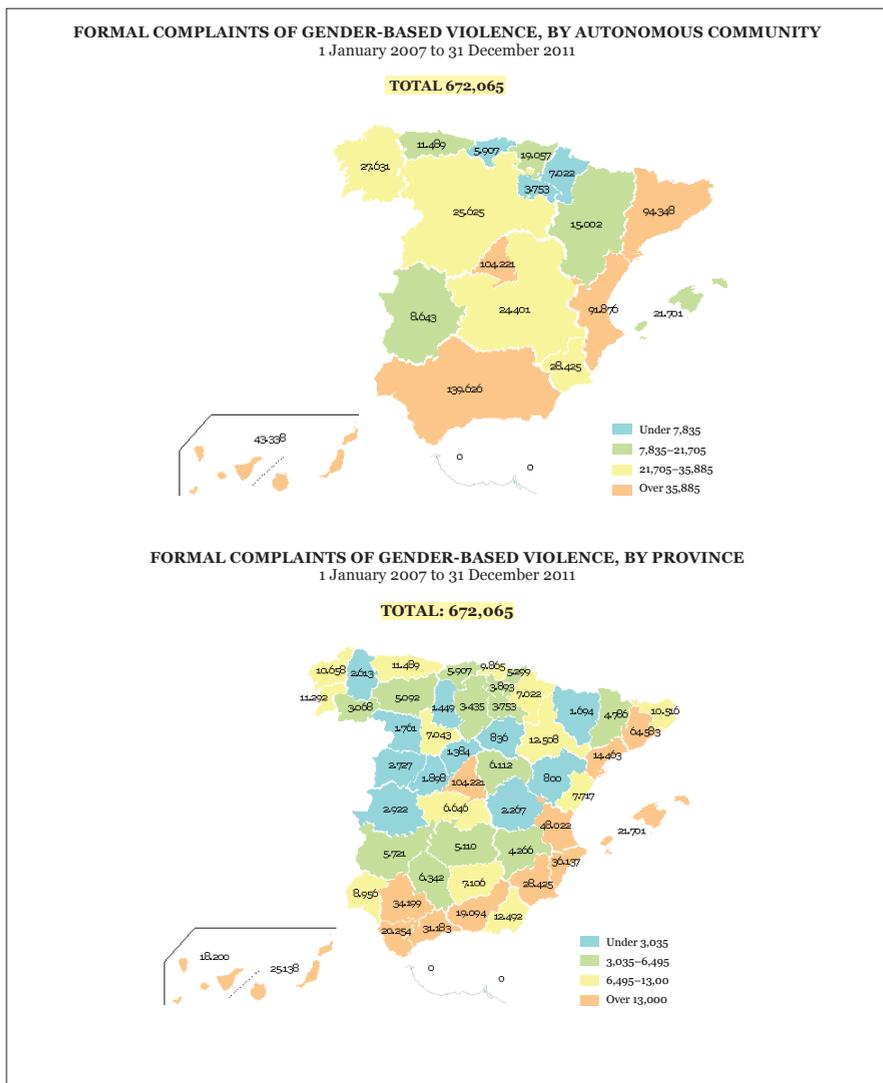
Source: General Council of the Judiciary

It is worth noting that Asturias was the autonomous community with the highest proportion of formal complaints filed by victims (82.6% of the formal complaints that reached the region's courts); that Navarra recorded most formal complaints filed by relatives (1.9% of the total of its formal complaints of gender-based violence); and that Comunidad Valenciana registered the most formal complaints originating from both police reports as a result of direct police intervention and from social services and third parties in general (21.0%), as well as having the highest proportion originating from injury reports (19.1%).

well as having the highest proportion originating from injury reports (19.1%).

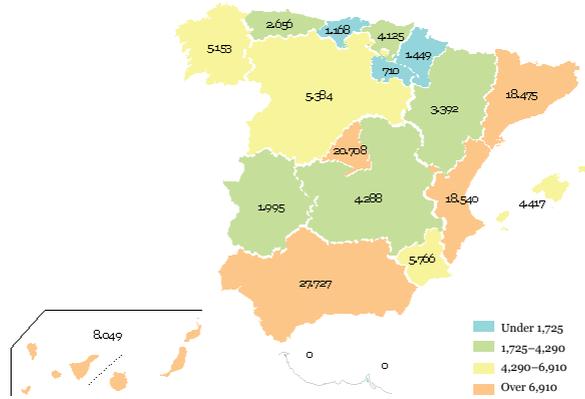
At provincial level, those with the greatest proportions of formal complaints of gender-based violence between 1 January 2007 and 31 December 2011 were Madrid (15.5% of the total), Barcelona (9.6%), Valencia (7.1%) and Alicante (5.4%).

At the other end of the scale were the provinces of Teruel and Soria, where the courts received the lowest numbers of formal complaints of gender-based violence, each recording fewer than 700 each (0.1%) in the period under review.



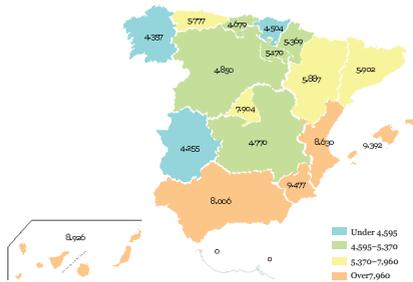
**FORMAL COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE, BY AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY. 2011**

**TOTAL: 134,002**



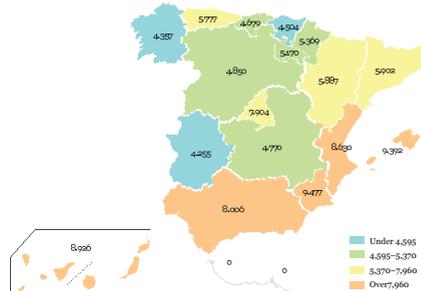
**Ratio of victims of gender-based violence per million females aged 15 and over, by autonomous community. 2011.**

**Tasa media: 6,537**



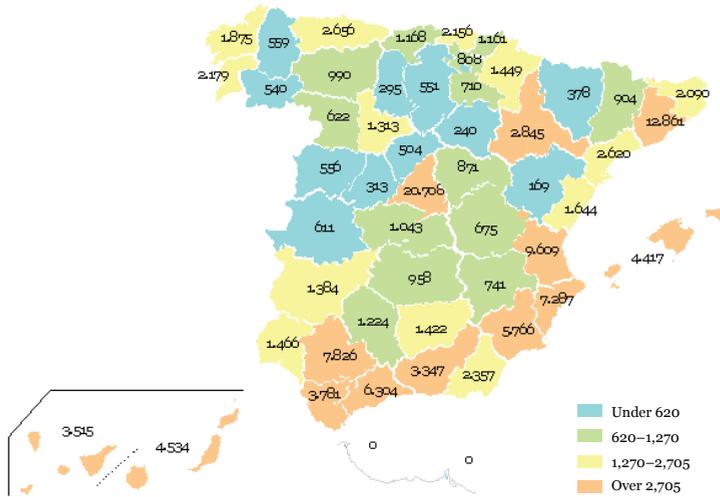
**Ratio of aggressors per million males aged 15 and over, by autonomous community. 2011.**

**Tasa media: 6,810**



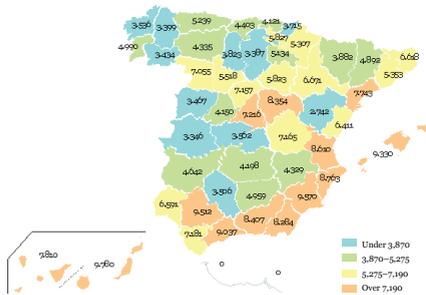
**FORMAL COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE, BY PROVINCE  
2011**

**TOTAL: 134,002**



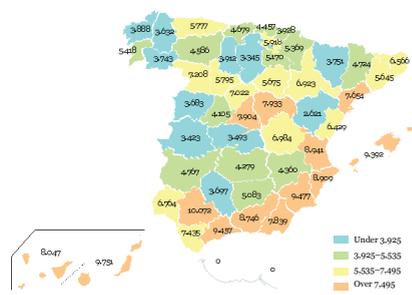
**Ratio of victims of gender-based violence  
per million females aged 15 and over,  
by province. 2011.**

**Mean ratio per million: 6,537**



**Ratio of aggressors per million males  
aged 15 and over, by province. 2011.**

**Mean ratio per million: 6,810**



**Table 2.9. Formal complaints of gender-based violence, by origin (regrouped). Absolute figures.**  
1 January 2007 to 31 December 2011.

	TOTAL 2007-2011	TOTAL 2007	2007			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>TOTAL FORMAL COMPLAINTS</b>	<b>672,065</b>	<b>126,293</b>	<b>29,277</b>	<b>31,789</b>	<b>32,372</b>	<b>32,855</b>
Filed by victim with court or police	494,363	97,767	23,278	24,695	25,073	24,721
Filed by relatives with court or police	9,515	1,427	288	343	269	527
Police report with direct intervention, support services and third parties in general	92,270	13,778	2,870	3,799	3,520	3,589
Injury report	75,917	13,321	2,841	2,952	3,510	4,018

	TOTAL 2007-2011	TOTAL 2008	2008			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>TOTAL FORMAL COMPLAINTS</b>	<b>672,065</b>	<b>142,125</b>	<b>33,950</b>	<b>37,072</b>	<b>37,239</b>	<b>33,864</b>
Filed by victim with court or police	494,363	104,396	25,174	27,226	27,002	24,994
Filed by relatives with court or police	9,515	2,475	632	594	722	527
Police report with direct intervention, support services and third parties in general	92,270	18,726	4,504	4,883	4,929	4,410
Injury report	75,917	16,528	3,640	4,369	4,586	3,933

	TOTAL 2007-2011	TOTAL 2009	2009			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>TOTAL FORMAL COMPLAINTS</b>	<b>672,065</b>	<b>135,540</b>	<b>33,656</b>	<b>34,983</b>	<b>35,270</b>	<b>31,631</b>
Filed by victim with court or police	494,363	98,507	24,628	25,799	25,439	22,641
Filed by relatives with court or police	9,515	1,887	421	453	456	557
Police report with direct intervention, support services and third parties in general	92,270	19,008	4,621	4,617	5,042	4,728
Injury report	75,917	16,138	3,986	4,114	4,333	3,705

	TOTAL 2007-2011	TOTAL 2010	2010			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>TOTAL FORMAL COMPLAINTS</b>	<b>672,065</b>	<b>134,105</b>	<b>32,496</b>	<b>34,256</b>	<b>35,811</b>	<b>31,542</b>
Filed by victim with court or police	494,363	97,918	23,873	25,671	25,568	22,806
Filed by relatives with court or police	9,515	2,184	653	404	507	620
Police report with direct intervention, support services and third parties in general	92,270	19,363	4,470	4,548	5,728	4,617
Injury report	75,917	14,640	3,500	3,633	4,008	3,499

	TOTAL 2007-2011	TOTAL 2011	2011			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>TOTAL FORMAL COMPLAINTS</b>	<b>672,065</b>	<b>134,002</b>	<b>32,492</b>	<b>34,347</b>	<b>35,422</b>	<b>31,741</b>
Filed by victim with court or police	494,363	95,775	23,568	24,211	25,278	22,718
Filed by relatives with court or police	9,515	1,542	465	330	376	371
Police report with direct intervention, support services and third parties in general	92,270	21,395	4,792	5,939	5,669	4,995
Injury report	75,917	15,290	3,667	3,867	4,099	3,657

Source: General Council of the Judiciary

**Table 2.10. Formal complaints of gender-based violence, by origin (regrouped).  
Vertical percentages**

1 January 2007 to 31 December 2011.

	% 2007-2011	TOTAL 2007	2007			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>TOTAL FORMAL COMPLAINTS</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Filed by victim with court or police	73.6%	77.4%	79.5%	77.7%	77.5%	75.2%
Filed by relatives with court or police	1.4%	1.1%	1.0%	1.1%	0.8%	1.6%
Police report with direct intervention, support services and third parties in general	13.7%	10.9%	9.8%	12.0%	10.9%	10.9%
Injury report	11.3%	10.5%	9.7%	9.3%	10.8%	12.2%

	% 2007-2011	TOTAL 2008	2008			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>TOTAL FORMAL COMPLAINTS</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Filed by victim with court or police	73.6%	73.5%	74.2%	73.4%	72.5%	73.8%
Filed by relatives with court or police	1.4%	1.7%	1.9%	1.6%	1.9%	1.6%
Police report with direct intervention, support services and third parties in general	13.7%	13.2%	13.3%	13.2%	13.2%	13.0%
Injury report	11.3%	11.6%	10.7%	11.8%	12.3%	11.6%

	% 2007-2011	TOTAL 2009	2009			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>TOTAL FORMAL COMPLAINTS</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Filed by victim with court or police	73.6%	72.7%	73.2%	73.7%	72.1%	71.6%
Filed by relatives with court or police	1.4%	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.8%
Police report with direct intervention, support services and third parties in general	13.7%	14.0%	13.7%	13.2%	14.3%	14.9%
Injury report	11.3%	11.9%	11.8%	11.8%	12.3%	11.7%

	% 2007-2011	TOTAL 2010	2010			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>TOTAL FORMAL COMPLAINTS</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Filed by victim with court or police	73.6%	73.0%	73.5%	74.9%	71.4%	72.3%
Filed by relatives with court or police	1.4%	1.6%	2.0%	1.2%	1.4%	2.0%
Police report with direct intervention, support services and third parties in general	13.7%	14.4%	13.8%	13.3%	16.0%	14.6%
Injury report	11.3%	10.9%	10.8%	10.6%	11.2%	11.1%

	% 2007-2011	TOTAL 2011	2011			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>TOTAL FORMAL COMPLAINTS</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Filed by victim with court or police	73.6%	71.5%	72.5%	70.5%	71.4%	71.6%
Filed by relatives with court or police	1.4%	1.2%	1.4%	1.0%	1.1%	1.2%
Police report with direct intervention, support services and third parties in general	13.7%	16.0%	14.7%	17.3%	16.0%	15.7%
Injury report	11.3%	11.4%	11.3%	11.3%	11.6%	11.5%

Source: General Council of the Judiciary

**Table 2.11. Formal complaints of gender-based violence, by origin (regrouped).  
Horizontal percentages.**

1 January 2007 to 31 December 2011.

	% 2007-2011	% 2007	2007			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>TOTAL FORMAL COMPLAINTS</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>18.8%</b>	<b>4.4%</b>	<b>4.7%</b>	<b>4.8%</b>	<b>4.9%</b>
Filed by victim with court or police	100.0%	19.8%	4.7%	5.0%	5.1%	5.0%
Filed by relatives with court or police	100.0%	15.0%	3.0%	3.6%	2.8%	5.5%
Police report with direct intervention, support services and third parties in general	100.0%	14.9%	3.1%	4.1%	3.8%	3.9%
Injury report	100.0%	17.5%	3.7%	3.9%	4.6%	5.3%

	% 2007-2011	% 2008	2008			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>TOTAL FORMAL COMPLAINTS</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>21.1%</b>	<b>5.1%</b>	<b>5.5%</b>	<b>5.5%</b>	<b>5.0%</b>
Filed by victim with court or police	100.0%	21.1%	5.1%	5.5%	5.5%	5.1%
Filed by relatives with court or police	100.0%	26.0%	6.6%	6.2%	7.6%	5.5%
Police report with direct intervention, support services and third parties in general	100.0%	20.3%	4.9%	5.3%	5.3%	4.8%
Injury report	100.0%	21.8%	4.8%	5.8%	6.0%	5.2%

	% 2007-2011	% 2009	2009			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>TOTAL FORMAL COMPLAINTS</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>20.2%</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>4.7%</b>
Filed by victim with court or police	100.0%	19.9%	5.0%	5.2%	5.1%	4.6%
Filed by relatives with court or police	100.0%	19.8%	4.4%	4.8%	4.8%	5.9%
Police report with direct intervention, support services and third parties in general	100.0%	20.6%	5.0%	5.0%	5.5%	5.1%
Injury report	100.0%	21.3%	5.3%	5.4%	5.7%	4.9%

	% 2007-2011	% 2010	2010			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>TOTAL FORMAL COMPLAINTS</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>20.0%</b>	<b>4.8%</b>	<b>5.1%</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>4.7%</b>
Filed by victim with court or police	100.0%	19.8%	4.8%	5.2%	5.2%	4.6%
Filed by relatives with court or police	100.0%	23.0%	6.9%	4.2%	5.3%	6.5%
Police report with direct intervention, support services and third parties in general	100.0%	21.0%	4.8%	4.9%	6.2%	5.0%
Injury report	100.0%	19.3%	4.6%	4.8%	5.3%	4.6%

	% 2007-2011	% 2011	2011			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>TOTAL FORMAL COMPLAINTS</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>19.9%</b>	<b>4.8%</b>	<b>5.1%</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>4.7%</b>
Filed by victim with court or police	100.0%	19.4%	4.8%	4.9%	5.1%	4.6%
Filed by relatives with court or police	100.0%	16.2%	4.9%	3.5%	4.0%	3.9%
Police report with direct intervention, support services and third parties in general	100.0%	23.2%	5.2%	6.4%	6.1%	5.4%
Injury report	100.0%	20.1%	4.8%	5.1%	5.4%	4.8%

Source: General Council of the Judiciary

**Table 2.12. Formal complaints of gender-based violence, by province and year.**  
**Absolute data and vertical percentages.**  
 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2011.

	TOTAL DENUNCIAS		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	Nº	Vertical %	Nº	Vertical %	Nº	Vertical %	Nº	Vertical %	Nº	Vertical %	Nº	Vertical %
<b>TOTAL SPAIN</b>	<b>538,063</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>126,293</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>142,125</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>135,540</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>134,105</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>134,002</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
ANDALUCÍA	111,899	20.8%	28,266	22.4%	29,102	20.5%	26,838	19.8%	27,693	20.7%	27,727	20.7%
Almería	10,135	1.9%	2,298	1.8%	2,481	1.7%	2,604	1.9%	2,752	2.1%	2,357	1.8%
Cádiz	16,473	3.1%	3,828	3.0%	4,542	3.2%	4,027	3.0%	4,076	3.0%	3,781	2.8%
Córdoba	5,118	1.0%	1,269	1.0%	1,488	1.0%	1,335	1.0%	1,026	0.8%	1,224	0.9%
Granada	15,747	2.9%	4,000	3.2%	4,176	2.9%	3,888	2.9%	3,683	2.7%	3,347	2.5%
Huelva	7,490	1.4%	1,734	1.4%	1,941	1.4%	2,103	1.6%	1,712	1.3%	1,466	1.1%
Jaén	5,684	1.1%	1,079	0.9%	1,440	1.0%	1,634	1.2%	1,531	1.1%	1,422	1.1%
Málaga	24,879	4.6%	6,720	5.3%	6,740	4.7%	5,529	4.1%	5,890	4.4%	6,304	4.7%
Sevilla	26,373	4.9%	7,338	5.8%	6,294	4.4%	5,718	4.2%	7,023	5.2%	7,826	5.8%
ARAGÓN	11,610	2.2%	2,853	2.3%	3,336	2.3%	2,848	2.1%	2,573	1.9%	3,392	2.5%
Huesca	1,316	0.2%	273	0.2%	338	0.2%	371	0.3%	334	0.2%	378	0.3%
Teruel	631	0.1%	139	0.1%	154	0.1%	155	0.1%	183	0.1%	169	0.1%
Zaragoza	9,663	1.8%	2,441	1.9%	2,844	2.0%	2,322	1.7%	2,056	1.5%	2,845	2.1%
ASTURIAS	8,833	1.6%	1,926	1.5%	2,387	1.7%	2,373	1.8%	2,147	1.6%	2,656	2.0%
BALEARES	17,284	3.2%	3,910	3.1%	4,690	3.3%	4,453	3.3%	4,231	3.2%	4,417	3.3%
CANARIAS	35,289	6.6%	8,894	7.0%	9,087	6.4%	8,982	6.6%	8,326	6.2%	8,049	6.0%
Las Palmas	20,604	3.8%	5,458	4.3%	5,254	3.7%	5,163	3.8%	4,729	3.5%	4,534	3.4%
S.C.Tenerife	14,685	2.7%	3,436	2.7%	3,833	2.7%	3,819	2.8%	3,597	2.7%	3,515	2.6%
CANTABRIA	4,739	0.9%	1,122	0.9%	1,214	0.9%	1,172	0.9%	1,231	0.9%	1,168	0.9%
CASTILLA - LA MANCHA	20,113	3.7%	3,885	3.1%	5,193	3.7%	5,370	4.0%	5,665	4.2%	4,288	3.2%
Albacete	3,525	0.7%	845	0.7%	779	0.5%	959	0.7%	942	0.7%	741	0.6%
Ciudad Real	4,152	0.8%	885	0.7%	1,016	0.7%	1,080	0.8%	1,171	0.9%	958	0.7%
Cuenca	1,592	0.3%	343	0.3%	397	0.3%	405	0.3%	447	0.3%	675	0.5%
Guadalajara	5,241	1.0%	597	0.5%	1,738	1.2%	1,354	1.0%	1,552	1.2%	871	0.6%
Toledo	5,603	1.0%	1,215	1.0%	1,263	0.9%	1,572	1.2%	1,553	1.2%	1,043	0.8%
CASTILLA Y LEÓN	20,241	3.8%	5,265	4.2%	5,459	3.8%	5,090	3.8%	4,427	3.3%	5,384	4.0%
Ávila	1,585	0.3%	315	0.2%	395	0.3%	430	0.3%	445	0.3%	313	0.2%
Burgos	2,884	0.5%	727	0.6%	706	0.5%	798	0.6%	653	0.5%	551	0.4%
León	4,102	0.8%	1,264	1.0%	1,181	0.8%	839	0.6%	818	0.6%	990	0.7%
Palencia	1,154	0.2%	255	0.2%	300	0.2%	284	0.2%	315	0.2%	295	0.2%
Salamanca	2,171	0.4%	513	0.4%	581	0.4%	573	0.4%	504	0.4%	556	0.4%
Segovia	880	0.2%	173	0.1%	203	0.1%	273	0.2%	231	0.2%	504	0.4%
Soria	596	0.1%	128	0.1%	160	0.1%	171	0.1%	137	0.1%	240	0.2%
Valladolid	5,730	1.1%	1,577	1.2%	1,669	1.2%	1,429	1.1%	1,055	0.8%	1,313	1.0%
Zamora	1,139	0.2%	313	0.2%	264	0.2%	293	0.2%	269	0.2%	622	0.5%
CATALUÑA	75,873	14.1%	18,424	14.6%	20,365	14.3%	18,218	13.4%	18,866	14.1%	18,475	13.8%
Barcelona	51,722	9.6%	12,703	10.1%	13,975	9.8%	12,262	9.0%	12,782	9.5%	12,861	9.6%
Girona	8,426	1.6%	1,884	1.5%	2,257	1.6%	2,110	1.6%	2,175	1.6%	2,090	1.6%
Lleida	3,882	0.7%	990	0.8%	899	0.6%	1,068	0.8%	925	0.7%	904	0.7%
Tarragona	11,843	2.2%	2,847	2.3%	3,234	2.3%	2,778	2.0%	2,984	2.2%	2,620	2.0%
COM. VALENCIANA	73,336	13.6%	15,614	12.4%	19,003	13.4%	19,350	14.3%	19,369	14.4%	18,540	13.8%
Alicante	28,850	5.4%	6,570	5.2%	7,377	5.2%	7,757	5.7%	7,146	5.3%	7,287	5.4%
Castellón	6,073	1.1%	1,259	1.0%	1,243	0.9%	1,663	1.2%	1,908	1.4%	1,644	1.2%
Valencia	38,413	7.1%	7,785	6.2%	10,383	7.3%	9,930	7.3%	10,315	7.7%	9,609	7.2%
EXTREMADURA	6,648	1.2%	1,536	1.2%	1,632	1.1%	1,702	1.3%	1,778	1.3%	1,995	1.5%
Badajoz	4,337	0.8%	1,020	0.8%	1,066	0.8%	1,114	0.8%	1,137	0.8%	1,384	1.0%
Cáceres	2,311	0.4%	516	0.4%	566	0.4%	588	0.4%	641	0.5%	611	0.5%
GALICIA	22,478	4.2%	5,181	4.1%	5,959	4.2%	6,068	4.5%	5,270	3.9%	5,153	3.8%
A Coruña	8,783	1.6%	1,983	1.6%	2,402	1.7%	2,401	1.8%	1,997	1.5%	1,875	1.4%
Lugo	2,054	0.4%	433	0.3%	538	0.4%	581	0.4%	502	0.4%	559	0.4%
Ourense	2,528	0.5%	564	0.4%	660	0.5%	619	0.5%	685	0.5%	540	0.4%
Pontevedra	9,113	1.7%	2,201	1.7%	2,359	1.7%	2,467	1.8%	2,086	1.6%	2,179	1.6%
MADRID	83,513	15.5%	18,975	15.0%	22,480	15.8%	20,863	15.4%	21,195	15.8%	20,708	15.5%
MURCIA	22,659	4.2%	4,872	3.9%	6,189	4.4%	6,085	4.5%	5,513	4.1%	5,766	4.3%
NAVARRA	5,573	1.0%	1,377	1.1%	1,490	1.0%	1,236	0.9%	1,470	1.1%	1,449	1.1%
PAÍS VASCO	14,932	2.8%	3,444	2.7%	3,739	2.6%	4,058	3.0%	3,691	2.8%	4,125	3.1%
Álava	3,085	0.6%	730	0.6%	852	0.6%	740	0.5%	763	0.6%	808	0.6%
Guipúzcoa	4,138	0.8%	1,038	0.8%	1,003	0.7%	1,072	0.8%	1,025	0.8%	1,161	0.9%
Vizcaya	7,709	1.4%	1,676	1.3%	1,884	1.3%	2,246	1.7%	1,903	1.4%	2,156	1.6%
LA RIOJA	3,043	0.6%	749	0.6%	800	0.6%	834	0.6%	660	0.5%	710	0.5%
<b>TOTAL SPAIN</b>	<b>538,063</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>126,293</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>142,125</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>135,540</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>134,105</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>134,002</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: General Council of the Judiciary

**Table 2.13. Formal complaints of gender-based violence, by province and year. Year-on-year variation (%). Data for 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2011.**

	TOTAL DENUNCIAS	YEAR					% VARIATION				
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2007-2011
<b>TOTAL SPAIN</b>	<b>672,065</b>	<b>126,293</b>	<b>142,125</b>	<b>135,540</b>	<b>134,105</b>	<b>134,002</b>	<b>12.5%</b>	<b>-4.6%</b>	<b>-1.1%</b>	<b>-0.1%</b>	<b>6.1%</b>
ANDALUCÍA	139,626	28,266	29,102	26,838	27,693	27,727	3.0%	-7.8%	3.2%	0.1%	-1.9%
Almería	12,492	2,298	2,481	2,604	2,752	2,357	8.0%	5.0%	5.7%	-14.4%	2.6%
Cádiz	20,254	3,828	4,542	4,027	4,076	3,781	18.7%	-11.3%	1.2%	-7.2%	-1.2%
Córdoba	6,342	1,269	1,488	1,335	1,026	1,224	17.3%	-10.3%	-23.1%	19.3%	-3.5%
Granada	19,094	4,000	4,176	3,888	3,683	3,347	4.4%	-6.9%	-5.3%	-9.1%	-16.3%
Huelva	8,956	1,734	1,941	2,103	1,712	1,466	11.9%	8.3%	-18.6%	-14.4%	-15.5%
Jaén	7,106	1,079	1,440	1,634	1,531	1,422	33.5%	13.5%	-6.3%	-7.1%	31.8%
Málaga	31,183	6,720	6,740	5,529	5,890	6,304	0.3%	-18.0%	6.5%	7.0%	-6.2%
Sevilla	34,199	7,338	6,294	5,718	7,023	7,826	-14.2%	-9.2%	22.8%	11.4%	6.7%
ARAGÓN	15,002	2,853	3,336	2,848	2,573	3,392	16.9%	-14.6%	-9.7%	31.8%	18.9%
Huesca	1,694	273	338	371	334	378	23.8%	9.8%	-10.0%	13.2%	38.5%
Teruel	800	139	154	155	183	169	10.8%	0.6%	18.1%	-7.7%	21.6%
Zaragoza	12,508	2,441	2,844	2,322	2,056	2,845	16.5%	-18.4%	-11.5%	38.4%	16.6%
ASTURIAS	11,489	1,926	2,387	2,373	2,147	2,656	23.9%	-0.6%	-9.5%	23.7%	37.9%
BALEARES	21,701	3,910	4,690	4,453	4,231	4,417	19.9%	-5.1%	-5.0%	4.4%	13.0%
CANARIAS	43,338	8,894	9,087	8,982	8,326	8,049	2.2%	-1.2%	-7.3%	-3.3%	-9.5%
Las Palmas	25,138	5,458	5,254	5,163	4,729	4,534	-3.7%	-1.7%	-8.4%	-4.1%	-16.9%
S.C.Tenerife	18,200	3,436	3,833	3,819	3,597	3,515	11.6%	-0.4%	-5.8%	-2.3%	2.3%
CANTABRIA	5,907	1,122	1,214	1,172	1,231	1,168	8.2%	-3.5%	5.0%	-5.1%	4.1%
CASTILLA - LA MANCHA	24,401	3,885	5,193	5,370	5,665	4,288	33.7%	3.4%	5.5%	-24.3%	10.4%
Albacete	4,266	845	779	959	942	741	-7.8%	23.1%	-1.8%	-21.3%	-12.3%
Ciudad Real	5,110	885	1,016	1,080	1,171	958	14.8%	6.3%	8.4%	-18.2%	8.2%
Cuenca	2,267	343	397	405	447	675	15.7%	2.0%	10.4%	51.0%	96.8%
Guadalajara	6,112	597	1,738	1,354	1,552	871	191.1%	-22.1%	14.6%	-43.9%	45.9%
Toledo	6,646	1,215	1,263	1,572	1,553	1,043	4.0%	24.5%	-1.2%	-32.8%	-14.2%
CASTILLA Y LEÓN	25,625	5,265	5,459	5,090	4,427	5,384	3.7%	-6.8%	-13.0%	21.6%	2.3%
Ávila	1,898	315	395	430	445	313	25.4%	8.9%	3.5%	-29.7%	-0.6%
Burgos	3,435	727	706	798	653	551	-2.9%	13.0%	-18.2%	-15.6%	-24.2%
León	5,092	1,264	1,181	839	818	990	-6.6%	-29.0%	-2.5%	21.0%	-21.7%
Palencia	1,449	255	300	284	315	295	17.6%	-5.3%	10.9%	15.7%	15.7%
Salamanca	2,727	513	581	573	504	556	13.3%	-1.4%	-12.0%	10.3%	8.4%
Segovia	1,384	173	203	273	231	504	17.3%	34.5%	-15.4%	118.2%	191.3%
Soria	836	128	160	171	137	240	25.0%	6.9%	-19.9%	75.2%	87.5%
Valladolid	7,043	1,577	1,669	1,429	1,055	1,313	5.8%	-14.4%	-26.2%	24.5%	-16.7%
Zamora	1,761	313	264	293	269	622	-15.7%	11.0%	-8.2%	131.2%	98.7%
CATALUÑA	94,348	18,424	20,365	18,218	18,866	18,475	10.5%	-10.5%	3.6%	-2.1%	0.3%
Barcelona	64,583	12,703	13,975	12,262	12,782	12,861	10.0%	-12.3%	4.2%	0.6%	1.2%
Girona	10,516	1,884	2,257	2,110	2,175	2,090	19.8%	-6.5%	3.1%	-3.9%	10.9%
Lleida	4,786	990	899	1,068	925	904	-9.2%	18.8%	-13.4%	-2.3%	-8.7%
Tarragona	14,463	2,847	3,234	2,778	2,984	2,620	13.6%	-14.1%	7.4%	-12.2%	-8.0%
COM. VALENCIANA	91,876	15,614	19,003	19,350	19,369	18,540	21.7%	1.8%	0.1%	-4.3%	18.7%
Alicante	36,137	6,570	7,377	7,757	7,146	7,287	12.3%	5.2%	-7.9%	2.0%	10.9%
Castellón	7,717	1,259	1,243	1,663	1,908	1,644	-1.3%	33.8%	14.7%	-13.8%	30.6%
Valencia	48,022	7,785	10,383	9,930	10,315	9,609	33.4%	-4.4%	3.9%	-6.8%	23.4%
EXTREMADURA	8,643	1,536	1,632	1,702	1,778	1,995	6.3%	4.3%	4.5%	12.2%	29.9%
Badajoz	5,721	1,020	1,066	1,114	1,137	1,384	4.5%	4.5%	2.1%	21.7%	35.7%
Cáceres	2,922	516	566	588	641	611	9.7%	3.9%	9.0%	-4.7%	18.4%
GALICIA	27,631	5,181	5,959	6,068	5,270	5,153	15.0%	1.8%	-13.2%	-2.2%	-0.5%
A Coruña	10,658	1,983	2,402	2,401	1,997	1,875	21.1%	0.0%	-16.8%	-6.1%	-5.4%
Lugo	2,613	433	538	581	502	559	24.2%	8.0%	-13.6%	11.4%	29.1%
Ourense	3,068	564	660	619	685	540	17.0%	-6.2%	10.7%	-21.2%	-4.3%
Pontevedra	11,292	2,201	2,359	2,467	2,086	2,179	7.2%	4.6%	-15.4%	4.5%	-1.0%
MADRID	104,221	18,975	22,480	20,863	21,195	20,708	18.5%	-7.2%	1.6%	-2.3%	9.1%
MURCIA	28,425	4,872	6,189	6,085	5,513	5,766	27.0%	-1.7%	-9.4%	4.6%	18.3%
NAVARRA	7,022	1,377	1,490	1,236	1,470	1,449	8.2%	-17.0%	18.9%	-1.4%	5.2%
PAÍS VASCO	19,057	3,444	3,739	4,058	3,691	4,125	8.6%	8.5%	-9.0%	11.8%	19.8%
Álava	3,893	730	852	740	763	808	16.7%	-13.1%	3.1%	5.9%	10.7%
Guipúzcoa	5,299	1,038	1,003	1,072	1,025	1,161	-3.4%	6.9%	-4.4%	13.3%	11.8%
Vizcaya	9,865	1,676	1,884	2,246	1,903	2,156	12.4%	19.2%	-15.3%	13.3%	28.6%
LA RIOJA	3,753	749	800	834	660	710	6.8%	4.3%	-20.9%	7.6%	-5.2%
<b>TOTAL SPAIN</b>	<b>672,065</b>	<b>126,293</b>	<b>142,125</b>	<b>135,540</b>	<b>134,105</b>	<b>134,002</b>	<b>12.5%</b>	<b>-4.6%</b>	<b>-1.1%</b>	<b>-0.1%</b>	<b>6.1%</b>

Source: General Council of the Judiciary.

**Table 2.14. Formal complaints of gender-based violence, by autonomous community, province and year. Absolute data and ratio per million females aged 15 and over.**

Data for 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2011.

	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	Nº	Ratio								
<b>TOTAL SPAIN</b>	<b>126,293</b>	<b>6,407</b>	<b>142,125</b>	<b>7,079</b>	<b>135,540</b>	<b>6,671</b>	<b>134,105</b>	<b>6,566</b>	<b>134,002</b>	<b>6,537</b>
ANDALUCÍA	28,266	8,251	29,102	8,346	26,838	7,592	27,693	7,771	27,727	7,728
Almería	2,298	8,803	2,481	9,200	2,604	9,419	2,752	9,796	2,357	8,284
Cádiz	3,828	7,534	4,542	8,844	4,027	7,732	4,076	7,787	3,781	7,181
Córdoba	1,269	3,708	1,488	4,309	1,335	3,838	1,026	2,943	1,224	3,506
Granada	4,000	10,502	4,176	10,776	3,888	9,924	3,683	9,319	3,347	8,407
Huelva	1,734	8,193	1,941	8,943	2,103	9,608	1,712	7,767	1,466	6,590
Jaén	1,079	3,835	1,440	5,086	1,634	5,721	1,531	5,342	1,422	4,959
Málaga	6,720	10,363	6,740	10,078	5,529	8,104	5,890	8,537	6,304	9,037
Sevilla	7,338	9,264	6,294	7,848	5,718	7,048	7,023	8,583	7,826	9,512
ARAGÓN	2,853	5,020	3,336	5,768	2,848	4,872	2,573	4,395	3,392	5,794
Huesca	273	2,883	338	3,504	371	3,811	334	3,428	378	3,882
Teruel	139	2,269	154	2,493	155	2,498	183	2,962	169	2,742
Zaragoza	2,441	5,920	2,844	6,770	2,322	5,461	2,056	4,824	2,845	6,671
ASTURIAS	1,926	3,795	2,387	4,688	2,373	4,652	2,147	4,220	2,656	5,239
BALEARES	3,910	8,920	4,690	10,309	4,453	9,586	4,231	9,012	4,417	9,330
CANARIAS	8,894	10,316	9,087	10,275	8,982	9,985	8,326	9,172	8,049	8,810
Las Palmas	5,458	12,556	5,254	11,746	5,163	11,351	4,729	10,300	4,534	9,780
S.C.Tenerife	3,436	8,038	3,833	8,769	3,819	8,587	3,597	8,017	3,515	7,810
CANTABRIA	1,122	4,339	1,214	4,639	1,172	4,439	1,231	4,646	1,168	4,403
CASTILLA - LA MANCHA	3,885	4,643	5,193	6,036	5,370	6,131	5,665	6,416	4,288	4,814
Albacete	845	5,088	779	4,626	959	5,638	942	5,522	741	4,329
Ciudad Real	885	4,026	1,016	4,528	1,080	4,767	1,171	5,148	958	4,198
Cuenca	343	3,757	397	4,275	405	4,329	447	4,772	675	7,165
Guadalajara	597	6,474	1,738	17,878	1,354	13,495	1,552	15,160	871	8,354
Toledo	1,215	4,546	1,263	4,552	1,572	5,509	1,553	5,375	1,043	3,562
CASTILLA Y LEÓN	5,265	4,636	5,459	4,774	5,090	4,445	4,427	3,874	5,384	4,716
Ávila	315	4,229	395	5,253	430	5,723	445	5,925	313	4,150
Burgos	727	4,555	706	4,361	798	4,905	653	4,020	551	3,387
León	1,264	5,509	1,181	5,137	839	3,654	818	3,571	990	4,335
Palencia	255	3,258	300	3,840	284	3,645	315	4,065	295	3,823
Salamanca	513	3,203	581	3,613	573	3,555	504	3,136	556	3,467
Segovia	173	2,516	203	2,890	273	3,868	231	3,278	504	7,157
Soria	128	3,123	160	3,878	171	4,144	137	3,325	240	5,823
Valladolid	1,577	6,740	1,669	7,058	1,429	6,016	1,055	4,438	1,313	5,518
Zamora	313	3,483	264	2,943	293	3,287	269	3,042	622	7,055
CATALUÑA	18,424	5,896	20,365	6,409	18,218	5,660	18,866	5,837	18,475	5,699
Barcelona	12,703	5,438	13,975	5,911	12,262	5,132	12,782	5,333	12,861	5,353
Girona	1,884	6,360	2,257	7,387	2,110	6,770	2,175	6,922	2,090	6,618
Lleida	990	5,660	899	5,013	1,068	5,845	925	5,028	904	4,892
Tarragona	2,847	8,966	3,234	9,840	2,778	8,300	2,984	8,854	2,620	7,743
COM. VALENCIANA	15,614	7,402	19,003	8,778	19,350	8,828	19,369	8,806	18,540	8,412
Alicante	6,570	8,396	7,377	9,111	7,757	9,437	7,146	8,642	7,287	8,763
Castellón	1,259	5,154	1,243	4,929	1,663	6,525	1,908	7,451	1,644	6,411
Valencia	7,785	7,191	10,383	9,415	9,930	8,905	10,315	9,237	9,609	8,610
EXTREMADURA	1,536	3,268	1,632	3,444	1,702	3,568	1,778	3,708	1,995	4,150
Badajoz	1,020	3,511	1,066	3,632	1,114	3,771	1,137	3,825	1,384	4,642
Cáceres	516	2,874	566	3,139	588	3,238	641	3,516	611	3,346
GALICIA	5,181	4,036	5,959	4,628	6,068	4,695	5,270	4,082	5,153	3,999
A Coruña	1,983	3,767	2,402	4,545	2,401	4,521	1,997	3,763	1,875	3,536
Lugo	433	2,596	538	3,230	581	3,496	502	3,036	559	3,399
Ourense	564	3,536	660	4,152	619	3,899	685	4,325	540	3,434
Pontevedra	2,201	5,106	2,359	5,439	2,467	5,654	2,086	4,776	2,179	4,990
MADRID	18,975	7,010	22,480	8,077	20,863	7,378	21,195	7,421	20,708	7,216
MURCIA	4,872	8,538	6,189	10,587	6,085	10,261	5,513	9,211	5,766	9,569
NAVARRA	1,377	5,284	1,490	5,612	1,236	4,597	1,470	5,423	1,449	5,307
PAÍS VASCO	3,444	3,571	3,739	3,862	4,058	4,172	3,691	3,791	4,125	4,233
Álava	730	5,430	852	6,280	740	5,395	763	5,523	808	5,827
Guipúzcoa	1,038	3,365	1,003	3,234	1,072	3,440	1,025	3,286	1,161	3,715
Vizcaya	1,676	3,214	1,884	3,607	2,246	4,287	1,903	3,635	2,156	4,121
LA RIOJA	749	5,643	800	5,899	834	6,076	660	4,786	710	5,134
<b>TOTAL SPAIN</b>	<b>126,293</b>	<b>6,407</b>	<b>142,125</b>	<b>7,079</b>	<b>135,540</b>	<b>6,671</b>	<b>134,105</b>	<b>6,566</b>	<b>134,002</b>	<b>6,537</b>

Source: General Council of the Judiciary.

**Table 2.15. Formal complaints of gender-based violence,  
by province and origin (regrouped).**  
1 January 2007 to 31 December 2011.

	TOTAL FORMAL COMPLAINTS	ORIGIN			
		Filed by victim with court or police	Filed by relatives with court or police	Police report with direct intervention, support services and third parties in general	Injury report
<b>TOTAL SPAIN</b>	<b>672,065</b>	<b>494,363</b>	<b>9,515</b>	<b>92,270</b>	<b>75,917</b>
ANDALUCÍA	139,626	103,086	2,155	12,428	21,957
Almería	12,492	8,486	317	1,375	2,314
Cádiz	20,254	16,058	542	1,875	1,779
Córdoba	6,342	5,400	84	331	527
Granada	19,094	15,058	180	578	3,278
Huelva	8,956	7,088	66	460	1,342
Jaén	7,106	5,365	158	661	922
Málaga	31,183	19,834	658	3,876	6,815
Sevilla	34,199	25,797	150	3,272	4,980
ARAGÓN	15,002	11,670	198	1,704	1,430
Huesca	1,694	1,309	16	175	194
Teruel	800	749	8	33	10
Zaragoza	12,508	9,612	174	1,496	1,226
ASTURIAS	11,489	9,487	102	812	1,088
BALEARES	21,701	16,617	235	2,277	2,572
CANARIAS	43,338	33,627	556	3,526	5,629
Las Palmas	25,138	18,821	245	1,759	4,313
S.C.Tenerife	18,200	14,806	311	1,767	1,316
CANTABRIA	5,907	4,501	103	707	596
CASTILLA - LA MANCHA	24,401	19,840	294	2,171	2,096
Albacete	4,266	3,464	65	436	301
Ciudad Real	5,110	4,094	117	424	475
Cuenca	2,267	1,932	25	120	190
Guadalajara	6,112	4,562	51	656	843
Toledo	6,646	5,788	36	535	287
CASTILLA Y LEÓN	25,625	19,718	460	3,120	2,327
Ávila	1,898	1,345	32	230	291
Burgos	3,435	2,459	53	668	255
León	5,092	4,131	53	517	391
Palencia	1,449	1,134	33	166	116
Salamanca	2,727	2,359	18	128	222
Segovia	1,384	956	3	252	173
Soria	836	541	14	186	95
Valladolid	7,043	5,320	223	842	658
Zamora	1,761	1,473	31	131	126
CATALUÑA	94,348	70,255	1,246	15,925	6,922
Barcelona	64,583	46,854	937	11,836	4,956
Girona	10,516	8,746	64	1,232	474
Lleida	4,786	3,982	51	611	142
Tarragona	14,463	10,673	194	2,246	1,350
COM. VALENCIANA	91,876	53,728	1,324	19,287	17,537
Alicante	36,137	23,626	716	5,092	6,703
Castellón	7,717	5,149	81	687	1,800
Valencia	48,022	24,953	527	13,508	9,034
EXTREMADURA	8,643	6,935	92	1,066	550
Badajoz	5,721	4,364	68	868	421
Cáceres	2,922	2,571	24	198	129
GALICIA	27,631	21,120	282	2,846	3,383
A Coruña	10,658	6,806	153	1,228	2,471
Lugo	2,613	2,148	41	170	254
Ourense	3,068	2,672	22	262	112
Pontevedra	11,292	9,494	66	1,186	546
MADRID	104,221	80,776	1,432	17,684	4,329
MURCIA	28,425	19,710	503	4,518	3,694
NAVARRA	7,022	5,720	133	598	571
PAÍS VASCO	19,057	14,854	359	2,931	913
Álava	3,893	3,323	29	379	162
Guipúzcoa	5,299	4,106	87	727	379
Vizcaya	9,865	7,425	243	1,825	372
LA RIOJA	3,753	2,719	41	670	323
<b>TOTAL SPAIN</b>	<b>672,065</b>	<b>494,363</b>	<b>9,515</b>	<b>92,270</b>	<b>75,917</b>

Source: General Council of the Judiciary.

**Table 2.16. Formal complaints of gender-based violence, by province and origin (regrouped). Vertical percentages**

Data for 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2011.

	TOTAL FORMAL COMPLAINTS	ORIGIN			
		Filed by victim with court or police	Filed by relatives with court or police	Police report with direct intervention, support services and third parties in general	Injury report
<b>TOTAL SPAIN</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
ANDALUCÍA	20.8%	20.9%	22.6%	13.5%	28.9%
Almería	1.9%	1.7%	3.3%	1.5%	3.0%
Cádiz	3.0%	3.2%	5.7%	2.0%	2.3%
Córdoba	0.9%	1.1%	0.9%	0.4%	0.7%
Granada	2.8%	3.0%	1.9%	0.6%	4.3%
Huelva	1.3%	1.4%	0.7%	0.5%	1.8%
Jaén	1.1%	1.1%	1.7%	0.7%	1.2%
Málaga	4.6%	4.0%	6.9%	4.2%	9.0%
Sevilla	5.1%	5.2%	1.6%	3.5%	6.6%
ARAGÓN	2.2%	2.4%	2.1%	1.8%	1.9%
Huesca	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
Teruel	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Zaragoza	1.9%	1.9%	1.8%	1.6%	1.6%
ASTURIAS	1.7%	1.9%	1.1%	0.9%	1.4%
BALEARES	3.2%	3.4%	2.5%	2.5%	3.4%
CANARIAS	6.4%	6.8%	5.8%	3.8%	7.4%
Las Palmas	3.7%	3.8%	2.6%	1.9%	5.7%
S.C.Tenerife	2.7%	3.0%	3.3%	1.9%	1.7%
CANTABRIA	0.9%	0.9%	1.1%	0.8%	0.8%
CASTILLA - LA MANCHA	3.6%	4.0%	3.1%	2.4%	2.8%
Albacete	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.5%	0.4%
Ciudad Real	0.8%	0.8%	1.2%	0.5%	0.6%
Cuenca	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%
Guadalajara	0.9%	0.9%	0.5%	0.7%	1.1%
Toledo	1.0%	1.2%	0.4%	0.6%	0.4%
CASTILLA Y LEÓN	3.8%	4.0%	4.8%	3.4%	3.1%
Ávila	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%
Burgos	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%	0.3%
León	0.8%	0.8%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%
Palencia	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Salamanca	0.4%	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%
Segovia	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%
Soria	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
Valladolid	1.0%	1.1%	2.3%	0.9%	0.9%
Zamora	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%
CATALUÑA	14.0%	14.2%	13.1%	17.3%	9.1%
Barcelona	9.6%	9.5%	9.8%	12.8%	6.5%
Girona	1.6%	1.8%	0.7%	1.3%	0.6%
Lleida	0.7%	0.8%	0.5%	0.7%	0.2%
Tarragona	2.2%	2.2%	2.0%	2.4%	1.8%
COM. VALENCIANA	13.7%	10.9%	13.9%	20.9%	23.1%
Alicante	5.4%	4.8%	7.5%	5.5%	8.8%
Castellón	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%	0.7%	2.4%
Valencia	7.1%	5.0%	5.5%	14.6%	11.9%
EXTREMADURA	1.3%	1.4%	1.0%	1.2%	0.7%
Badajoz	0.9%	0.9%	0.7%	0.9%	0.6%
Cáceres	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
GALICIA	4.1%	4.3%	3.0%	3.1%	4.5%
A Coruña	1.6%	1.4%	1.6%	1.3%	3.3%
Lugo	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%
Ourense	0.5%	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%
Pontevedra	1.7%	1.9%	0.7%	1.3%	0.7%
MADRID	15.5%	16.3%	15.0%	19.2%	5.7%
MURCIA	4.2%	4.0%	5.3%	4.9%	4.9%
NAVARRA	1.0%	1.2%	1.4%	0.6%	0.8%
PAÍS VASCO	2.8%	3.0%	3.8%	3.2%	1.2%
Álava	0.6%	0.7%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%
Guipúzcoa	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%	0.5%
Vizcaya	1.5%	1.5%	2.6%	2.0%	0.5%
LA RIOJA	0.6%	0.6%	0.4%	0.7%	0.4%
<b>TOTAL SPAIN</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: General Council of the Judiciary

**Table 2.17. Formal complaints of gender-based violence, by province and origin (regrouped).  
Horizontal percentages**

Data for 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2011.

	TOTAL FORMAL COMPLAINTS	ORIGIN			
		Filed by victim with court or police	Filed by relatives with court or police	Police report with direct intervention, support services and third parties in general	Injury report
<b>TOTAL SPAIN</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>73.6%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>13.7%</b>	<b>11.3%</b>
ANDALUCÍA	100.0%	73.8%	1.5%	8.9%	15.7%
Almería	100.0%	67.9%	2.5%	11.0%	18.5%
Cádiz	100.0%	79.3%	2.7%	9.3%	8.8%
Córdoba	100.0%	85.1%	1.3%	5.2%	8.3%
Granada	100.0%	78.9%	0.9%	5.0%	17.2%
Huelva	100.0%	79.1%	0.7%	5.1%	15.0%
Jaén	100.0%	75.5%	2.2%	9.3%	13.0%
Málaga	100.0%	63.6%	2.1%	12.4%	21.9%
Sevilla	100.0%	75.4%	0.4%	9.6%	14.6%
ARAGÓN	100.0%	77.8%	1.3%	11.4%	9.5%
Huesca	100.0%	77.3%	0.9%	10.3%	11.5%
Teruel	100.0%	93.6%	1.0%	4.1%	1.3%
Zaragoza	100.0%	76.8%	1.4%	12.0%	9.8%
ASTURIAS	100.0%	82.6%	0.9%	7.1%	9.5%
BALEARES	100.0%	76.6%	1.1%	10.5%	11.9%
CANARIAS	100.0%	77.6%	1.3%	8.1%	13.0%
Las Palmas	100.0%	74.9%	1.0%	7.0%	17.2%
S.C.Tenerife	100.0%	81.4%	1.7%	1.7%	7.2%
CANTABRIA	100.0%	76.2%	1.7%	12.0%	10.1%
CASTILLA - LA MANCHA	100.0%	81.3%	1.2%	8.9%	8.6%
Albacete	100.0%	81.2%	1.5%	7.1%	7.1%
Ciudad Real	100.0%	80.1%	2.3%	8.3%	9.3%
Cuenca	100.0%	85.2%	1.1%	5.3%	8.4%
Guadalajara	100.0%	74.6%	0.8%	10.7%	13.8%
Toledo	100.0%	87.1%	0.5%	8.0%	4.3%
CASTILLA Y LEÓN	100.0%	76.9%	1.8%	12.2%	9.1%
Ávila	100.0%	70.9%	1.7%	12.1%	15.3%
Burgos	100.0%	71.6%	1.5%	19.4%	7.4%
León	100.0%	81.1%	1.0%	10.2%	7.7%
Palencia	100.0%	78.3%	2.3%	11.5%	8.0%
Salamanca	100.0%	86.5%	0.7%	4.7%	8.1%
Segovia	100.0%	69.1%	0.2%	18.2%	12.5%
Soria	100.0%	64.7%	1.7%	22.2%	11.4%
Valladolid	100.0%	75.5%	3.2%	12.0%	9.3%
Zamora	100.0%	83.6%	1.8%	7.4%	7.2%
CATALUÑA	100.0%	74.5%	1.3%	16.9%	7.3%
Barcelona	100.0%	72.5%	1.5%	18.3%	7.7%
Girona	100.0%	83.2%	0.6%	11.7%	4.5%
Lleida	100.0%	83.2%	1.1%	12.8%	3.0%
Tarragona	100.0%	73.8%	1.3%	15.5%	9.3%
COM. VALENCIANA	100.0%	58.5%	1.4%	21.0%	19.1%
Alicante	100.0%	65.4%	2.0%	14.1%	18.5%
Castellón	100.0%	66.7%	1.0%	8.9%	23.3%
Valencia	100.0%	52.0%	1.1%	28.1%	18.8%
EXTREMADURA	100.0%	80.2%	1.1%	12.3%	6.4%
Badajoz	100.0%	76.3%	1.2%	15.2%	7.4%
Cáceres	100.0%	88.0%	0.8%	6.8%	4.4%
GALICIA	100.0%	76.4%	1.0%	10.3%	12.2%
A Coruña	100.0%	63.9%	1.4%	11.5%	23.2%
Lugo	100.0%	82.2%	1.6%	6.5%	9.7%
Ourense	100.0%	87.1%	0.7%	8.5%	3.7%
Pontevedra	100.0%	84.1%	0.6%	10.5%	4.8%
MADRID	100.0%	77.5%	1.4%	17.0%	4.2%
MURCIA	100.0%	69.3%	1.8%	15.9%	13.0%
NAVARRA	100.0%	81.5%	1.9%	8.5%	8.1%
PAÍS VASCO	100.0%	77.9%	1.9%	15.4%	4.8%
Álava	100.0%	85.4%	0.7%	9.7%	4.2%
Guipúzcoa	100.0%	77.5%	1.6%	13.7%	7.2%
Vizcaya	100.0%	75.3%	2.5%	18.5%	3.8%
LA RIOJA	100.0%	72.4%	1.1%	17.9%	8.6%
<b>TOTAL SPAIN</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>73.6%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>13.7%</b>	<b>11.3%</b>

Source: General Council of the Judiciary



## **3 FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECEIVING ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE.**

**31 December 2010 to 31 December 2011.**

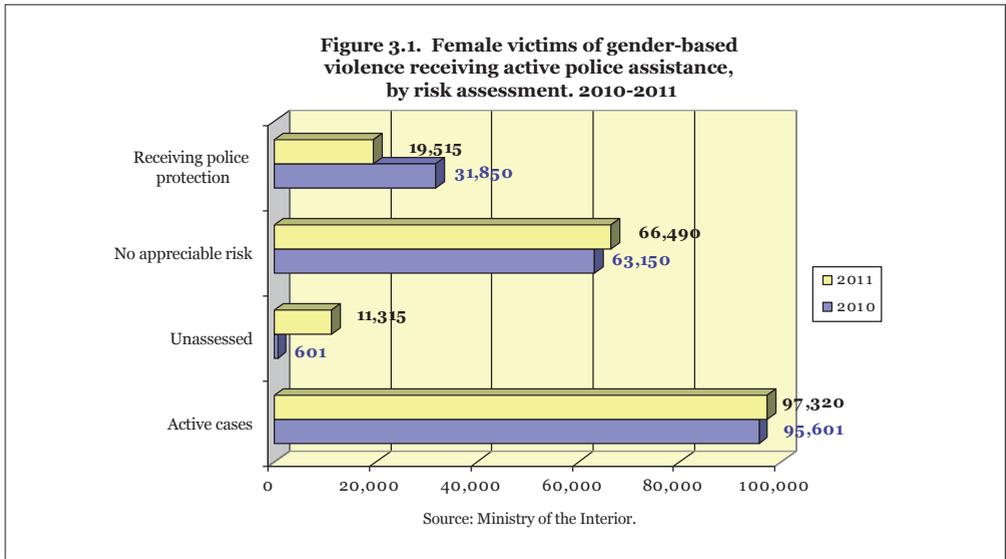
In 2011, the number of cases of gender-based violence receiving active police assistance totalled 97,320, slightly above the previous year's figure (1.8% up year on year) despite the fact that this number now includes the annual data provided by Cataluña's regional police. There was a decrease in the number of women considered at appreciable risk in the last police risk assessment and an increase in the number of women not considered at appreciable risk.

### **3.1. CHANGE IN NUMBERS OF VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECEIVING ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE.**

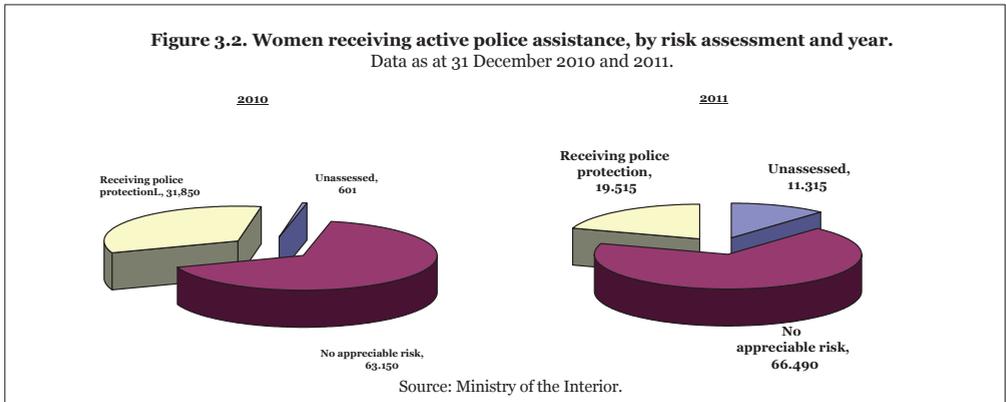
**31 December 2010 to 31 December 2011.**

As at 31 December 2010, a total of 95,601 female victims of gender-based violence receiving assistance from national law enforcement agencies were considered active cases. Of these, 601 women were pending assessment. The remaining 95,000 had been assessed on one or more occasions to estimate the level of risk to which they were exposed. According to the most recent assessment in each case, 31,850 women were considered to be high-risk victims likely to suffer further gender-based violence from their aggressors and, as a consequence, were receiving not only active police assistance but also active police protection. Meanwhile, in 63,150 cases the most recent assessment was of no appreciable risk.

As at 31 December 2011, the total number of women receiving active police assistance stood at 97,320, a 1.8% increase on the year before. Overall, 86,005 women received police assessment to determine the level of risk to which they were exposed, a 9.5% decrease in the number of assessments carried out as at December 2010. As at the same date, 11,315 women were pending assessment and 19,515 were considered to be exposed to some level of appreciable risk, variations on the year before of 1.78% and -39%, respectively. As regards the rise in the number of victims pending assessment, it should be noted that the data on the victims assisted by Cataluña's regional police are not associated with corresponding risk assessments.

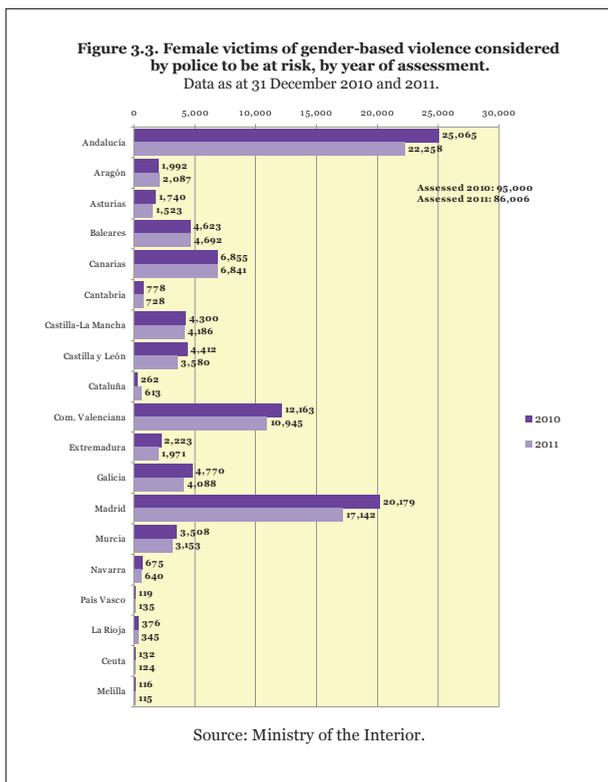


In summary, as at 31 December 2011, and in comparison with the same date in 2010, the number of women receiving active police assistance rose, the number receiving police assessment fell and, as regards this latter group, the proportion of the total considered to be at some level of risk also dropped.



However, these trends were not observed in all of Spain's autonomous communities. Thus, the greatest fall in the total number of women receiving active police assistance was recorded in Castilla y León, where the figure decreased by 18.9%. It was followed by Galicia and Madrid, which each recorded

reductions of over 14%. At the other extreme, and leaving to one side Cataluña (which recorded an increase of 134% for the reason explained below), the number of women receiving police assistance only rose in four autonomous communities. In País Vasco, Aragón and Baleares the figures grew by 13.4%, 4.8% and 1.5%, respectively. As regards the number of women pending assessment, it should be pointed out that with the exception of La Rioja and the autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla, the number of women receiving police assessment as a proportion of the total number of women assisted decreased.



It should also be noted that, since January 2011, the Ministry of the Interior's database includes victims of gender-based violence assisted by Cataluña's regional police. This is the reason why the number of cases in Cataluña leapt up from 681 in December 2010 to 11,275 in December 2011. As mentioned earlier, these cases are not associated with the corresponding risk assessments made of these women's situations. As a result, 95% of the cases recorded in this autonomous community are shown as not receiving assessment (10,662 women).

**Table 3.1. Variation following addition to the GESI database (Ministry of the Interior) of victims of gender-based violence assisted in Cataluña, by month.**

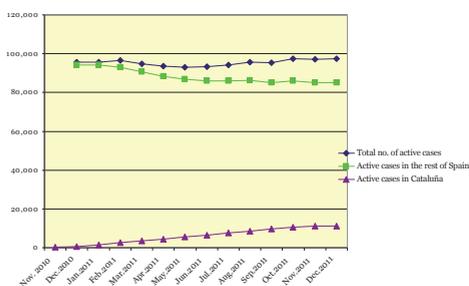
Data for 31 December 2010 to 31 December 2011.

Month	TOTAL active cases	Variation on 31 December 2010	Risk assessment						
			Unassessed	No appreciable risk	Receiving police protection	Level of risk			
						Low	Medium	High	Extreme
Dec. 2010	681	0.0%	419	161	101	71	19	10	1
Feb. 2011	2,533	272.0%	2,223	194	116	83	21	11	1
Apr. 2011	4,493	559.8%	4,115	233	145	101	32	11	1
Jun. 2011	6,567	864.3%	6,114	270	183	129	40	12	2
Aug. 2011	8,545	1154.8%	8,023	302	220	149	55	13	3
Oct. 2011	10,469	1437.3%	9,875	343	251	166	69	13	3
Dec. 2011	11,275	1555.7%	10,662	356	257	173	66	15	3

Source: Ministry of the Interior.

Given the progressive addition of the above-mentioned victims to the database, it would be expected that the number of women receiving active police assistance due to gender-based violence in this country would increase by the same proportion. However, this increase has not occurred because, at the same time as the cases in Cataluña have been included, the number of women receiving active police assistance elsewhere in the country has fallen (see the graph below).

**Figure 3.4. Active cases of gender-based violence, by autonomous community and month.**  
Data for 31 December 2010 to 31 December 2011.



Source: Ministry of the Interior.

Moreover, the graph reveals a drop in the number of women assessed by the police as being at risk. This is not only due to the lack of assessment in Cataluña of the victims of gender-based violence assisted by the regional police, but also to the fact that in all of Spain's autonomous communities (except Navarra and the autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla) the percentage of women assessed by the police as being at appreciable risk in terms of the total number of women assessed has fallen (as shown in the table below).

Moreover, the graph reveals a drop in the number of women assessed by the police as being at risk. This is not only due to the lack of assessment in Cataluña of the victims of gender-based violence assisted by the regional police, but also to the fact that in all of Spain's autonomous communities (except Navarra and the autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla) the percentage of women assessed by the police as being at appreciable risk in terms of the total number of women assessed has fallen (as shown in the table below).

**Table 3.2. Women considered by police to be at risk, by autonomous community and level of risk.**

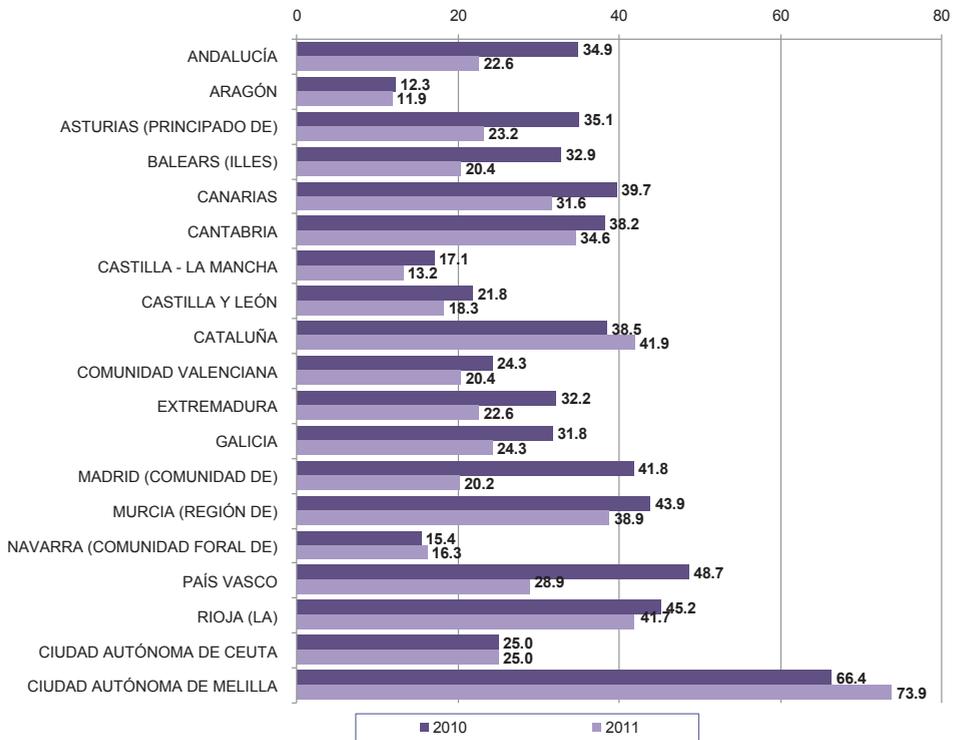
Data as at 31 December 2010 and 2011.

	2010			2011		
	No appreciable risk	Appreciable risk, receiving police protection	Horizontal %	No appreciable risk	Appreciable risk, receiving police protection	Horizontal %
SPAIN	63,150	31,850	66.5	66,490	19,515	77.3
Andalucía	16,311	8,754	65.1	17,224	5,034	77.4
Aragón	1,747	245	87.7	1,839	248	88.1
Asturias	1,130	610	64.9	1,169	354	76.8
Baleares	3,104	1,519	67.1	3,734	958	79.6
Canarias	4,131	2,724	60.3	4,677	2,164	68.4
Cantabria	481	297	61.8	476	252	65.4
Castilla-La Mancha	3,566	734	82.9	3,632	554	86.8
Castilla y León	3,449	963	78.2	2,926	654	81.7
Cataluña	161	101	61.5	356	257	58.1
Com. Valenciana	9,202	2,961	75.7	8,712	2,233	79.6
Extremadura	1,507	716	67.8	1,525	446	77.4
Galicia	3,254	1,516	68.2	3,096	992	75.7
Madrid	11,742	8,437	58.2	13,681	3,461	79.8
Murcia	1,968	1,540	56.1	1,928	1,225	61.1
Navarra	571	104	84.6	536	104	83.8
País Vasco	61	58	51.3	96	39	71.1
La Rioja	206	170	54.8	201	144	58.3
Ceuta	99	33	75.0	93	31	75.0
Melilla	39	77	33.6	30	85	26.1
NOT KNOWN	421	291	59.1	559	280	66.6
TOTAL	63,150	31,850	66.5	66,490	19,515	77.3

Source: Ministry of the Interior.

In parallel, the total number of female victims of gender-based violence assessed as not being at appreciable risk increased by 5.3%. As at 31 December 2011, the total number of women receiving active police assistance who had not been assessed as being at risk stood at 66,490, an increase of 3,340 on the same month of the year before.

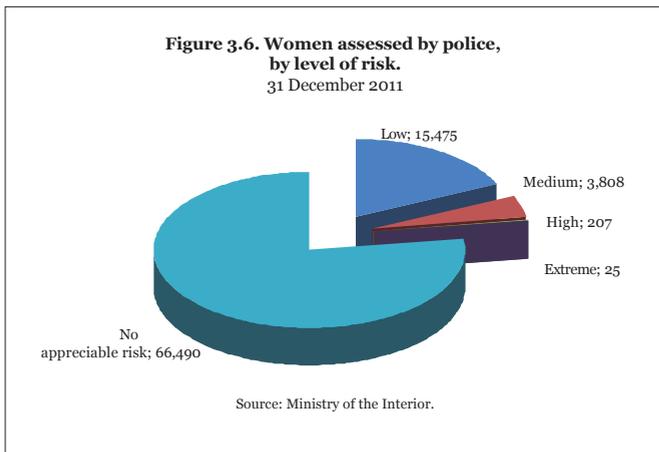
**Figure 3.5. Percentage of women considered to be at no appreciable risk as a proportion of the total number of women assessed by police, by autonomous community and year of assessment. 2010–2011**



Source: Ministry of the Interior.

### **3.2. FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECEIVING ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE, BY RISK ASSESSMENT. 31 December 2011.**

As mentioned above, 97,320 women had received assistance from Spain's law enforcement agencies as at 31 December 2011. Of that number, 11,315 were pending assessment or did not have a risk assessment associated with their case (11.6%), and 86,005 had received a risk assessment.



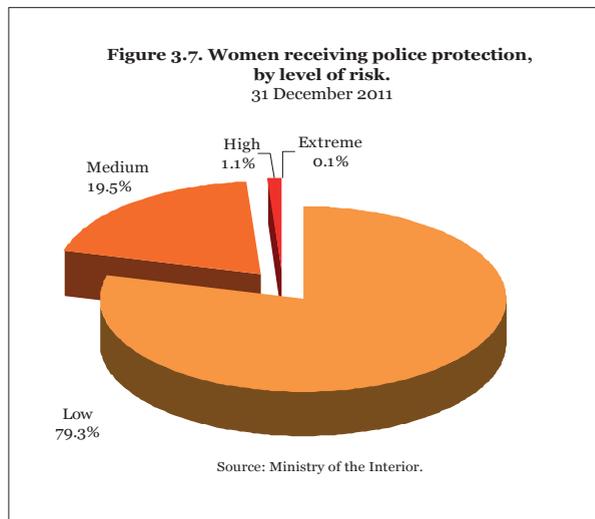
Based on the last available assessment, it may be concluded that 77.3% of women receiving assistance due to gender-based violence (66,490) were assessed as not being at risk of suffering further aggression, as a result of which they were not provided with police protection. Meanwhile, 11.6% (19,515 women)

were considered to be at risk of suffering further aggression and were therefore provided with protective measures adapted to the type of risk identified. The percentage breakdown by risk type is shown in the chart below.

Assuming that each woman receiving active police assistance was the victim of a sole aggressor, and that each aggressor only had one female victim, the ratio of female victims of gender-based violence receiving active police assistance per million females aged 15 and over resident in Spain stood, at the aforementioned date, at 4,747, and the ratio of aggressors per million males aged 15 and over resident in Spain at that date stood at 4,946.

Based on the most recent police risk assessment, for every million females, 755 were at low risk of suffering further aggression, 186 were at medium risk, 10 were at high risk and 1 was at extreme risk.

For its part, the ratio of aggressors representing appreciable risk per million males aged 15 and over resident in Spain stood at 992.



**Table 3.3. Female victims of gender-based violence. by police risk assessment.**  
**Ratio per million females**  
 31 December 2011

		Victims of gender-based violence	Ratio per million females aged 15 and over	Ratio per million males aged 15 and over	% Vertical
<b>Active cases</b>		<b>97,320</b>	<b>4,747</b>	<b>4,946</b>	<b>100</b>
Unassessed		11,315	552	575	11.6
No appreciable risk		66,490	3,243	3,379	68.3
Receiving police protection	Total	19,515	952	992	
Level of risk	Low	15,475	755	786	
	Medium	3,808	186	194	
	High	207	10	11	
	Extreme	25	1	1	

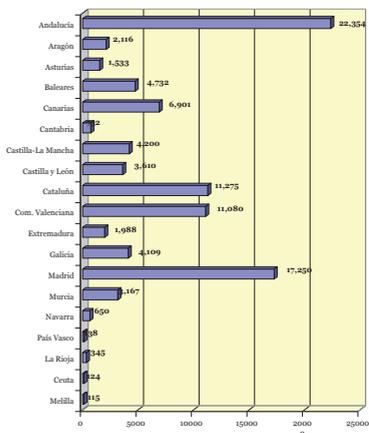
Source: Ministry of the Interior.

### **3.3. FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECEIVING ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE, BY AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY AND PROVINCE. 31 December 2011.**

The breakdown by autonomous community of the 86,005 women who, as at 31 December 2011, had received at least one risk assessment differed significantly from the breakdown of the total number of females aged 15 and over residing in Spain<sup>7</sup>.

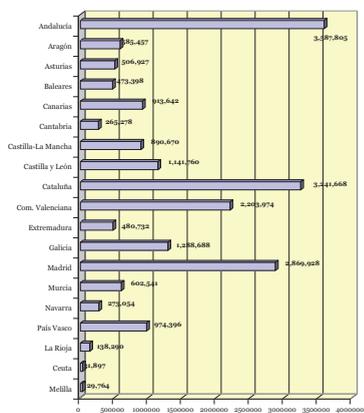
7. As statistics for the regional police forces in País Vasco and Navarra are not available, the analysis does not include figures for these autonomous communities, although the limited data available for them do appear in the majority of the tables and graphs. Likewise, Cataluña is not included as the figures for the number of victims receiving assistance from the regional police force are not associated with a risk assessment.

**Figure 3.8. Female victims of gender-based violence receiving active police protection.**  
31 December 2011



Source: Ministry of the Interior.

**Figure 3.9. Female population aged 15 and over.**  
1 January 2011

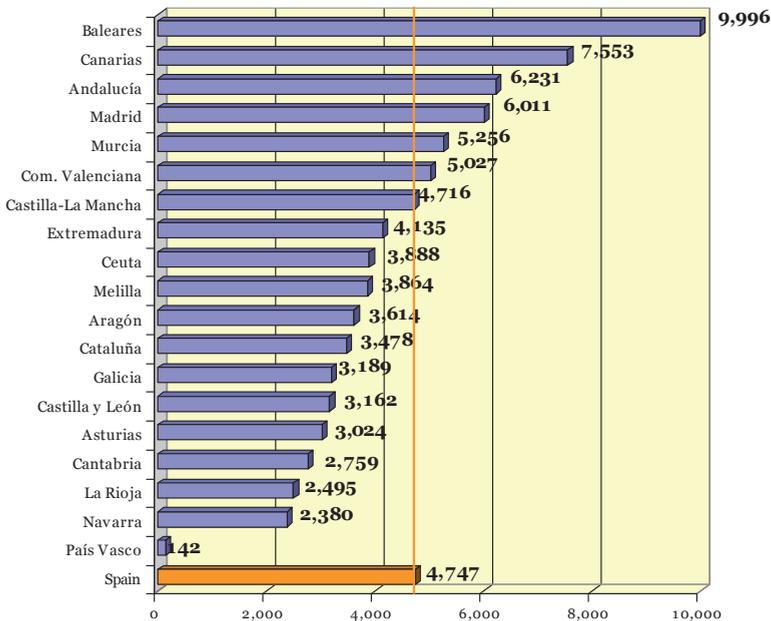


Source: INE. Statistics taken from the municipal population register. Data as at 1 January 2011.

Andalucía (23%), Madrid (17.7%), Cataluña (11.6%), Comunidad Valenciana (11.4%) and Canarias (7.1%), in that order, were the autonomous communities with the highest percentages of women receiving active police assistance. These autonomous communities accounted for 70.8% of female victims of gender-based violence, even though they were home to only 62.5% of females aged 15 and over. Of these, Cataluña was the only one in which the percentage of females aged 15 and over was greater than the percentage of victims of gender-based violence.

Comparing the number of women receiving police assistance against the female population aged 15 years and over in Spain's various autonomous communities reveals that Baleares and Canarias (in that order) were the ones with the highest ratios of female victims of gender-based violence per million females aged 15 and over (9,996 and 7,553, respectively). These two autonomous communities were followed by Andalucía (6,231), Madrid (6,011), Murcia (5,256) and Comunidad Valenciana (5,027). At the other end of the scale, the lowest ratios were found in País Vasco (142), Navarra (2,380) and La Rioja (2,495).

**Figure 3.10. Ratio of female victims of gender-based violence per million females aged 15 and over receiving active police assistance, by autonomous community.**  
31 December 2011

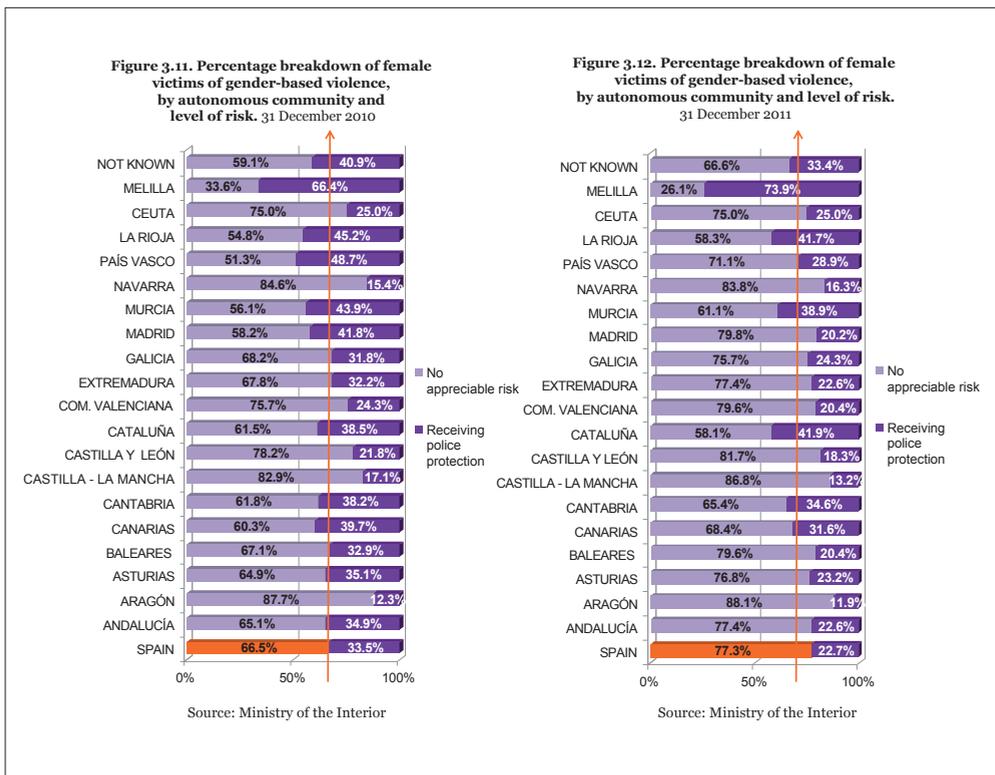


Source: Ministry of the Interior

### 3.3.1. Female victims of gender-based violence receiving active police protection, by autonomous community, province and level of appreciable risk.

31 December 2011.

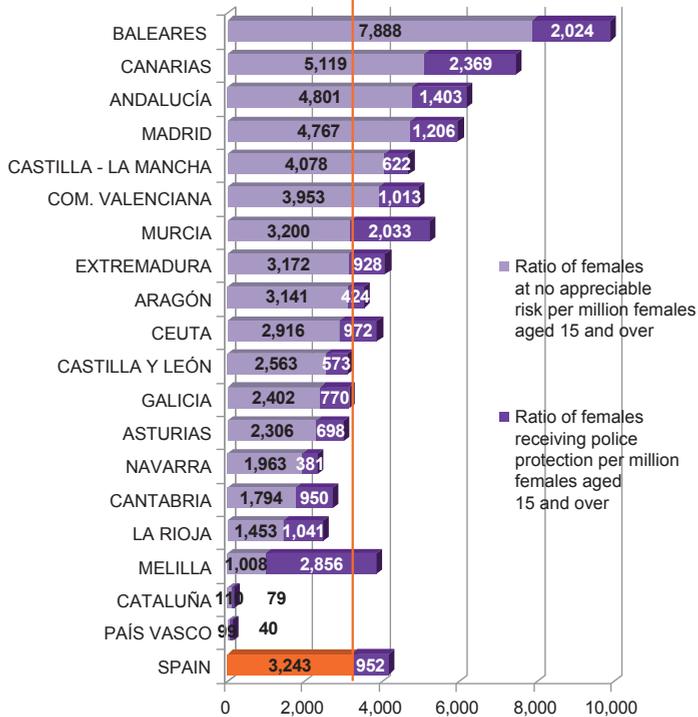
As mentioned earlier, of the 86,005 female victims of gender-based violence receiving active police assistance who had received a risk assessment as at 31 December 2011, no appreciable risk was detected in 68.3% of cases. With the exception of Melilla, it is evident that there is a degree of convergence between the police risk assessments carried out in the various autonomous communities although, as the following charts show, significant differences do still remain.



Thus, as at 31 December 2011, and leaving to one side País Vasco and Cataluña, the autonomous communities of Aragón, Castilla-La Mancha, Navarra and Castilla y León, in that order, had the lowest percentages of women assessed as being at appreciable risk in comparison with the total number of women assessed in each of them. In every case, in all of these autonomous communities the proportion was below 20%. Melilla, La Rioja and Murcia came at the other end of the scale, with the percentage of women assessed as being at appreciable risk exceeding 39% in all of them.

In comparison with population size, Baleares had the highest ratio of women assessed as being at risk per million females aged 15 and over (9,912). It was followed by Melilla (2,856), Canarias (2,369) and Murcia (2,033). Meanwhile, the lowest ratios were found in Navarra (381), Aragón (424), Castilla y León (573) and Castilla-La Mancha.

**Figure 3.13. Ratio of women receiving police assessment per million females aged 15 and over, by level of risk and autonomous community.**  
31 December 2011

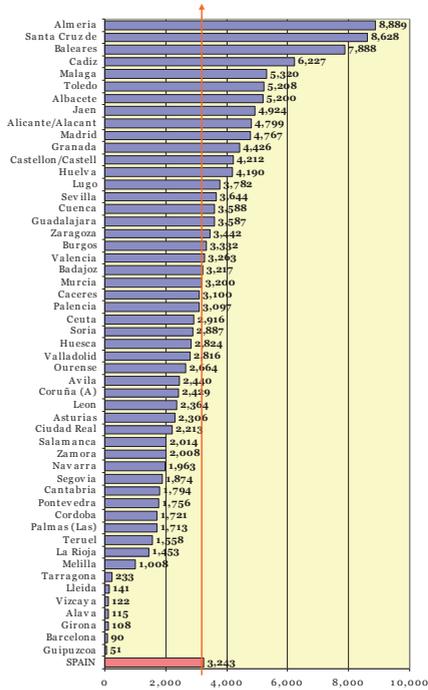


Source: Ministry of the Interior. Compiled in-house from data provided by the GESI (Ministry of the Interior).

By province, the highest ratios of female victims of gender-based violence receiving active police protection per million females aged 15 and over were, in the following order, Melilla (2,856), Las Palmas de Gran Canaria (2,573), Cádiz (2,344) and Santa Cruz de Tenerife (2,158). At the other extreme, and excluding the provinces covered by regional police forces, those with the lowest ratios per million females aged 15 and over were Valladolid (231), Cuenca (329) and Salamanca (331).

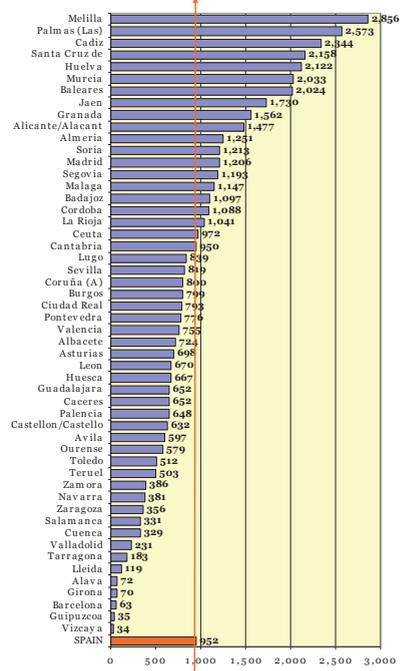
Meanwhile, Almería (8,889), Santa Cruz de Tenerife (8,628), Baleares (7,888) and Cádiz (6,227) were the provinces with the highest ratios of victims assessed as being at no appreciable risk.

**Figure 3.14. Ratio of female victims of gender-based violence at no appreciable risk per million females aged 15 and over, by province. 31 December 2011**



Source: Ministry of the Interior

**Figure 3.15. Ratio of women receiving police protection per million females aged 15 and over, by province. 31 December 2011**

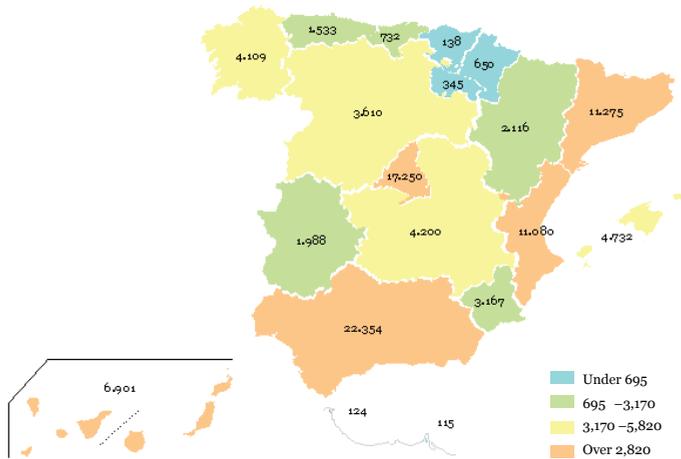


Source: Ministry of the Interior

**Female victims of gender-based violence receiving active police assistance, by autonomous community. Absolute figures.**

31 December 2011

Total number of women: 97,320

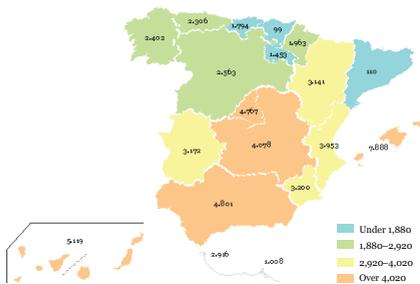


Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence. Compiled in-house from data provided by the GESI (Ministry of the Interior).

**Female victims of gender-based violence at no appreciable risk, by autonomous community. Ratios per million females aged 15 and over.**

31 December 2011

Total number of women: 66,490



**Female victims of gender-based violence receiving police protection, by autonomous community. Ratios per million females aged 15 and over.**

31 December 2011

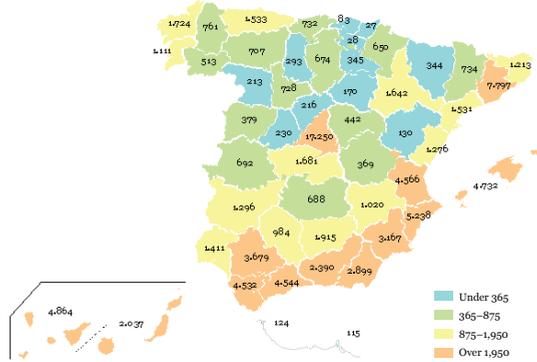
Total number of women: 19,515



Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence. Compiled in-house from data provided by the GESI (Ministry of the Interior).

**Female victims of gender-based violence receiving active police assistance, by province. Absolute figures.**  
31 December 2011

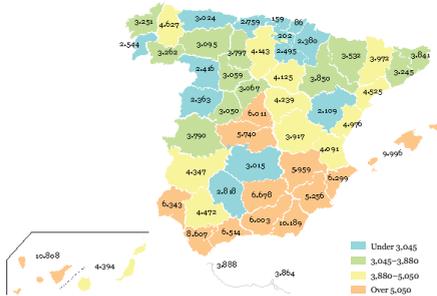
Total number of women: 97,320



Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence. Compiled in-house from data provided by the GESI (Ministry of the Interior).

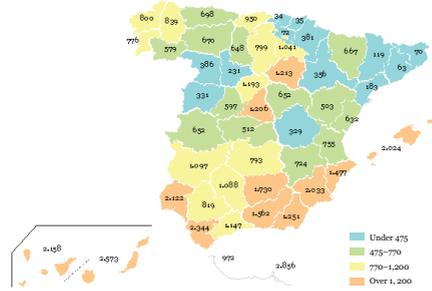
**Female victims of gender-based violence receiving active police assistance, by province. Ratios per million females aged 15 and over.**  
31 December 2011

Total number of women: 97,320



**Female victims of gender-based violence receiving police protection, by province. Ratios per million females aged 15 and over.**  
31 December 2011

Total number of women: 19,515



Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence. Compiled in-house from data provided by the GESI (Ministry of the Interior).

**Cuadro 3.4. Women receiving police assistance, by autonomous community, province and risk assessment.**  
31 de diciembre de 2010

AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY / PROVINCE	TOTAL active cases	Risk assessment							Active cases
		Unassessed	No appreciable risk	Receiving police protection	Level of risk				
					Low	Medium	High	Extreme	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>95,601</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>63,150</b>	<b>31,850</b>	<b>25,304</b>	<b>6,151</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>95,601</b>
<b>ANDALUCÍA</b>	<b>25,129</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>16,311</b>	<b>8,754</b>	<b>6,971</b>	<b>1,707</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>25,129</b>
Almería	3,225	5	2,430	790	683	107	0	0	3,225
Cádiz	5,096	18	2,790	2,288	1,804	463	19	2	5,096
Córdoba	1,116	2	671	443	333	96	11	3	1,116
Granada	2,762	5	1,930	827	724	99	4	0	2,762
Huelva	1,646	6	953	687	481	201	5	0	1,646
Jaén	1,920	6	1,319	595	400	181	14	0	1,920
Málaga	5,001	15	3,138	1,848	1,476	361	11	0	5,001
Sevilla	4,363	7	3,080	1,276	1,070	199	7	0	4,363
<b>ARAGÓN</b>	<b>1,997</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1,747</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,997</b>
Huesca	333	3	276	54	46	7	1	0	333
Teruel	142	0	109	33	24	9	0	0	142
Zaragoza	1,522	2	1,362	158	124	31	2	1	1,522
<b>ASTURIAS</b>	<b>1,742</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,130</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,742</b>
<b>BALEARES</b>	<b>4,639</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3,104</b>	<b>1,519</b>	<b>1,183</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,639</b>
<b>CANARIAS</b>	<b>6,865</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4,131</b>	<b>2,724</b>	<b>2,382</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6,865</b>
Las Palmas	2,098	7	978	1,113	975	126	11	1	2,098
S.C.Tenerife	4,767	3	3,153	1,611	1,407	187	16	1	4,767
<b>CANTABRIA</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>780</b>
<b>CASTILLA - LA MANCHA</b>	<b>4,302</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3,566</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4,302</b>
Albacete	1,106	0	879	227	191	34	1	1	1,106
Ciudad Real	721	2	516	203	178	21	3	1	721
Cuenca	336	0	298	38	30	8	0	0	336
Guadalajara	413	0	313	100	88	12	0	0	413
Toledo	1,726	0	1,560	166	139	26	1	0	1,726
<b>CASTILLA Y LEÓN</b>	<b>4,430</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>3,449</b>	<b>963</b>	<b>836</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4,430</b>
Ávila	287	6	224	57	52	5	0	0	287
Burgos	720	0	596	124	99	23	2	0	720
León	703	4	523	176	151	23	1	1	703
Palencia	272	0	235	37	22	11	4	0	272
Salamanca	369	0	325	44	40	4	0	0	369
Segovia	223	2	144	77	70	7	0	0	223
Soria	173	0	115	58	44	14	0	0	173
Valladolid	1,450	5	1,094	351	323	26	2	0	1,450
Zamora	233	1	193	39	35	4	0	0	233
<b>CATALUÑA</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>681</b>
Barcelona	442	287	96	59	45	10	4	0	442
Girona	75	40	21	14	8	5	1	0	75
Lleida	53	30	13	10	6	2	1	1	53
Tarragona	111	62	31	18	12	2	4	0	111
<b>COM. VALENCIANA</b>	<b>12,181</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>9,202</b>	<b>2,961</b>	<b>2,432</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12,181</b>
Alicante	5,505	4	4,031	1,470	1,139	292	36	3	5,505
Castellón	1,922	8	1,449	465	431	32	2	0	1,922
Valencia	4,754	6	3,722	1,026	862	154	10	0	4,754
<b>EXTREMADURA</b>	<b>2,232</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1,507</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,232</b>
Badajoz	1,299	7	877	415	349	64	2	0	1,299
Cáceres	933	2	630	301	244	56	1	0	933
<b>GALICIA</b>	<b>4,782</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3,254</b>	<b>1,516</b>	<b>1,235</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4,782</b>
A Coruña	1,993	3	1,407	583	500	76	7	0	1,993
Lugo	858	2	556	300	228	70	1	1	858
Ourense	789	2	488	299	269	29	1	0	789
Pontevedra	1,142	5	803	334	238	92	4	0	1,142
<b>MADRID</b>	<b>20,195</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>11,742</b>	<b>8,437</b>	<b>6,287</b>	<b>2,015</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>20,195</b>
<b>MURCIA</b>	<b>3,509</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,968</b>	<b>1,540</b>	<b>1,223</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,509</b>
<b>NAVARRA</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>676</b>
<b>PAÍS VASCO</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>121</b>
Álava	23	2	10	11	8	2	1	0	23
Guipúzcoa	28	0	12	16	12	2	1	1	28
Vizcaya	70	0	39	31	20	10	1	0	70
<b>LA RIOJA</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>378</b>
<b>CEUTA</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>134</b>
<b>MELILLA</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>116</b>
<b>NOT KNOWN</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>712</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>95,601</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>63,150</b>	<b>31,850</b>	<b>25,304</b>	<b>6,151</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>95,601</b>

Source: Ministry of the Interior

**Table 3.5. Women receiving police assistance, by autonomous community, province and risk assessment.**  
31 December 2010

AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY / PROVINCE	TOTAL active cases	Risk assessment							Active cases
		Unassessed	No appreciable risk	Receiving police protection	Level of risk				
					Low	Medium	High	Extreme	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>97,320</b>	<b>11,315</b>	<b>66,490</b>	<b>19,515</b>	<b>15,475</b>	<b>3,808</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>97,320</b>
<b>ANDALUCÍA</b>	<b>22,354</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>17,224</b>	<b>5,034</b>	<b>3,949</b>	<b>1,039</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>22,354</b>
Almeria	2,899	14	2,529	356	317	34	3	2	2,899
Cádiz	4,532	19	3,279	1,234	954	270	10	0	4,532
Cordoba	984	3	601	380	276	97	7	0	984
Granada	2,390	6	1,762	622	495	124	3	0	2,390
Huelva	1,411	7	932	472	366	104	2	0	1,411
Jaen	1,915	7	1,412	496	342	146	7	1	1,915
Malaga	4,544	33	3,711	800	655	141	3	1	4,544
Sevilla	3,679	7	2,998	674	544	123	5	2	3,679
<b>ARAGÓN</b>	<b>2,116</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>1,839</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2,116</b>
Huesca	344	4	275	65	45	16	3	1	344
Teruel	130	3	96	31	27	4	0	0	130
Zaragoza	1,642	22	1,468	152	133	18	1	0	1,642
<b>ASTURIAS (PRINCIPADO DE)</b>	<b>1,533</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1,169</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,533</b>
<b>BALEARS (ILLES)</b>	<b>4,732</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>3,734</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,732</b>
<b>CANARIAS</b>	<b>6,901</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>4,677</b>	<b>2,164</b>	<b>1,927</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6,901</b>
Palmas (Las)	2,037	50	794	1,193	1,067	125	0	1	2,037
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	4,864	10	3,883	971	860	109	2	0	4,864
<b>CANTABRIA</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>732</b>
<b>CASTILLA - LA MANCHA</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3,632</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,200</b>
Albacete	1,020	6	890	124	108	15	1	0	1,020
Ciudad Real	688	2	505	181	152	26	3	0	688
Cuenca	369	0	338	31	24	7	0	0	369
Guadalajara	442	0	374	68	48	19	1	0	442
Toledo	1,681	6	1,525	150	130	20	0	0	1,681
<b>CASTILLA Y LEÓN</b>	<b>3,610</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>2,926</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3,610</b>
Avila	230	1	184	45	42	3	0	0	230
Burgos	674	2	542	130	102	26	2	0	674
Leon	707	14	540	153	124	28	1	0	707
Palencia	293	4	239	50	28	14	4	4	293
Salamanca	379	3	323	53	40	11	2	0	379
Segovia	216	0	132	84	68	12	4	0	216
Soria	170	1	119	50	38	11	1	0	170
Valladolid	728	3	670	55	46	8	0	1	728
Zamora	213	2	177	34	28	5	1	0	213
<b>CATALUÑA</b>	<b>11,275</b>	<b>10,662</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11,275</b>
Barcelona	7,797	7,429	217	151	102	40	8	1	7,797
Girona	1,213	1,157	34	22	15	6	1	0	1,213
Lleida	734	686	26	22	15	4	1	2	734
Tarragona	1,531	1,390	79	62	41	16	5	0	1,531
<b>COMUNIDAD VALENCIANA</b>	<b>11,080</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>8,712</b>	<b>2,233</b>	<b>1,734</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11,080</b>
Alicante/Alacant	5,238	19	3,991	1,228	905	298	24	1	5,238
Castellon/Castello	1,276	34	1,080	162	137	22	3	0	1,276
Valencia	4,566	82	3,641	843	692	149	2	0	4,566
<b>EXTREMADURA</b>	<b>1,988</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1,525</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,988</b>
Badajoz	1,296	10	959	327	268	55	2	2	1,296
Caceres	692	7	566	119	87	30	2	0	692
<b>GALICIA</b>	<b>4,109</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>3,096</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4,109</b>
Coruña (A)	1,724	12	1,288	424	338	83	2	1	1,724
Lugo	761	1	622	138	115	19	4	0	761
Ourense	513	3	419	91	69	22	0	0	513
Pontevedra	1,111	5	767	339	238	97	4	1	1,111
<b>MADRID (COMUNIDAD DE)</b>	<b>17,250</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>13,681</b>	<b>3,461</b>	<b>2,625</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>17,250</b>
<b>MURCIA (REGIÓN DE)</b>	<b>3,167</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1,928</b>	<b>1,225</b>	<b>965</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,167</b>
<b>NAVARRA (COMUNIDAD FORAL DE)</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>650</b>
<b>PAÍS VASCO</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>138</b>
Alava	28	2	16	10	10	0	0	0	28
Guipuzcoa	27	0	16	11	11	0	0	0	27
Vizcaya	83	1	64	18	18	0	0	0	83
<b>RIOJA (LA)</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>345</b>
<b>CIUDAD AUTÓNOMA DE CEUTA</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>124</b>
<b>CIUDAD AUTÓNOMA DE MELILLA</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>115</b>
<b>NOT KNOWN</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>901</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>97,320</b>	<b>11,315</b>	<b>66,490</b>	<b>19,515</b>	<b>15,475</b>	<b>3,808</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>97,320</b>

Source: Ministry of the Interior

**Table 3.6. Differences in active cases and risk assessments between 2010 and 2011**  
31 December 2011

AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY / PROVINCE	TOTAL active cases	Risk assessment							Active cases
		Unassessed	No appreciable risk	Receiving police protection	Level of risk				
					Low	Medium	High	Extreme	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,719</b>	<b>10,714</b>	<b>3,340</b>	<b>-12,335</b>	<b>-9,829</b>	<b>-2,343</b>	<b>-167</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1,719</b>
<b>ANDALUCÍA</b>	<b>-2,775</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>-3,720</b>	<b>-3,022</b>	<b>-668</b>	<b>-31</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-2,775</b>
Almería	-326	9	99	-434	-366	-73	3	2	-326
Cádiz	-564	1	489	-1,054	-850	-193	-9	-2	-564
Córdoba	-132	1	-70	-63	-57	1	-4	-3	-132
Granada	-372	1	-168	-205	-229	25	-1	0	-372
Huelva	-235	1	-21	-215	-115	-97	-3	0	-235
Jaén	-5	1	93	-99	-58	-35	-7	1	-5
Málaga	-457	18	573	-1,048	-821	-220	-8	1	-457
Sevilla	-684	0	-82	-602	-526	-76	-2	2	-684
<b>ARAGÓN</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>119</b>
Huesca	11	1	-1	11	-1	9	2	1	11
Teruel	-12	3	-13	-2	3	-5	0	0	-12
Zaragoza	120	20	106	-6	9	-13	-1	-1	120
<b>ASTURIAS</b>	<b>-209</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>-256</b>	<b>-211</b>	<b>-41</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-209</b>
<b>BALEARES</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>-561</b>	<b>-369</b>	<b>-173</b>	<b>-19</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>93</b>
<b>CANARIAS</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>-560</b>	<b>-455</b>	<b>-79</b>	<b>-25</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>36</b>
Las Palmas	-61	43	-184	80	92	-1	-11	0	-61
S.C.Tenerife	97	7	730	-640	-547	-78	-14	-1	97
<b>CANTABRIA</b>	<b>-48</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>-45</b>	<b>-23</b>	<b>-22</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-48</b>
<b>CASTILLA - LA MANCHA</b>	<b>-102</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>-180</b>	<b>-164</b>	<b>-14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-100</b>
Albacete	-86	6	11	-103	-83	-19	0	-1	-85
Ciudad Real	-33	0	-11	-22	-26	5	0	-1	-33
Cuenca	33	0	40	-7	-6	-1	0	0	33
Guadalajara	29	0	61	-32	-40	7	1	0	30
Toledo	-45	6	-35	-16	-9	-6	-1	0	-45
<b>CASTILLA Y LEÓN</b>	<b>-820</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>-523</b>	<b>-309</b>	<b>-320</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-819</b>
Ávila	-57	-5	-40	-12	-10	-2	0	0	-57
Burgos	-46	2	-54	6	3	3	0	0	-46
León	4	10	17	-23	-27	5	0	-1	4
Palencia	21	4	4	13	6	3	0	4	21
Salamanca	10	3	-2	9	0	7	2	0	10
Segovia	-7	-2	-12	7	-2	5	4	0	-7
Soria	-3	1	4	-8	-6	-3	1	0	-2
Valladolid	-722	-2	-424	-296	-277	-18	-2	1	-722
Zamora	-20	1	-16	-5	-7	1	1	0	-20
<b>CATALUÑA</b>	<b>10,594</b>	<b>10,243</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10,594</b>
Barcelona	7,355	7,142	121	92	57	30	4	1	7,355
Girona	1,138	1,117	13	8	7	1	0	0	1,138
Lleida	681	656	13	12	9	2	0	1	681
Tarragona	1,420	1,328	48	44	29	14	1	0	1,420
<b>COM. VALENCIANA</b>	<b>-1,101</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>-490</b>	<b>-728</b>	<b>-698</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>-19</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-1,101</b>
Alicante	-267	15	-40	-242	-234	6	-12	-2	-267
Castellón	-646	26	-369	-303	-294	-10	1	0	-646
Valencia	-188	76	-81	-183	-170	-5	-8	0	-188
<b>EXTREMADURA</b>	<b>-244</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>-270</b>	<b>-238</b>	<b>-35</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-244</b>
Badajoz	-3	3	82	-88	-81	-9	0	2	-3
Cáceres	-241	5	-64	-182	-157	-26	1	0	-241
<b>GALICIA</b>	<b>-673</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-158</b>	<b>-524</b>	<b>-475</b>	<b>-46</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-673</b>
A Coruña	-269	9	-119	-159	-162	7	-5	1	-269
Lugo	-97	-1	66	-162	-113	-51	3	-1	-97
Ourense	-276	1	-69	-208	-200	-7	-1	0	-276
Pontevedra	-31	0	-36	5	0	5	0	0	-31
<b>MADRID</b>	<b>-2,945</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>1,939</b>	<b>-4,976</b>	<b>-3,662</b>	<b>-1,239</b>	<b>-76</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-2,945</b>
<b>MURCIA</b>	<b>-342</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>-40</b>	<b>-315</b>	<b>-258</b>	<b>-57</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-342</b>
<b>NAVARRA</b>	<b>-26</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-35</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-19</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-26</b>
<b>PAÍS VASCO</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>-19</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-14</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>17</b>
Álava	5	0	6	-1	2	-2	-1	0	5
Guipúzcoa	-1	0	4	-5	-1	-2	-1	-1	-1
Vizcaya	13	1	25	-13	-2	-10	-1	0	13
<b>LA RIOJA</b>	<b>-33</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>-26</b>	<b>-15</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-33</b>
<b>CEUTA</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-10</b>
<b>MELILLA</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-1</b>
<b>NOT KNOWN</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>-11</b>	<b>-19</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>190</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,719</b>	<b>10,714</b>	<b>3,340</b>	<b>-12,335</b>	<b>-9,829</b>	<b>-2,343</b>	<b>-167</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1,719</b>

Source: Ministry of the Interior

**Table 3.7. Variation in numbers of women receiving police assistance, by risk assessment, as at 31 December 2011 and at 31 December 2010**

AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY / PROVINCE	TOTAL active cases	Risk assessment							Active cases
		Unassessed	No appreciable risk	Receiving police protection	Level of risk				
					Low	Medium	High	Extreme	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1,783</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-39</b>	<b>-39</b>	<b>-38</b>	<b>-45</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<b>ANDALUCÍA</b>	<b>-11.0</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-42</b>	<b>-43</b>	<b>-39</b>	<b>-44</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>-11.0</b>
Almería	-10.1	180	4	-55	-54	-68			-10.1
Cádiz	-11.1	6	18	-46	-47	-42	-47	-100	-11.1
Córdoba	-11.8	50	-10	-14	-17	1	-36	-100	-11.8
Granada	-13.5	20	-9	-25	-32	25	-25		-13.5
Huelva	-14.3	17	-2	-31	-24	-48	-60		-14.3
Jaén	-0.3	17	7	-17	-15	-19	-50		-0.3
Málaga	-9.1	120	18	-57	-56	-61	-73		-9.1
Sevilla	-15.7	0	-3	-47	-49	-38	-29		-15.7
<b>ARAGÓN</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-19</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6.0</b>
Huesca	3.3	33	0	20	-2	129	200		3.3
Teruel	-8.5		-12	-6	13	-56			-8.5
Zaragoza	7.9	1,000	8	-4	7	-42	-50	-100	7.9
<b>ASTURIAS</b>	<b>-12.0</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-42</b>	<b>-44</b>	<b>-34</b>	<b>-50</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-12.0</b>
<b>BALEARES</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>-37</b>	<b>-31</b>	<b>-56</b>	<b>-70</b>		<b>2.0</b>
<b>CANARIAS</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>-21</b>	<b>-19</b>	<b>-25</b>	<b>-93</b>	<b>-50</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Las Palmas	-2.9	614	-19	7	9	-1	-100	0	-2.9
S.C.Tenerife	2.0	233	23	-40	-39	-42	-88	-100	2.0
<b>CANTABRIA</b>	<b>-6.2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-15</b>	<b>-11</b>	<b>-28</b>	<b>-25</b>		<b>-6.2</b>
<b>CASTILLA - LA MANCHA</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-25</b>	<b>-26</b>	<b>-14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-2.3</b>
Albacete	-7.8		1	-45	-43	-56	0	-100	-7.7
Ciudad Real	-4.6	0	-2	-11	-15	24	0	-100	-4.6
Cuenca	9.8		13	-18	-20	-13			9.8
Guadalajara	7.0		19	-32	-45	58			7.3
Toledo	-2.6		-2	-10	-6	-23	-100		-2.6
<b>CASTILLA Y LEÓN</b>	<b>-18.5</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>-15</b>	<b>-32</b>	<b>-38</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>-18.5</b>
Ávila	-19.9	-83	-18	-21	-19	-40			-19.9
Burgos	-6.4		-9	5	3	13	0		-6.4
León	0.6	250	3	-13	-18	22	0	-100	0.6
Palencia	7.7		2	35	27	27	0		7.7
Salamanca	2.7		-1	20	0	175			2.7
Segovia	-3.1	-100	-8	9	-3	71			-3.1
Soria	-1.7		3	-14	-14	-21			-1.2
Valladolid	-49.8	-40	-39	-84	-86	-69	-100		-49.8
Zamora	-8.6	100	-8	-13	-20	25			-8.6
<b>CATALUÑA</b>	<b>1,555.7</b>	<b>2,445</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>1,555.7</b>
Barcelona	1,664.0	2,489	126	156	127	300	100		1,664.0
Girona	1,517.3	2,793	62	57	88	20	0		1,517.3
Lleida	1,284.9	2,187	100	120	150	100	0	100	1,284.9
Tarragona	1,279.3	2,142	155	244	242	700	25		1,279.3
<b>COM. VALENCIANA</b>	<b>-9.0</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>-25</b>	<b>-29</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-40</b>	<b>-67</b>	<b>-9.0</b>
Alicante	-4.9	375	-1	-16	-21	2	-33	-67	-4.9
Castellón	-33.6	325	-25	-65	-68	-31	50		-33.6
Valencia	-4.0	1,267	-2	-18	-20	-3	-80		-4.0
<b>EXTREMADURA</b>	<b>-10.9</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-38</b>	<b>-40</b>	<b>-29</b>	<b>33</b>		<b>-10.9</b>
Badajoz	-0.2	43	9	-21	-23	-14	0		-0.2
Cáceres	-25.8	250	-10	-60	-64	-46	100		-25.8
<b>GALICIA</b>	<b>-14.1</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>-35</b>	<b>-38</b>	<b>-17</b>	<b>-23</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-14.1</b>
A Coruña	-13.5	300	-8	-27	-32	9	-71		-13.5
Lugo	-11.3	-50	12	-54	-50	-73	300	-100	-11.3
Ourense	-35.0	50	-14	-70	-74	-24	-100		-35.0
Pontevedra	-2.7	0	-4	1	0	5	0		-2.7
<b>MADRID</b>	<b>-14.6</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>-59</b>	<b>-58</b>	<b>-61</b>	<b>-57</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>-14.6</b>
<b>MURCIA</b>	<b>-9.7</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-20</b>	<b>-21</b>	<b>-18</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>-9.7</b>
<b>NAVARRA</b>	<b>-3.8</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-20</b>	<b>155</b>			<b>-3.8</b>
<b>PAÍS VASCO</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>-33</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>14.0</b>
Álava	21.7	0	60	-9	25	-100	-100		21.7
Guipúzcoa	-3.6		33	-31	-8	-100	-100	-100	-3.6
Vizcaya	18.6		64	-42	-10	-100	-100		18.6
<b>LA RIOJA</b>	<b>-8.7</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-15</b>	<b>-14</b>	<b>-17</b>	<b>-25</b>		<b>-8.7</b>
<b>CEUTA</b>	<b>-7.5</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>-40</b>			<b>-7.5</b>
<b>MELILLA</b>	<b>-0.9</b>		<b>-23</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-100</b>		<b>-0.9</b>
<b>NOT KNOWN</b>	<b>26.5</b>		<b>33</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>26.7</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1,783</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-39</b>	<b>-39</b>	<b>-38</b>	<b>-45</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1.8</b>

Source: Ministry of the Interior



# 4 JUDICIAL DATA ON GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE.

31 December 2011.

## 4.1. COURTS AUTHORISED TO DEAL WITH CASES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN.

As at 31 December 2011, Spain had 461 courts authorised to deal with cases of violence against women. Of that number, 106 were specialised courts dealing exclusively with violence against women and 355 were non-exclusive courts authorised to try such cases.

The table below shows the breakdown by autonomous community of Spain's courts (exclusive and non-exclusive) dealing with violence against women.

**Table 4.1. Courts authorised to deal with cases of violence against women, by autonomous community and type of court.**

31 December 2011.

AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY	EXCLUSIVE COURTS	NON-EXCLUSIVE COURTS	TOTAL	% EXCLUSIVE	% NON-EXCLUSIVE
ANDALUCÍA	18	73	91	19.8	80.2
ARAGÓN	2	15	17	11.8	88.2
ASTURIAS	2	16	18	11.1	88.9
ILLES BALEARS	3	4	7	42.9	57.1
CANARIAS	6	15	21	28.6	71.4
CANTABRIA	1	7	8	12.5	87.5
CASTILLA-LA MANCHA	1	30	31	3.2	96.8
CASTILLA Y LEÓN	2	39	41	4.9	95.1
CATALUÑA	19	34	53	35.8	64.2
COM. VALENCIANA	16	24	40	40.0	60.0
EXTREMADURA	1	20	21	4.8	95.2
GALICIA	2	43	45	4.4	95.6
MADRID	23	8	31	74.2	25.8
MURCIA	3	9	12	25.0	75.0
NAVARRA	1	4	5	20.0	80.0
PAÍS VASCO	5	10	15	33.3	66.7
LA RIOJA	1	2	3	33.3	66.7
CEUTA		1	1	0.0	100.0
MELILLA		1	1	0.0	100.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>22.99</b>	<b>77.01</b>

Source: Ministry of Justice.

As the table and associated maps show, Andalucía is the autonomous community with the most non-exclusive authorised courts (73), while Madrid is the one with the most exclusive courts (23). Furthermore, Madrid is the only autonomous community with more specialised courts dealing exclusively with violence against women (74.19%) than non-exclusive courts authorised to do so (25.81%). This can be explained by the number of jurisdictions in each autonomous community, as well as by population size and density.

Since Organic Law 1/2004, of 28 December, on measures to provide comprehensive protection against gender-based violence, came into force, every jurisdiction has at least one specialised court authorised to deal with such cases.



**Table 4.2. Courts dealing exclusively with violence against women, by autonomous community and province. 31 December 2011.**

AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY	EXCLUSIVE COURTS	NON-EXCLUSIVE COURTS	TOTAL	% EXCLUSIVE	% NON-EXCLUSIVE
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>22.99</b>	<b>77.01</b>
<b>ANDALUCÍA</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>80.2</b>
ALMERÍA	1	7	8	12.5	87.5
CADIZ	3	11	14	21.4	78.6
CORDOBA	1	11	12	8.3	91.7
GRANADA	2	8	10	20.0	80.0
HUELVA	1	5	6	16.7	83.3
JAEN	1	9	10	10.0	90.0
MALAGA	5	8	13	38.5	61.5
SEVILLA	4	14	18	22.2	77.8
<b>ARAGÓN</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>88.2</b>
HUESCA	0	6	6	0.0	100.0
TERUEL	0	3	3	0.0	100.0
ZARAGOZA	2	6	8	25.0	75.0
<b>ASTURIAS</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>88.9</b>
<b>ILLES BALEARS</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>57.1</b>
<b>CANARIAS</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>71.4</b>
LAS PALMAS	3	5	8	37.5	62.5
SANTA CRUZ DE TENERIFE	3	10	13	23.1	76.9
<b>CANTABRIA</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>87.5</b>
<b>CASTILLA-LA MANCHA</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>96.8</b>
ALBACETE	1	6	7	14.3	85.7
CIUDAD REAL	0	10	10	0.0	100.0
CUENCA	0	4	4	0.0	100.0
GUADALAJARA	0	3	3	0.0	100.0
TOLEDO	0	7	7	0.0	100.0
<b>CASTILLA Y LEÓN</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>95.1</b>
AVILA	0	4	4	0.0	100.0
BURGOS	1	6	7	14.3	85.7
LEON	0	7	7	0.0	100.0
PALENCIA	0	3	3	0.0	100.0
SALAMANCA	0	5	5	0.0	100.0
SEGOVIA	0	4	4	0.0	100.0
SORIA	0	3	3	0.0	100.0
VALLADOLID	1	2	3	33.3	66.7
ZAMORA	0	5	5	0.0	100.0
<b>CATALUÑA</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>64.2</b>
BARCELONA	14	15	29	48.3	51.7
GIRONA	1	8	9	11.1	88.9
LLEIDA	1	6	7	14.3	85.7
TARRAGONA	3	5	8	37.5	62.5
<b>COM. VALENCIANA</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>60.0</b>
ALICANTE/ALACANT	7	7	14	50.0	50.0
CASTELLON/CASTELLO	2	3	5	40.0	60.0
VALENCIA	7	14	21	33.3	66.7
<b>EXTREMADURA</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>95.2</b>
BADAJOS	1	13	14	7.1	92.9
CACERES	0	7	7	0.0	100.0
<b>GALICIA</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>95.6</b>
A CORUÑA	1	13	14	7.1	92.9
LUGO	0	9	9	0.0	100.0
OURENSE	0	9	9	0.0	100.0
PONTEVEDRA	1	12	13	7.7	92.3
<b>MADRID</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>74.2</b>	<b>25.8</b>
MURCIA	3	9	12	25.0	75.0
NAVARRA	1	4	5	20.0	80.0
<b>PAÍS VASCO</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>66.7</b>
ALAVA	1	1	2	50.0	50.0
GUIPUZCOA	1	5	6	16.7	83.3
VIZCAYA	3	4	7	42.9	57.1
<b>LA RIOJA</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>66.7</b>
CEUTA	0	1	1	0.0	100.0
MELILLA	0	1	1	0.0	100.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>22.99</b>	<b>77.01</b>

Source: Ministry of Justice.

**Table 4.3. Courts dealing exclusively with violence against women. Ratios per 100,000 women aged 15 and over. 31 December 2011**

AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY/ PROVINCE	TOTAL COURTS	EXCLUSIVE	NON-EXCLUSIVE	FEMALE POPULATION	Ratio of total courts	Ratio of exclusive courts	Ratio of non-exclusive courts
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>20,499,869</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>
<b>ANDALUCIA</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>3,587,805</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>
ALMERIA	8	1	7	284,515	2.8	0.4	2.5
CADIZ	14	3	11	526,554	2.7	0.6	2.1
CORDOBA	12	1	11	349,138	3.4	0.3	3.2
GRANADA	10	2	8	398,116	2.5	0.5	2.0
HUELVA	6	1	5	222,443	2.7	0.4	2.2
JAEN	10	1	9	286,745	3.5	0.3	3.1
MALAGA	13	5	8	697,580	1.9	0.7	1.1
SEVILLA	18	4	14	822,714	2.2	0.5	1.7
<b>ARAGÓN</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>585,457</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>
HUESCA	6	0	6	97,383	6.2	0.0	6.2
TERUEL	3	0	3	61,628	4.9	0.0	4.9
ZARAGOZA	8	2	6	426,446	1.9	0.5	1.4
<b>ASTURIAS</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>506,927</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>3.2</b>
<b>ILLES BALEARS</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>473,398</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>
<b>CANARIAS</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>913,642</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>
LAS PALMAS	8	3	5	463,603	1.7	0.6	1.1
SANTA CRUZ DE TENERIFE	13	3	10	450,039	2.9	0.7	2.2
<b>CANTABRIA</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>265,278</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2.6</b>
<b>CASTILLA Y LEÓN</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>890,670</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>4.4</b>
AVILA	4	0	4	171,161	2.3	0.0	2.3
BURGOS	7	1	6	228,194	3.1	0.4	2.6
LEON	7	0	7	94,209	7.4	0.0	7.4
PALENCIA	3	0	3	104,263	2.9	0.0	2.9
SALAMANCA	5	0	5	292,843	1.7	0.0	1.7
SEGOVIA	4	0	4	1,141,760	0.4	0.0	0.4
SORIA	3	0	3	75,414	4.0	0.0	4.0
VALLADOLID	3	1	2	162,666	1.8	0.6	1.2
ZAMORA	5	0	5	228,399	2.2	0.0	2.2
<b>CASTILLA-LA MANCHA</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>77,162</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>38.9</b>
ALBACETE	7	1	6	160,360	4.4	0.6	3.7
CIUDAD REAL	10	0	10	70,422	14.2	0.0	14.2
CUENCA	4	0	4	41,216	9.7	0.0	9.7
GUADALAJARA	3	0	3	237,958	1.3	0.0	1.3
TOLEDO	7	0	7	88,163	7.9	0.0	7.9
<b>CATALUÑA</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>3,241,668</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>
BARCELONA	29	14	15	2,402,710	1.2	0.6	0.6
GIRONA	9	1	8	315,805	2.8	0.3	2.5
LLEIDA	7	1	6	184,779	3.8	0.5	3.2
TARRAGONA	8	3	5	338,374	2.4	0.9	1.5
<b>COM. VALENCIANA</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>2,203,974</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>
ALICANTE/ALACANT	14	7	7	831,563	1.7	0.8	0.8
CASTELLON/CASTELLO	5	2	3	256,420	1.9	0.8	1.2
VALENCIA	21	7	14	1,115,991	1.9	0.6	1.3
<b>EXTREMADURA</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>480,732</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>
BADAJÓZ	14	1	13	298,130	4.7	0.3	4.4
CACERES	7	0	7	182,602	3.8	0.0	3.8
<b>GALICIA</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>1,288,688</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>3.3</b>
A CORUÑA	14	1	13	530,311	2.6	0.2	2.5
LUGO	9	0	9	164,458	5.5	0.0	5.5
OURENSE	9	0	9	157,254	5.7	0.0	5.7
PONTEVEDRA	13	1	12	436,665	3.0	0.2	2.7
<b>MADRID</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2,869,928</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>
MURCIA	12	3	9	602,541	2.0	0.5	1.5
NAVARRA	5	1	4	273,054	1.8	0.4	1.5
<b>PAÍS VASCO</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>974,396</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>
ALAVA	2	1	1	138,674	1.4	0.7	0.7
GUIPUZCOA	6	1	5	312,485	1.9	0.3	1.6
VIZCAYA	7	3	4	523,237	1.3	0.6	0.8
<b>LA RIOJA</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>138,290</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>
CEUTA	1	0	1	31,897	3.1	0.0	3.1
MELILLA	1	0	1	29,764	3.4	0.0	3.4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>20,499,869</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>

Source: Ministry of Justice.

## **4.2. SPECIALISATION IN GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IN OTHER COURTS: CRIMINAL COURTS AND CRIMINAL COURTROOMS OF PROVINCIAL COURTS. BREAKDOWN BY AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY.**

Additional Provision 10, Section 3b, of Organic Law 1/2004 of 28 December, on measures to provide comprehensive protection against gender-based violence, added a paragraph to Section 2 of Article 89b of Organic Law 6/1985, of 1 July, on the judiciary, which, in light of the number of cases in existence, allowed for some criminal courts to specialise in gender-based violence in order to hear cases brought by the courts for violence against women.

These courts can be authorised to prosecute and pass judgement on breach of sentence, or to impose protective measures, in cases of violence against women should the case-load of the criminal courts at the corresponding courthouses so recommend.

Furthermore, in compliance with Article 82.1.4 of Organic Law 6/1985, of 1 July, on the judiciary, amended by Article 45 of Organic Law 1/2004, of 28 December, on measures to provide comprehensive protection against gender-based violence, designated criminal or combined courtrooms at provincial courts can be assigned exclusive responsibility for hearing cases of violence against women under the provisions of Article 1 of the above-mentioned Organic Law and, specifically and exclusively, for hearing appeals against criminal rulings by the courts for violence against women, as established under the aforementioned Law, and for hearing sentences and appeals against rulings by the criminal courts of said provinces in those matters regulated by Organic Law 1/2004. In addition, they can be assigned exclusive responsibility for hearing all cases in which prosecution in the first instance in proceedings brought by courts for violence against women in the respective provinces (except cases subject to trial by jury) corresponds to the provincial court.

The numbers of specialised criminal courts and specialised criminal courtrooms in provincial courts are listed below.

AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY	CRIMINAL COURTS	CRIMINAL COURTROOMS OF PROVINCIAL COURTS
TOTAL	24	72
ANDALUCÍA	5	13
ARAGÓN	2	4
ASTURIAS	1	1
ILLES BALEARS		2
CANARIAS	1	4
CANTABRIA	1	2
CASTILLA-LA MANCHA		5
CASTILLA Y LEÓN		11
CATALUÑA	4	7
COMUNIDAD VALENCIANA	1(*)	5
EXTREMADURA		2
GALICIA	2	4
MADRID	5	4
MURCIA		1
NAVARRA	1	1
PAÍS VASCO	1	5
LA RIOJA		1

(\*) Although Royal Decree 819/2010, of 25 June, established — by agreement of the General Council of the Judiciary — Criminal Court 4 in Torrevieja specialising in violence, Royal Decree 876/2011, of 24 June, suspended constitution and entry into operation of said court.

### 4.3. LEGAL AID.

The law on measures to provide comprehensive protection against gender-based violence establishes creation of specific legal aid for victims of gender-based violence. The data in the table below on the number of women receiving counsel under the legal aid system refer solely to the territory administered by the Ministry of Justice.

YEAR	NUMBER OF WOMEN COUNSELLED	TOTAL PAYMENTS
2000	-	438,738.84 €
2001	-	661,113.31 €
2002	-	1,117,882.51 €
2003	-	1,491,920.00 €
2004	12,518	1,799,744.18 €
2005	8,268	1,538,723.08 €
2006	7,433	1,742,630.36 €
2007	6,890	1,719,736.61 €
2008	6,898	1,595,958.59 €
2009	7,845	1,641,069.97 €
2010	7,764	1,624,539.79 €
2011	6,881	1,501,233.81 €

COLLEGES (territory administered by the Ministry of Justice)	NO. FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER- BASED VIOLENCE	AMOUNT PAID	NO. FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER- BASED VIOLENCE	AMOUNT PAID	NO. FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER- BASED VIOLENCE	AMOUNT PAID
	2009	2009	2010	2010	2011	2011
ALBACETE	134	69,816.10	163	70,683.20	168	70,832.70 €
ÁVILA	180	35,211.30	141	31,650.30	155	33,231.25 €
BADAJOS	659	169,171.45	362	163,250.51	258	150,915.47 €
BALEARES	1,298	198,712.60	1,271	186,962.10	978	186,687.60 €
BURGOS	412	114,990.72	446	122,958.64	582	118,089.05 €
CACERES	355	88,552.82	507	83,203.89	564	77,022.86 €
CARTAGENA	736	45,819.20	730	45,849.10	553	45,881.40 €
CEUTA	99	15,946.20	85	12,157.80	54	9,036.80 €
CIUDAD REAL	316	102,491.30	376	108,494.09	464	115,839.08 €
CUENCA	--	--	--	--	--	--
GUADALAJARA	507	49,505.71	549	49,294.84	659	44,441.91 €
LEÓN	372	90,132.30	340	86,705.50	324	86,816.10 €
LORCA	165	57,373.07	210	56,485.09	198	52,234.96 €
MELILLA	336	73,697.90	334	74,206.20	343	72,238.80 €
MURCIA	78	73,567.71	71	87,685.16	88	92,732.90 €
PALENCIA	287	50,137.75	221	37,910.12	231	49,155.88 €
LA RIOJA	332	57,384.06	318	60,393.92	--	--
SALAMANCA	242	49,731.40	225	48,555.40	218	50,208.20 €
SEGOVIA	199	65,580.22	205	65,447.18	120	28,618.80 €
SORIA	86	25,447.95	65	25,821.40	49	24,432.70 €
TALAVERA REINA	138	34,346.9	152	38,428.75	75	34,006.50 €
TOLEDO	318	78,444.92	351	71,998.31	268	66,066.74 €
VALLADOLID	524	67,606.44	547	67,438.40	459	64,622.41 €
ZAMORA	72	27,401.95	95	28,959.80	73	28,121.70 €
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,845</b>	<b>1,641,069.97 €</b>	<b>7,764</b>	<b>1,624,539.70 €</b>	<b>6,881</b>	<b>1,501,233.81 €</b>

#### 4.4. COMPREHENSIVE FORENSIC ASSESSMENT UNITS.

These units are responsible for assisting the courts by performing clinical assessment of victims and aggressors. Within the territory administered by the Ministry of Justice, the units, which are co-ordinated by specialist forensic physicians, comprise at least one team, each of which is made up of a psychologist and a social worker. Each Institute of Forensic Medicine (IFM) within the territory administered by the Ministry of Justice has a Comprehensive Forensic Assessment Unit. In some cases, units have more than one team and these may be based in the provincial capital or may be seconded to other towns or cities. Thus, each province has at least one team.

In 2011, and within the territory administered by the Ministry of Justice, there were 9 Comprehensive Forensic Assessment Units in operation (Logroño's Institute of Forensic Medicine was transferred to the autonomous community of La Rioja) and 26 psychologist–social worker teams (made up of 51 practitioners), as well as the forensic physicians assigned by the relevant Institutes of Forensic Medicine.

The table below shows the number of Comprehensive Forensic Assessment Units both within the territory administered by the Ministry of Justice and in the autonomous communities in which those powers have been transferred.

<b>AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY</b>	<b>NO. OF UNITS</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>ANDALUCÍA</b>	8
<b>ARAGÓN</b>	1
<b>ASTURIAS</b>	1
<b>ILLES BALEARS</b>	1
<b>CANARIAS</b>	2
<b>CANTABRIA</b>	1
<b>CASTILLA - LA MANCHA</b>	2
<b>CASTILLA Y LEÓN</b>	3
<b>CATALUÑA</b>	1
<b>COM. VALENCIANA</b>	3
<b>EXTREMADURA</b>	2
<b>GALICIA</b>	1
<b>MADRID</b>	0
<b>MURCIA</b>	1
<b>NAVARRA</b>	1
<b>PAÍS VASCO</b>	1
<b>LA RIOJA</b>	1
<b>CEUTA</b>	0
<b>MELILLA</b>	0

Below is a summary of the actions carried out by Comprehensive Forensic Assessment Units at each of the Institutes of Forensic Medicine reporting to the Ministry of Justice.

**TOTAL REPORTS (2011)**  
**COMPREHENSIVE FORENSIC ASSESSMENT UNITS**  
**AT IFM IN THE TERRITORY ADMINISTERED BY THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE**

<b>IFM BURGOS, ÁVILA, SEGOVIA y SORIA</b>	Forensic physicians	Psychologists	Social workers	Comprehensive reports	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>839</b>
<b>IFM LEÓN y ZAMORA</b>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>806</b>
<b>IFM VALLADOLID, PALENCIA y SALAMANCA</b>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1,097</b>

	Forensic physicians	Psychologists	Social workers	Comprehensive reports	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>IFM ALBACETE, CUENCA y GUADALAJARA</b>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>1,201</b>
<b>IFM TOLEDO Y CIUDAD REAL</b>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>997</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1,495</b>

<b>IFM BADAJOZ</b>	Forensic physicians	Psychologists	Social workers	Comprehensive reports	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>933</b>
<b>IFM CÁCERES</b>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>560</b>

<b>IFM BALEARES</b>	Forensic physicians	Psychologists	Social workers	Comprehensive reports	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,759</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>1,900</b>

<b>IFM MURCIA</b>	Forensic physicians	Psychologists	Social workers	Comprehensive reports	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,440</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>1,782</b>

#### **4.5. VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE UNDER PROTECTION ORDER ASSISTED BY VICTIM SUPPORT OFFICES, BY AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY. 2011.**

Victim Support Offices, created by Law 35/1995 and located at courthouses, provide assistance to victims of violent crime. One of their main functions is to assist victims of gender-based violence.

To this effect, an action protocol for Victim Support Offices was drawn up under the second additional provision of Organic Law 1/2004 (included in Annex 6 of the Forensic Protocol for Comprehensive Response to Domestic and Gender-Based Violence).

Under this protocol, the offices assess and assist high-risk victims to minimise the possibility of further abuse. This task is carried out in co-ordination with the services assisting victims in their autonomous community or municipality of residence.

The protocol comprises 6 steps:

- Assessment of the consequences of domestic and/or gender-based violence for the victim;
- Assessment of the environment in which violence occurs;
- Assessment of the risk of further abuse of the victim;
- Provision of psychological support for the victim;
- Assessment of the family environment (children and other relatives); and
- Assessment, in cases resulting in death, of the impact on indirect victims.

Psychological support is provided through the following counselling sessions: explanation of the cycle of violence; analysis of the consequences of violence for the health of the victim; analysis of coping strategies used so far and learning of new ones; learning of processes to strengthen resolve regarding future decisions to be made by the victim; cognitive restructuring of the sense of guilt about the consequences of filing a formal complaint and raising of self-esteem, which tends to be low in many victims without them even realising; and, lastly, learning of relaxation techniques.

Minors also receive assessment, treatment and support therapy if specific services for minors are not available in their municipality or autonomous community of residence.

**NO. OF VICTIMS UNDER PROTECTION ORDER ASSISTED BY VICTIM SUPPORT OFFICES 2011**

AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY OFFICE	TOTAL			
	Programme (1)	Psychological Support (2)	Total Actions Support Plan (3)	Total Actions Psych. Support Plan (4)
<b>CASTILLA-LEON</b>				
Ávila	62	206	697	1,752
Burgos	236	113	382	754
León	67	266	770	1,413
Palencia	35	265	985	1,617
Ponferrada	108	655	2,631	3,730
Salamanca	574	574	3,076	4,546
Segovia	204	60	305	374
Soria	111	100	672	464
Valladolid	159	438	552	2,199
Zamora	369	429	2,297	3,370
<b>TOTAL AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY</b>	<b>1,925</b>	<b>3,106</b>	<b>12,367</b>	<b>20,219</b>
<b>CASTILLA-LA MANCHA</b>				
Albacete	575	364	2,044	5,147
Ciudad Real	450	1,022	782	1,516
Cuenca	53	78	625	622
Guadalajara	536	902	1,823	2,056
Toledo	372	249	982	1,504
<b>TOTAL AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY</b>	<b>1,986</b>	<b>2,615</b>	<b>6,256</b>	<b>10,845</b>
<b>EXTREMADURA</b>				
Cáceres	203	163	793	754
Badajoz	151	343	1,139	705
Plasencia	206	390	700	1,165
Mérida	113	282	298	398
<b>TOTAL AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>1,178</b>	<b>2,930</b>	<b>3,022</b>
<b>MURCIA</b>				
Murcia	97	42	264	405
Cartagena	401	153	904	815
<b>TOTAL AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>1,168</b>	<b>1,220</b>
<b>LA RIOJA</b>				
Logroño	100	21	98	112
Calahorra	27	33	85	74
Haro	7	19	150	214
<b>TOTAL AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>363</b>
<b>CIUDADES AUTONOMAS</b>				
Ceuta	<b>105</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>521</b>
Melilla	<b>21</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>369</b>
<b>TOTAL AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITIES AA...</b>	<b>5,342</b>	<b>7,361</b>	<b>24,444</b>	<b>36,559</b>

• **PROGRAMME:** Victims assigned to the programme by the court officer (admission, guidance, intervention and monitoring stages).

• **PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT:** Victims treated by the psychologist.

• **TOTAL ACTIONS UNDER THE SUPPORT PLAN:** Actions arising from application of the various steps.

• **TOTAL ACTIONS UNDER THE PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT PLAN:** Actions arising from application of the psychological support plan.

#### **4.6. CREATION OF POSTS OF PUBLIC PROSECUTOR EXCLUSIVELY RESPONSIBLE FOR CASES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN.**

Organic Law 1/2004, of 28 December, on measures to provide comprehensive protection against gender-based violence.

Article 70 of Organic Law 1/2004, of 28 December, establishes appointment of “*a Public Prosecutor for Violence against Women.*”

Creation of the new post of Deputy Public Prosecutor for Violence against Women resulted in amendment of the By-laws of the Public Prosecutor’s Office (Law 50/1981, of 30 December) to include a new section (d) in Article 18 with the same content as Article 70 of Organic Law 1/2004, of 28 December, on measures to provide comprehensive protection against gender-based violence.

The Public Prosecutor for Violence against Women was appointed by Royal Decree 872/2005, of 15 July, and subsequent renewal of the post was approved by Royal Decree 1369/2010, of 29 December.

Article 71 of Organic Law 1/2004, of 28 December, on measures to provide comprehensive protection against gender-based violence envisages that each Public Prosecutor’s Office at both the High Courts of Justice and at the provincial courts shall hold a Court for Violence against Women.

For its part, Article 72 of Organic Law 1/2004, of 28 December, on measures to provide comprehensive protection against gender-based violence, regulates creation of the posts of Deputy Public Prosecutor for Violence against Women within each Provincial Public Prosecutor’s Office.

BY-LAWS OF THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR’S OFFICE (Law 24/2007, of 9 October)

To adapt the law to the amended By-laws of the Public Prosecutor’s Office, implemented by Law 24/2007, of 9 October, the articles were amended and a new structure was created in accordance with above-mentioned Organic Law 1/2004 of 28 December, on measures to provide comprehensive protection against gender-based violence.

Thus, Article 20 regulates creation of a *Public Prosecutor for Violence against Women* who will perform the following functions:

- a) *Conduct the proceedings referred to in Article 5 of the By-laws of the Public Prosecutor's Office and intervene directly in criminal proceedings considered pertinent by the Director of Public Prosecutions relating to crimes of gender-based violence as set out in Article 87.c.1 of the Organic Law on the judiciary.*
- b) *Intervene, if delegated by the Director of Public Prosecutions, in civil proceedings as set out in Article 87.c.2 of the Organic Law on the judiciary.*
- c) *Oversee and co-ordinate the actions of the Courts for Violence against Women and compile reports on the same, relaying the findings to the Public Prosecutors at the Public Prosecutor's Offices to which they are attached.*
- d) *Co-ordinate the criteria followed by the various Public Prosecutor's Offices in cases of gender-based violence, proposing appropriate orders for issue by the Director of Public Prosecutions.*
- e) *Produce and submit to the Director of Public Prosecutions, every six months and for subsequent submission to the Council of Public Prosecutors of the Supreme Court and to the Prosecutorial Council, a report on the proceedings monitored and actions carried out by the Public Prosecutor's Office in the domain of gender-based violence. To ensure performance of the above, the Public Prosecutor for Violence against Women shall be assigned the permanent and temporary staff and experts necessary.*

Two prosecutors are assigned to the staff of the Deputy Public Prosecutor as per Article 36 of the By-laws of the Public Prosecutor's Office. These are appointed by the Director of Public Prosecutions and appointment is conditional upon compliance with the requirements stated in the provision.

Appointment of these prosecutors was carried out by Royal Decree 1754/2007, of 28 December, and Royal Decree 1675/2009, of 13 November.

The courtrooms of the provincial courts envisaged in Article 71 of Organic Law 1/2004, of 28 December, on measures to provide comprehensi-

ve protection against gender-based violence, are also envisaged in Article 18 of the By-laws of the Public Prosecutor's Office, which state: *"Likewise, Provincial Public Prosecutor's Offices shall hold a Court for Violence against Women which shall either co-ordinate or directly intervene on behalf of the Public Prosecutor's Office in criminal and civil proceedings that Courts for Violence Against Women are authorised to hear."*

Finally, the Deputy Public Prosecutors for Violence against Women established under Article 72 of Organic Law 1/2004, of 28 December, on measures to provide comprehensive protection against gender-based violence, are regulated by Article 36.4 of the By-laws of the Public Prosecutor's Office: *"The Chief Public Prosecutors of the Public Prosecutor's Offices in which they exist shall be appointed and, if applicable, relieved, by order of the Director of Public Prosecutions upon the proposal of the respective Public Prosecutor."*

There are 50 Deputy Public Prosecutors for Violence against Women attached either to the High Public Prosecutor's Offices (in the case of single-province offices) or to Public Prosecutor's Offices of provincial courts, one for each province within Spanish territory.

Independently, and according to the size of the staff of the Public Prosecutor's Office and the number of Courts for Violence against Women in existence, each Provincial Court for Violence against Women may have, in addition to the Deputy Public Prosecutor, an indeterminate number of prosecutors responsible for conducting the proceedings of the Courts for Violence against Women.

For example, the city of Madrid has 11 Courts for Violence against Women. Each of them is assigned 2 exclusive prosecutors. In addition, a further 5 prosecutors assist the 5 criminal courts specialising in violence against women. Therefore, Madrid's Provincial Court for Violence against Women has 27 prosecutors, as well as a Deputy Public Prosecutor.

In other Provincial Public Prosecutor's Offices, depending, as mentioned above, on the size of the staff of the Public Prosecutor's Office, the Deputy Public Prosecutor may be exclusively responsible for the Court for Violence against Women, as well as for other courts or specialisations to which the Deputy Public Prosecutor has been assigned.



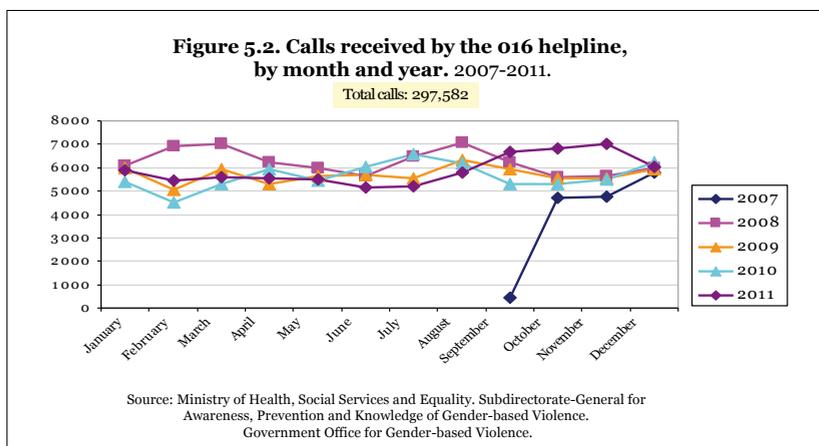
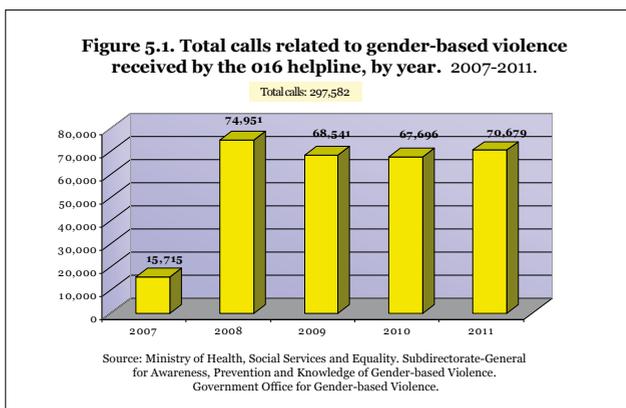
# 5 016 – HELPLINE PROVIDING INFORMATION AND LEGAL ADVICE ON GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.

## 5.1. CALLS MADE TO THE 016 HELPLINE RELATING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE. TRENDS

Between going into operation on 3 September 2007 and the end of 2011, the helpline providing information and legal advice on gender-based violence (hereafter 016) received a total of 297,582 calls relating to gender-based violence.

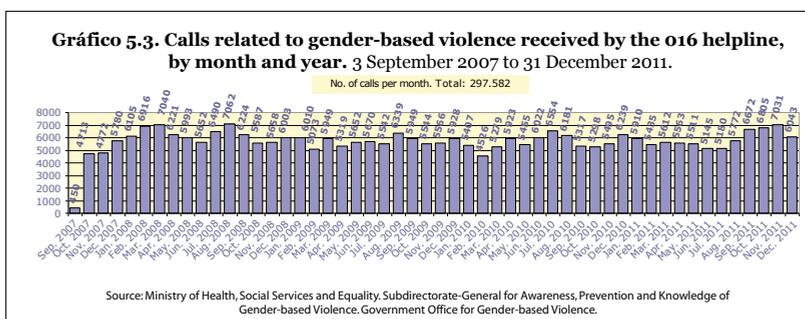
In 2011, a total of 70,679 calls were received, meaning that 23.8% of all calls made were received in the last year of the period under review.



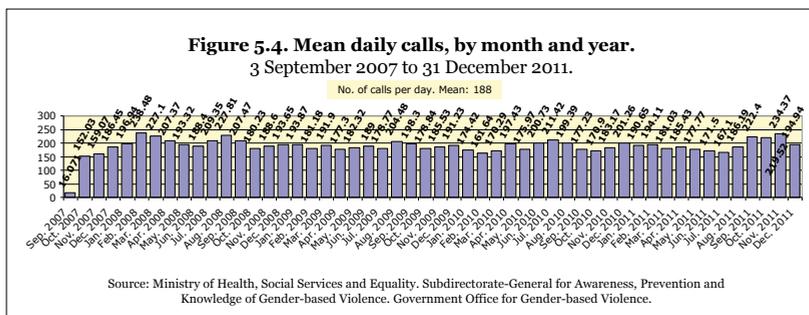
This figure was a 4.4% increase on the number received in 2010 (67,696).

Over the entire period, the service received a mean of 5,723 calls per month. In 2011, the mean number of calls per month was somewhat higher at 5,890. The uneven monthly distribution of the calls received is illustrated in the graph.

Since the service went into operation, and only taking the complete years into account, the month in which the greatest number of calls was received was August (25,554 calls). In contrast, February was the month in which the lowest number was received (21,950). In 2011, November was the month to record the highest number of calls (7,031), while June saw the lowest number (5,145).

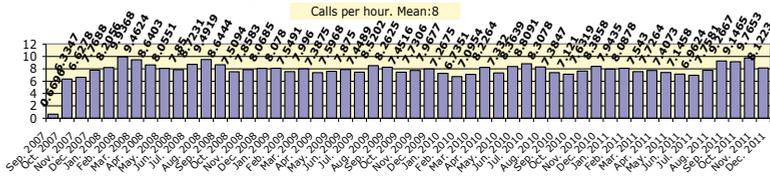


Over this period, a mean of 188 calls were received per day, with the mean number of calls received per hour totalling 8.



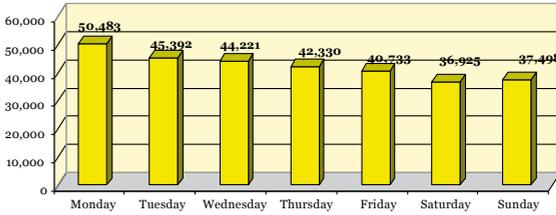
In 2011, these figures stood at 193 and 8, respectively.

**Gráfico 5.5. Mean hourly calls, by month and year.**  
3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.



Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

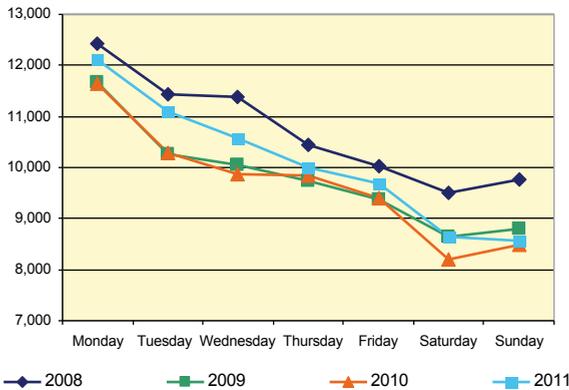
**Figure 5.6. Calls related to gender-based violence received by the 016 helpline, by day of week.**  
3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.



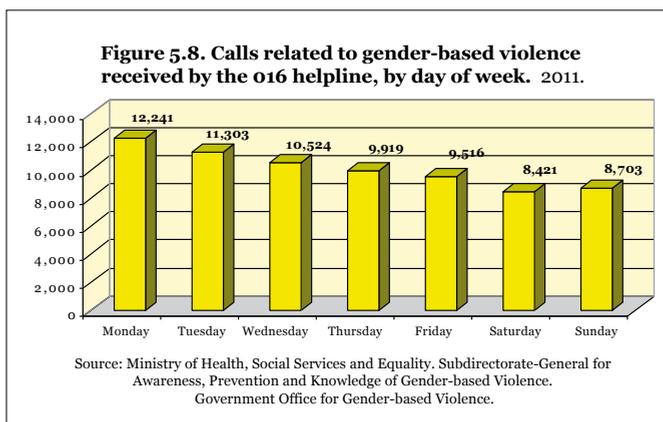
Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

By day of the week, a similar sequence was maintained over the entire period in which the service was in operation – the highest number of calls was received on Mondays and the volume steadily decreased over the rest of the week to reach its lowest point on Saturdays.

**Figure 5.7. Calls related to gender-based violence received by the 016 helpline, by day of week and year. 2008-2011.**

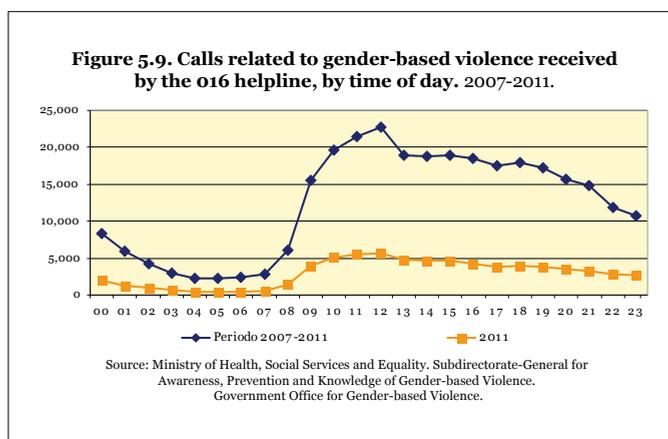


Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

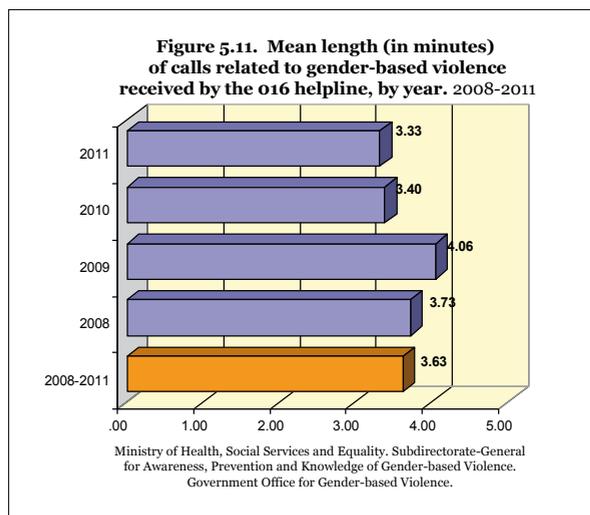
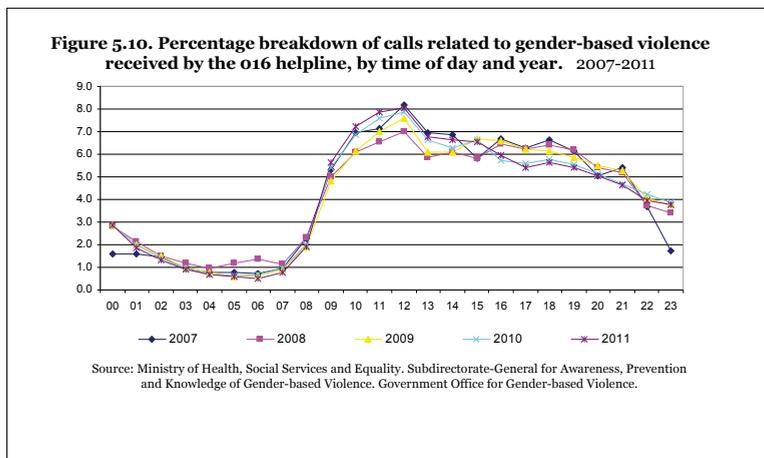


As the graph shows, this pattern was repeated in 2011. A total of 12,241 calls were received on Mondays (the day of highest volume), while on Saturdays (the day of lowest volume) 8,421 were received.

In terms of time of call, it is worth noting that the greatest number (120,533; 40.5%) was received between 10:00 and 15:00. Within that time band, the highest proportion of calls was received between 12:00 and 13:00 (7.6%). The 2011 call data match this pattern fairly closely. Thus, 43% of calls relating to gender-based violence were received between 10:00 and 15:00, with 8% coming between 12:00 and 13:00 (5,673 calls).



Looking at each year in the time period shows that the pattern of calls by time of day is much the same.



Mean call length was 3.63 minutes.

As the graph shows, 2009 was the year in which call length was longest. In the last two years in the period – 2010 and 2011 – mean length of call to the 016 helpline fell by 18.4% (-16.4% in 2010 and -2.0% in 2011). This was fundamentally due to the increase in the number of calls lasting under two minutes, which are the most frequent type.

**Table 5.1. Calls related to gender-based violence received by the 016 helpline, by length and year. 2008-2011.**

	2008-2011	2008	2009	2010	2011	Variation 2010-2011
<b>Total</b>	<b>281,863</b>	<b>74,949</b>	<b>68,541</b>	<b>67,695</b>	<b>70,678</b>	<b>4.4%</b>
2' or under	156,466	41,629	36,696	37,752	40,389	7.0%
2'-5'	72,960	17,843	17,261	19,204	18,652	-2.9%
5'-10'	32,061	9,335	8,537	6,682	7,507	12.3%
Over 10'	20,376	6,142	6,047	4,057	4,130	1.8%

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

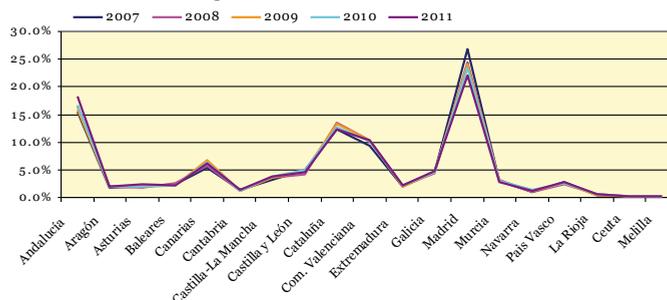
## 5.2. CALLS MADE TO THE 016 HELPLINE, BY AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY AND PROVINCE.

3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.

Over the period under review, calls were received from every autonomous community and province. In comparison with 2008, the first full year in which the service was in operation, the number of calls received fell by 5.7%, dropping from 74,951 in 2008 to 70,679 in 2011.

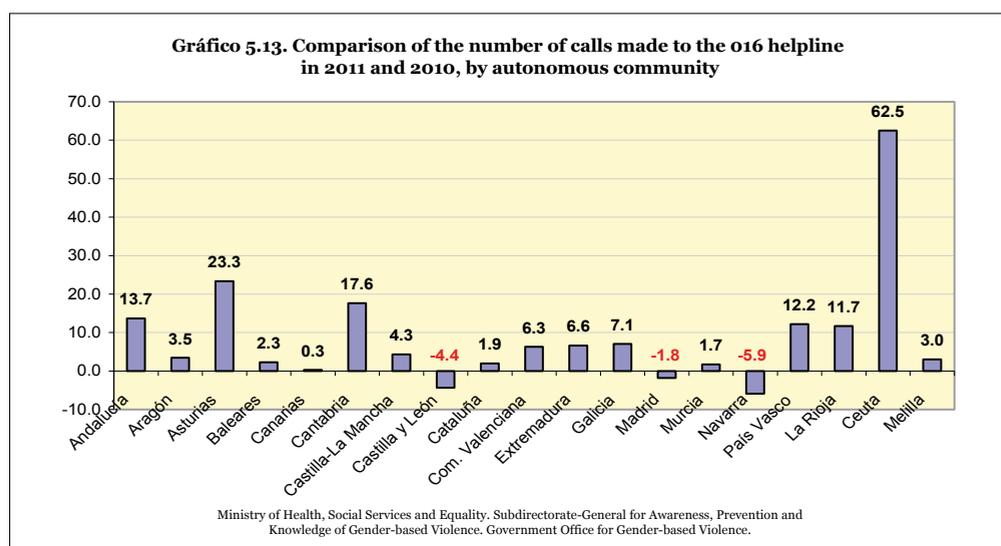
As the graph shows, the pattern of calls from the various autonomous communities remained stable over the period, although there was a slight downturn in the number of calls made in Madrid (5 percentage points) and a slight increase in those made in Andalucía (2.8 percentage points).

**Figure 5.12. Percentage breakdown of calls related to gender-based violence received by the 016 helpline, by autonomous community and year. 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.**



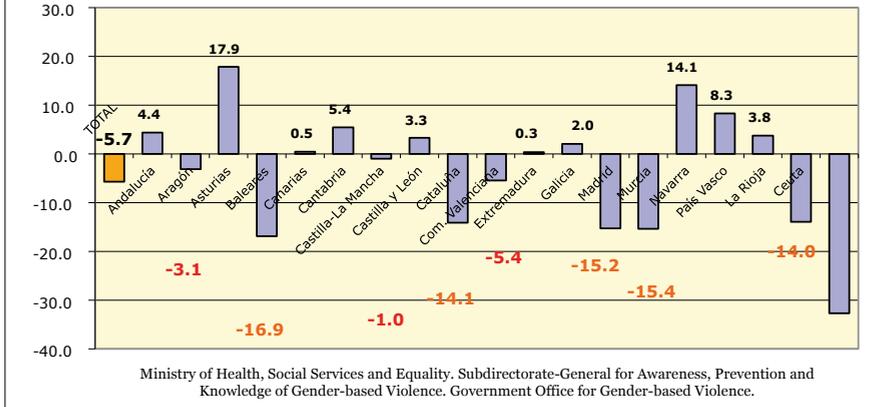
Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

Madrid was the autonomous community in which the highest number of calls was made, accounting for 23.6%, followed by Cataluña (13%) and Comunidad Valenciana (10.3%). In 2011, these percentages stood at 22.0%, 12.4% and 10.4%, respectively. The lowest numbers of calls were made in Ceuta and Melilla (with 0.2% each) and La Rioja (0.6%). From 2008 onwards, greatest growth in the number of calls made by autonomous community occurred in Asturias and Navarra (over 14%). At the other end of the scale, the greatest reductions occurred in Melilla and Baleares (32.7% and 16.9%, respectively). In the final year of the period, the number of calls made fell in three autonomous communities: Navarra (-5.9%), Castilla y León (-4.4%) and Madrid (-1.8%).



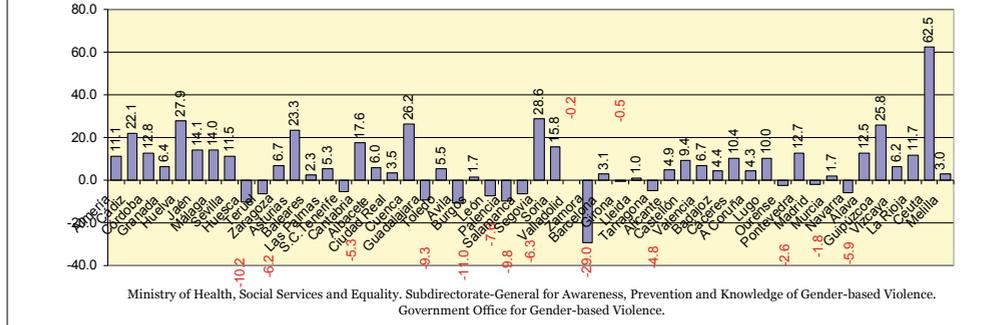
At provincial level, the greatest growth occurred in Burgos, Salamanca and Guipúzcoa, where the number of calls rose by over 26%.

**Figure 5.14. Increase in calls related to gender-based violence received by the 016 helpline, by autonomous community. 2008-2011.**



Comparing the calls received in 2010 against those received in 2011 reveals major increases in Ceuta (62.5%), Segovia (28.6%), Huelva (27.9%) and Cuenca (26.2%), all of which recorded rises of over 26%. In contrast, the numbers fell in Zamora (-29%), Ávila (-11%) and Teruel (-10.2%), all of which registered decreases in excess of 10%.

**Figure 5.15. Variation in calls related to gender-based violence received by the 016 helpline, by province. 2010-2011.**



per million females aged 15 and over in 2011 was somewhat higher (3,448) than in 2010.

**Table 5.2. Variation in calls made to the 016 helpline between 2011 and 2010, by autonomous community. 2010-2011.**

Autonomous community	YEAR					Total 2007-2011	Difference 2011-2010	Variation 2010-2011	2011 Ratio per million females aged 15 and over
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011				
<b>National total</b>	<b>15,715</b>	<b>74,951</b>	<b>68,541</b>	<b>67,696</b>	<b>70,679</b>	<b>297,582</b>	<b>2,983</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>3,447.8</b>
Andalucía	2,424	12,348	10,842	11,344	12,893	49,851	1,549	13.7	3,593.6
Aragón	290	1,450	1,414	1,358	1,405	5,917	47	3.5	2,399.8
Asturias	313	1,408	1,418	1,346	1,660	6,145	314	23.3	3,274.6
Baleares	368	1,876	1,459	1,524	1,559	6,786	35	2.3	3,293.2
Canarias	828	4,272	4,593	4,280	4,293	18,266	13	0.3	4,698.8
Cantabria	212	905	841	811	954	3,723	143	17.6	3,596.2
Castilla-La Mancha	501	2,694	2,435	2,558	2,668	10,856	110	4.3	2,995.5
Castilla y León	793	3,153	3,249	3,407	3,258	13,860	-149	-4.4	2,853.5
Cataluña	1,925	10,180	9,118	8,581	8,748	38,552	167	1.9	2,698.6
Com. Valenciana	1,473	7,771	7,078	6,917	7,351	30,590	434	6.3	3,335.3
Extremadura	304	1,579	1,417	1,486	1,584	6,370	98	6.6	3,295.0
Galicia	721	3,253	3,096	3,100	3,319	13,489	219	7.1	2,575.5
Madrid	4,214	18,307	16,438	15,805	15,518	70,282	-287	-1.8	5,407.1
Murcia	460	2,351	2,069	1,955	1,989	8,824	34	1.7	3,301.0
Navarra	161	722	776	876	824	3,359	-52	-5.9	3,017.7
País Vasco	426	1,840	1,733	1,777	1,993	7,769	216	12.2	2,045.4
La Rioja	62	395	321	367	410	1,555	43	11.7	2,964.8
Ceuta	26	136	90	72	117	441	45	62.5	3,668.1
Melilla	23	202	154	132	136	647	4	3.0	4,569.3
Not known	191	109	0	0	0	300	0	-	-

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

In 2011, Madrid (5,407), Canarias (4,699) and Melilla (4,569), in that order, recorded the highest ratios. These three autonomous communities, along with Ceuta, Cantabria and Andalucía, all recorded ratios above the mean (3,448). At the other end of the scale, País Vasco (2,045), Aragón (2,400) and Galicia (2,575) recorded ratios approximately 1,000 points below the mean.



### 5.3. CALLS MADE TO THE 016 HELPLINE BY SIZE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE.

3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.

Information is available about the place of residence of a large number of the women who called the 016 helpline between March 2008 and December 2011. Based on this data, and by combining it with information available from the INE, it is possible to estimate the size of the women’s place of residence.

As the chart below shows, the pattern of calls received by size of place of residence remained stable over the period. The majority of calls made by female users about which data on the size of their place of residence are available originate from towns and cities with over 200,000 inhabitants. Moreover, almost 30% of calls originated from towns and cities with between 50,001 and 200,000 inhabitants. Meanwhile, just over 10% came from towns with between 10,001 and 50,000 inhabitants; almost 5% came from towns of between 2,000 and 10,000 inhabitants; and just 1% of calls came from villages with fewer than 2,000 inhabitants.

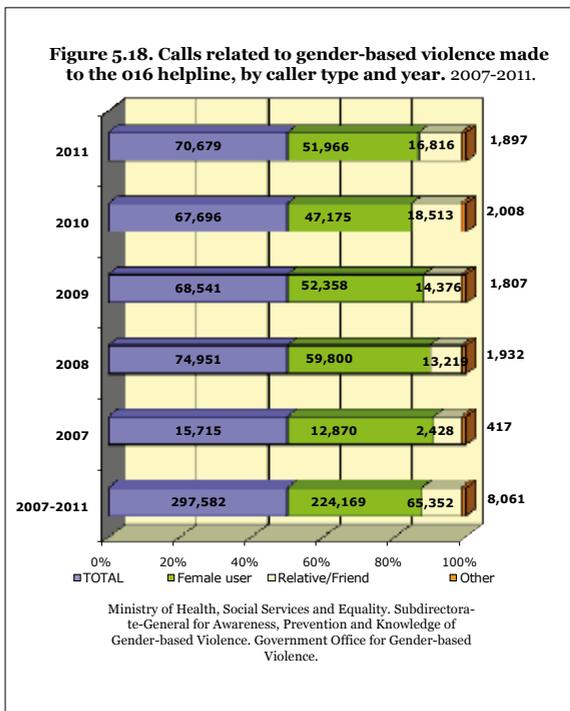
**Table 5.3. Calls related to gender-based violence received by the 016 helpline, by size of place of residence and year. Vertical % . 2008-2011.**

		YEAR							
		2008		2009		2010		2011	
		Total calls	Vertical %						
No. of inhabitants	<b>Total</b>	<b>60,599</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>68,479</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>67,612</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>70,591</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
	Under 2,000	853	1.4%	956	1.4%	789	1.2%	824	1.2%
	2,000–10,000	2,724	4.5%	3,437	5.0%	3,207	4.7%	3,319	4.7%
	10,001–50,000	6,164	10.2%	7,390	10.8%	6,932	10.3%	7,318	10.4%
	50,001–200,000	17,452	28.8%	19,890	29.0%	19,952	29.5%	20,816	29.5%
	Over 200,000	33,406	55.1%	36,806	53.7%	36,732	54.3%	38,314	54.3%

Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

## 5.4. USERS OF THE 016 HELPLINE.

3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.



Most of the calls received by the 016 helpline since the service went into operation were made by women requiring information relating to their own situation (224,169 calls, equivalent to 75.3%). Relatives and friends of the victims made 65,352 calls (27.3%) and private- and public-sector organisations and professional support providers made 8,061 (2.7%). The graph shows that the pattern of users of the 016 helpline remained stable over the period under review. In the last year of the period, the percentage of calls made to the 016 helpline rose by almost 4 percentage points on the previous

twelve-month period. Meanwhile, the percentage of calls made by relatives and friends decreased.

**Table 5.4. Users of the 016 helpline.**  
3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.

	2007-2011		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	2007-2011	Vertical %	2007	Vertical %	2008	Vertical %	2009	Vertical %	2010	Vertical %	2011	Vertical %
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>297,582</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15,715</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>74,951</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>68,541</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>67,696</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>70,679</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Female user	224,169	75.3	12,870	81.9	59,800	79.8	52,358	76.4	47,175	69.7	51,966	73.5
Relative/ Friend	65,352	22.0	2,428	15.5	13,219	17.6	14,376	21.0	18,513	27.3	16,816	23.8
Other	8,061	2.7	417	2.7	1,932	2.6	1,807	2.6	2,008	3.0	1,897	2.7

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

### **5.4.1. Socio-demographic characteristics of female users and their aggressors.**

**3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.**

Over the period under review (2007–2011), women in a variety of circumstances called the helpline for information about gender-based violence. The figures listed below refer to some of the 224,169 calls made by women seeking support in relation to their own individual situations.

The confidentiality observed by the service means that data are not held on persons who called the 016 helpline more than once. To simplify analysis, the term “women” is used to refer to female users of the 016 helpline. The characteristics of these women have remained very similar ever since the service went into operation, which suggests that there is a well-established user profile. Although these characteristics cannot be extrapolated to all female victims of gender-based violence resident in Spain, analysis of the 016 helpline data nonetheless provides one of the best sources of information with which to profile victims of violence against women.

Finally, as regards the socio-demographic characteristics of the aggressors, these are as described by the female users of the 016 helpline themselves.

#### **5.4.1.1. Age of female callers and their aggressors.**

**3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.**

The age is known of 7,771 female users of the 016 gender-based violence helpline and of 2,124 aggressors. These data are derived from information provided by helpline users. The data show that, since the service went into operation, the mean age of both female users of the 016 helpline, as well as that of their aggressors, has increased, especially in the case of the latter. Since 2008, mean aggressor age has risen by 8 years, from 42 in 2008 to 50 in 2011. Among women, since 2007 mean user age has risen by 3 years, climbing to 43 in 2011.

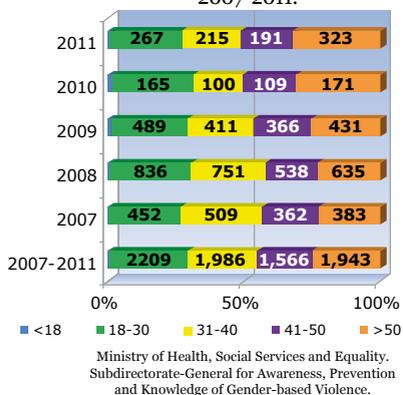
**Table 5.5. Mean victim and aggressor age stated in calls made to the 016 helpline, by year. 2007-2011.**

	2007-2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Mean victim age	41	40	40	41	42	43
Mean aggressor age	45		42	45	49	50

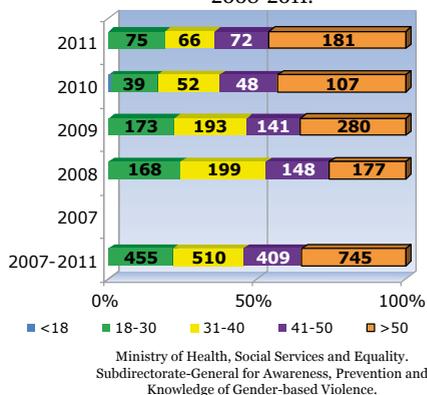
Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

Since 2008, which is the first full year for which age data on both victims and aggressors are available, there has been a significant increase in the proportion of helpline users and aggressors in the over-50 age group.

**Figure 5.19. 016 helpline users, by age group and year. 2007-2011.**



**Figure 5.20. Aggressors of 016 helpline users, by age group and year. 2008-2011.**



As the data show, in 2011 the highest percentages for both women and aggressors were recorded in the over-50 age bracket followed, in both cases, by the 18–30 age group. However, this trend is not consistent over the entire period under review and differs particularly in the case of victims. Nevertheless, aggressors are more numerous in the over-50 age group, accounting for 35.1% of cases.

**Table 5.6. Victims and aggressors, by age group and year.**  
Vertical percentages. 2007-2011.

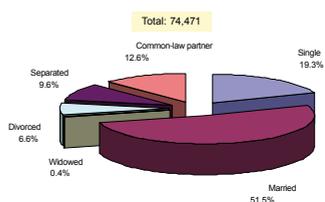
	2007-2011		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
<b>Victims</b>	<b>7,771</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,714</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,784</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,715</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,003</b>	<b>100%</b>
<18	67	0.9%	8	0.5%	24	0.9%	18	1.0%	10	1.8%	7	0.7%
18-30	2,209	28.4%	452	26.4%	836	30.0%	489	28.5%	165	29.7%	267	26.6%
31-40	1,986	25.6%	509	29.7%	751	27.0%	411	24.0%	100	18.0%	215	21.4%
41-50	1,566	20.2%	362	21.1%	538	19.3%	366	21.3%	109	19.6%	191	19.0%
>50	1,943	25.0%	383	22.3%	635	22.8%	431	25.1%	171	30.8%	323	32.2%
<b>Aggressors</b>	<b>2,124</b>	<b>100%</b>			<b>693</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>100%</b>
<18	5	0.2%			1	0.1%	2	0.3%	2	0.8%	0	0.0%
18-30	455	21.4%			168	24.2%	173	21.9%	39	15.7%	75	19.0%
31-40	510	24.0%			199	28.7%	193	24.5%	52	21.0%	66	16.8%
41-50	409	19.3%			148	21.4%	141	17.9%	48	19.4%	72	18.3%
>50	745	35.1%			177	25.5%	280	35.5%	107	43.1%	181	45.9%

Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

### 5.4.1.2. Marital status of female users

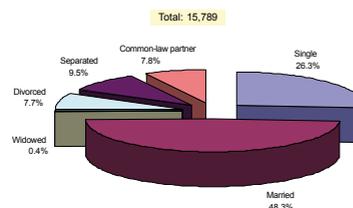
Of the total number of women who called the helpline, 74,471 gave their marital status. Of that number, over half were married to their aggressors (51.5%). Assuming that women who are married or in a common-law partnership live with their aggressors, 64.1% of the women who called in relation to a situation of gender-based violence were living with their abuser. In 2011, the percentage of married women stood at 48.3%, while 56% (8,847 women) lived with their aggressor, 8 percentage points below the mean for the period overall.

**Figure 5.21. Calls related to gender-based violence received by the 016 helpline, by victim marital status.**  
3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.



Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

**Figure 5.22. Calls related to gender-based violence received by the 016 helpline, by victim marital status.**  
2011.



Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

### 5.4.1.3. Number of children of female users.

Since the service went into operation, approximately 20% of female users of the 016 helpline provided information about their maternal status (43,073 women). Thus, 8.5% expressly stated that they were childless and 91.5% stated that they had one or more children. In 2011, the percentage of women who stated they were childless stood at 12%, while 88% stated they had at least one child.

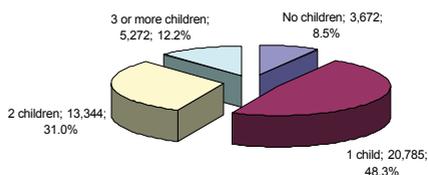
**Table 5.7. Users of the 016 helpline, by number of children and year.**  
3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007-2011		2011	
						Total	Vertical %	Total	Vertical %
<b>Total women</b>	<b>3,664</b>	<b>11,726</b>	<b>9,041</b>	<b>7,289</b>	<b>11,353</b>	<b>43,073</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>11,353</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>No children</b>	556	883	538	330	1,365	3,672	8.5%	1,365	12.0%
<b>1 child</b>	1,489	5,514	4,508	3,938	5,336	20,785	48.3%	5,336	47.0%
<b>2 children</b>	1,110	3,746	2,903	2,242	3,343	13,344	31.0%	3,343	29.4%
<b>3 or more children</b>	509	1,583	1,092	779	1,309	5,272	12.2%	1,309	11.5%

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

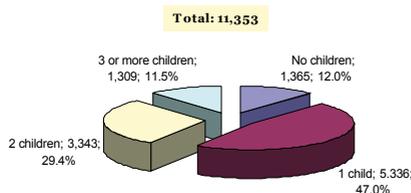
Over the 2007–2011 period, the majority of female users had one child (48.3%; 20,785 women); 31% (13,344) had two children; and 12.2% (5,272) had 3 or more children. This pattern was similar in 2001 (47%, 29.4% and 11.5%, respectively).

**Figure 5.23. Percentage breakdown of female users of the 016 helpline, by number of children.**  
3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.



Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

**Figure 5.24. Percentage breakdown of female users of the 016 helpline, by number of children.**  
1 January to 31 December 2011.



Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

Since December 2009, the service collects information about minors living in environments affected by gender-based violence. Of the total number of women who reported being victims of gender-based violence and having children in the home, 62.6% had one child under 18 years of age; 29.5% said they had two, and 8% said they had 3 or more children under 18 years of age. In 2011, these percentages stood at 62.3%, 29.6% and 8.1%, respectively.

#### 5.4.1.4. Nationality of victims and aggressors

Since 2008, the first year in which data on nationality were collected, 47,713 women calling the 016 helpline have provided this information. Of that number, 36,974 women (77.5%) stated they were Spanish nationals and 10,739 (22.5%) stated they were foreign nationals. The nationality of the aggressor was provided in 34,410 cases. Of that number, 27,129 (78.8%) were Spanish nationals and 7,281 (21.2%) were foreign nationals. The percentage of Spanish nationals has increased since 2008 among both victims and aggressors. The rise in the percentage of the latter, which increased by 8.5 percentage points from 74.9% in 2008 to 83.5% in 2011, was particularly noteworthy. The percentage of Spanish users of the 016 helpline rose by 3.9 percentage points.

**Table 5.8. Percentage breakdown of female user of the 016 helpline, by nationality and year. 2008-2011**

	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>016 users</b>	<b>10,494</b>	<b>14,947</b>	<b>11,480</b>	<b>10,792</b>
Spain	75.2%	77.8%	77.7%	79.1%
European Community	4.2%	3.4%	3.6%	3.0%
Rest of Europe	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
Africa	1.7%	1.7%	1.8%	1.6%
Latin America	17.7%	16.1%	15.9%	15.3%
North America	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Asia	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%
Oceania	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

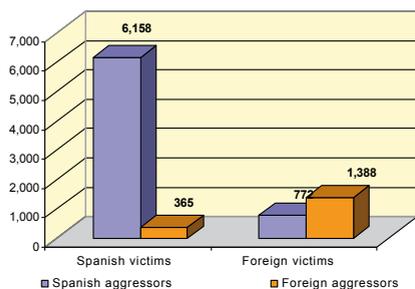
**Table 5.9. Percentage breakdown of aggressors by nationality and year, 2008-2011**

	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Aggressors</b>	<b>6,609</b>	<b>9,557</b>	<b>8,828</b>	<b>9,416</b>
Spain	74.9%	76.2%	79.7%	83.5%
European Community	6.2%	4.3%	4.5%	3.0%
Rest of Europe	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
Africa	3.9%	3.7%	3.0%	3.0%
Latin America	14.0%	14.6%	11.9%	9.7%
North America	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Asia	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%
Oceania	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

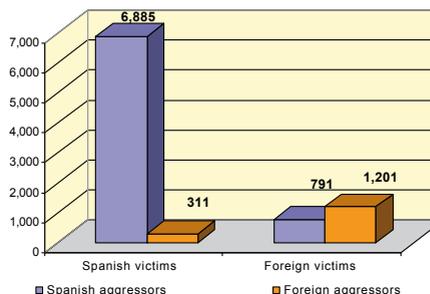
Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

Since 2007, data has been collected on the nationality of the victims and their aggressors in 33,771 cases, with that information being provided in 8,686 of the calls received in 2010 and in 9,188 in 2011. Between 2010 and 2011, the number of Spanish women reporting being abused by foreign men fell by 1.3 points to 4.3%. In contrast, the percentage of foreign women reporting being abused by Spanish aggressors rose by 4 points to 39.7%. In 2010, these figures stood at 5.6% and 35.7%, respectively. In the majority of cases (82.1%), victim and aggressor shared the same nationality. In 2011, this percentage stood at 84.3%.

**Figure 5.25. Female users of the 016 helpline, by nationality and aggressor nationality, 2010.**

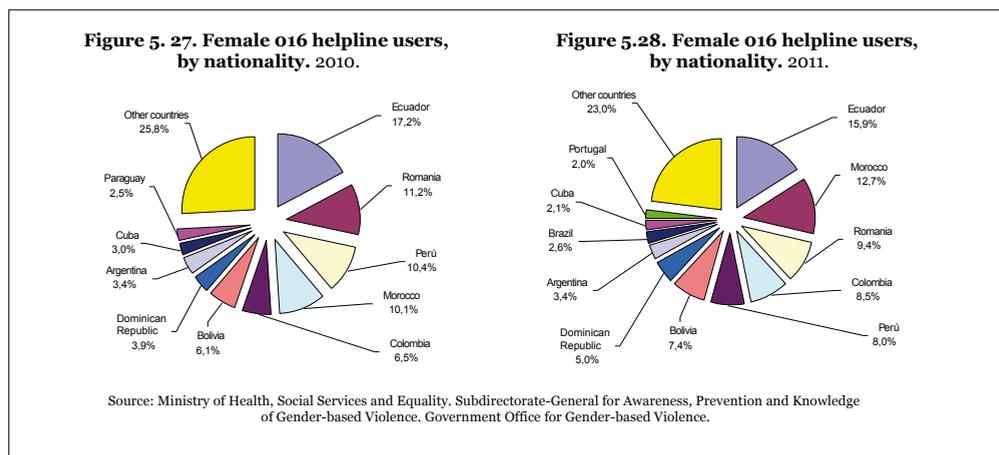


**Figure 5.26. Female users of the 016 helpline, by nationality and aggressor nationality, 2011.**



Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

By country, women from Ecuador, Morocco, Romania, Colombia and Peru accounted for over two-thirds of the foreign women who called the gender-based-violence helpline in 2011 (54.5%). This overall percentage was similar to that recorded in 2010, though the breakdown by nationality differed. Thus, the number of Ecuadoran, Peruvian and Romanian women fell, while the number of Moroccan and Colombian women rose, as shown in the chart below.



Comparing these data against the population in Spain reveals that, of the foreign nationals, Lebanese and Iranian women, in that order, had the highest ratios per million females (over 8,750), exceeding those of female users of all other nationalities by more than 3,000 points. Likewise, the greatest year-on-year increase in the ratio of female users of the 016 helpline was recorded among Iranian women (up 743.9%).

**Table 5.10. Female 016 helpline users, by nationality and year. Ratios per million females aged 15 and over, and year-on-year variation. 2010 -2011.**

	2010		2011		% variation 2010-2011
	Female 016 helpline users	Ratios	Female 016 helpline users	Ratios	
Lebanon	1730	6.607.9	4	8.810.6	33.3%
Iran	1	1,038.4	4	8,763.4	743.9%
Turkey	2	2,347.4	5	5,637.0	140.1%
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	0	0.0	2	5,602.2	-
Dominica	1	2,531.6	2	5,235.6	106.8%
Slovenia	24	43,478.3	3	5,172.4	-88.1%
Burkina Faso	0	0.0	1	4,926.1	-
Egypt	4	7,029.9	3	4,823.2	-31.4%
Macedonia (ex-Yugo. Rep.)	2	9,708.7	1	4,184.1	-56.9%
Congo	0	0.0	2	3,384.1	-
South Africa	0	0.0	1	2,949.9	-
Cameroon	3	1,756.4	5	2,920.6	66.3%
Ghana	2	1,015.7	5	2,299.9	126.4%
Senegal	10	1,280.6	18	2,170.0	69.5%
Peru	185	2,918.1	123	2,013.6	-31.0%
Tunisia	0	0.0	1	1,988.1	-
Ivory Coast	5	9,560.2	1	1,811.6	-81.1%
Bangladesh	2	1,244.6	3	1,746.2	40.3%
Mauritania	2	1,190.5	3	1,718.2	44.3%
Dominican Republic	70	1,552.3	77	1,710.3	10.2%
Guinea	6	2,403.8	4	1,663.2	-30.8%
Ecuador	306	1,810.3	246	1,599.7	-11.6%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	1,503.8	1	1,582.3	5.2%
Guatemala	4	1,861.3	3	1,281.0	-31.2%
Bolivia	108	1,008.9	115	1,127.3	11.7%
Algeria	22	1,750.3	15	1,125.5	-35.7%
Cuba	53	1,868.2	32	1,125.5	-39.8%
Pakistan	21	3,618.8	10	1,069.6	-70.4%
Costa Rica	0	0.0	1	1,061.6	-
Thailand	0	0.0	1	976.6	-
Argentina	61	1,055.2	52	965.9	-8.5%
Colombia	116	807.8	131	965.1	19.5%
Venezuela	30	949.2	29	917.9	-3.3%
Morocco	179	839.8	197	892.1	6.2%
Nigeria	13	958.8	12	871.5	-9.1%
India	4	534.5	7	864.4	61.7%
Mali	3	2,265.9	1	694.0	-69.4%
Portugal	40	877.6	31	676.4	-22.9%
Mexico	9	660.5	9	655.4	-0.8%
Chile	13	673.0	12	646.1	-4.0%
Brazil	24	363.6	40	640.3	76.1%
Greece	1	607.9	1	602.8	-0.8%
Uruguay	14	683.4	11	577.9	-15.4%
El Salvador	3	921.7	2	567.2	-38.5%
Ireland	4	543.1	4	523.6	-3.6%
Paraguay	44	825.2	29	513.3	-37.8%
Poland	22	621.5	16	442.4	-28.8%
Romania	199	598.0	146	417.2	-30.2%
Philippines	2	128.6	6	376.2	192.4%
Italy	22	329.3	24	349.2	6.0%
Gambia	0	0.0	1	336.1	-
Lithuania	3	327.7	3	317.5	-3.1%
France	14	256.0	17	312.5	22.1%
Belgium	0	0.0	5	307.2	-
Ukraine	7	176.6	12	284.4	61.1%
Equatorial Guinea	1	123.3	2	255.2	106.9%
United States of America	9	791.8	3	250.3	-68.4%
Czech Republic	0	0.0	1	204.4	-
Austria	0	0.0	1	190.0	-
Bulgaria	21	310.8	13	186.8	-39.9%
Russia	6	195.8	5	152.2	-22.3%
Finland	4	623.5	1	149.1	-76.1%
Moldavia	2	269.0	1	132.2	-50.8%
Germany	21	231.4	10	109.5	-52.7%
Honduras	6	351.1	2	101.0	-71.2%
Netherlands	4	172.3	2	84.9	-50.7%
Sweden	0	0.0	1	79.9	-
United Kingdom	9	51.8	7	39.7	-23.5%
China	2	34.3	2	32.2	-6.2%
Nicaragua	6	709.7	0	0.0	-100.0%
Hungary	5	1,289.0	0	0.0	-100.0%
Georgia	3	683.4	0	0.0	-100.0%
Norway	3	344.0	0.00	0.0	-100.0%
Vietnam	2	10,204.1	0	0.0	-100.0%
Croatia	2	2,836.9	0	0.0	-100.0%
Syria	2	2,736.0	0	0.0	-100.0%
Armenia	2	431.5	0	0.0	-100.0%
Liberia	1	10,416.7	0	0.0	-100.0%
Jordan	1	3,378.4	0	0.0	-100.0%
Albania	1	1,569.9	0	0.0	-100.0%
Angola	1	1,307.2	0	0.0	-100.0%
Guinea-Bissau	1	1,076.4	0	0.0	-100.0%
Denmark	1	172.8	0	0.0	-100.0%

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorato-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

Analysing victim and aggressor nationality<sup>8</sup> shows that a greater number of Colombian, Brazilian, Argentinean, Dominican and Venezuelan women suffered abuse at the hands of Spanish aggressors than at those of aggressors of their own nationality.

**Table 5.11. Victims by nationality and aggressor nationality. 2008-2011**

YEAR	Victim nationality	Aggressors with same nationality	Aggressors with other nationality	Horizontal %	Spanish aggressors	Horizontal %
				Aggressors with same nationality		Spanish aggressors / Aggressors with other nationality
2007-2011	<b>Total</b>	<b>27,715</b>	<b>6,056</b>	<b>82.1%</b>	<b>26,693</b>	<b>52.7%</b>
	Spain	23,499	1,441	94.2%	23,499	-
	Ecuador	908	386	70.2%	256	66.3%
	Romania	513	177	74.3%	131	74.0%
	Bolivia	505	312	61.8%	97	31.1%
	Peru	454	272	62.5%	191	70.2%
	Colombia	399	645	38.2%	507	78.6%
	Brazil	87	576	13.1%	455	79.0%
	Morocco	318	140	69.4%	108	77.1%
	Paraguay	154	298	34.1%	149	50.0%
	Argentina	132	220	37.5%	170	77.3%
	Dominican Rep.	119	165	41.9%	130	78.8%
	Venezuela	58	160	26.6%	121	75.6%
Other	569	1,264	31.0%	879	69.5%	
2011	<b>Total</b>	<b>7,744</b>	<b>1,444</b>	<b>84.3%</b>	<b>7,676</b>	<b>54.8%</b>
	Spain	6,885	311	95.7%	6,885	
	Ecuador	172	102	62.8%	63	61.8%
	Romania	101	33	75.4%	23	69.7%
	Bolivia	101	53	65.6%	23	43.4%
	Peru	78	77	50.3%	54	70.1%
	Colombia	94	169	35.7%	132	78.1%
	Brazil	19	143	11.7%	106	74.1%
	Morocco	85	21	80.2%	18	85.7%
	Paraguay	24	86	21.8%	38	44.2%
	Argentina	20	52	27.8%	45	86.5%
	Dominican Rep.	31	51	37.8%	40	78.4%
	Venezuela	13	40	24.5%	32	80.0%
Other	121	306	28.3%	217	70.9%	

Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorato-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

8. Of the 147 cases in which the nationality of both victim and aggressor are listed under the heading "Other nationalities", the two nationalities were the same in 124 cases and different in 23.

Likewise, the table below shows that 74 Spanish women (1.0% of victims of this nationality) reported suffering abuse at the hands of Moroccan nationals and that 18 Moroccan women (17% of victims of this nationality) reported suffering abuse at the hands of Spanish nationals. In 2010, these percentages stood at 0.9% and 19.8%, respectively.

**Table 5.12. Female users of the 016 helpline, by nationality and aggressor nationality. 2011**

	Total aggressors	Spain	Ecuador	Romania	Bolivia	Peru	Colombia	Brazil	Morocco	Paraguay	Argentina	Dominican Republic	Venezuela	Other
Total victims	9,188	7,676	235	143	113	120	129	39	191	29	52	77	29	355
Spain	7,196	6,885	13	13	2	8	16	8	74	0	21	12	8	136
Ecuador	274	63	172	0	1	3	5	1	6	2	0	9	0	12
Romania	134	23	0	101	1	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
Bolivia	154	23	9	3	101	0	0	0	4	0	1	1	3	9
Peru	155	54	4	0	1	78	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	12
Colombia	263	132	9	1	1	7	94	3	3	1	2	1	1	8
Brazil	162	106	4	14	1	4	0	19	2	0	0	4	2	6
Morocco	106	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	85	0	0	0	0	3
Paraguay	110	38	11	5	1	6	1	1	5	24	6	6	0	6
Argentina	72	45	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	20	0	0	4
Dominican Republic	82	40	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	0	6
Venezuela	53	32	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	13	2
Other	427	217	8	6	3	9	9	5	10	2	1	8	2	147

Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

#### 5.4.1.5. Employment status of female users

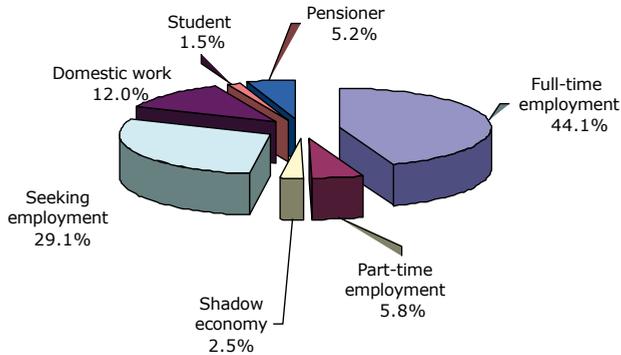
Since the service went into operation, 12,798 women have provided information about their employment status. Of that number, 10,416 (81.4%) were active participants in the labour market and were either in employment (6,697; 52.4% of the total) or seeking paid work (3,719; 29.1%).

Women in full-time work were the largest group (5,643; 44.1%). At the other end of the scale, students were the smallest group (187; 1.5%).

**Figure 5.29. Percentage breakdown of female users, by employment status.**

3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.

016 users: 12,798



Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

Comparing the rates of active labour-market participation, employment and unemployment among female users of the 016 helpline against the overall female population shows that amongst the former the rates of active participation, employment and unemployment were significantly higher than among the general population. Consequently, the rate of non-participation in the labour market was considerably lower.

As the table below shows, the rates of active labour-market participation, employment and unemployment among female users of the 016 helpline and the female population at large differ widely. Among 016 helpline users, the year-on-year increases in the rates of active participation and employment were much higher than among the general female population. The unemployment rate fluctuated among helpline users, while among the general female population it rose steadily.

In the last year of the period there was a 2.7% increase in the rates of active labour-market participation and employment. In contrast, the unemployment rate fell by 1.3%. Among the general female population, the rate of active participation rose slightly (0.3%, producing a difference of 2.4%), while the rates of employment and unemployment, in contrast to the situation among 016 helpline users, fell in the first case and increased in the second.

**Table 5.13. Women assisted by the 016 helpline, by employment status. 2007-2011**

		YEAR					% Variation 2010-2011
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
Female 016 helpline users	<b>Total users</b>	<b>1,484</b>	<b>2,508</b>	<b>1,547</b>	<b>3,526</b>	<b>3,733</b>	<b>5.9%</b>
	Working population	1,078	1,853	1,229	2,989	3,267	9.3%
	Employed	705	1,433	848	1,753	1,958	11.7%
	Unemployed	373	420	381	1,236	1,309	5.9%
	Non-working population	406	655	318	537	466	-13.2%
Female population	<b>Total women</b>	<b>19,299</b>	<b>19,531</b>	<b>19,610</b>	<b>19,676</b>	<b>19,717</b>	<b>0.2%</b>
	Working population	9,528	10,035	10,139	10,351	10,436	0.8%
	Employed	8,480	8,516	8,205	8,199	8,002	-2.4%
	Unemployed	1,048	1,519	1,934	2,152	2,434	13.1%
	Non-working population	9,770	9,496	9,471	9,328	9,281	-0.5%
Female 016 helpline users	Working population ratio	72.6	73.9	79.4	84.8	87.5	2.7
	Employment ratio	47.5	57.1	54.8	49.7	52.5	2.7
	Unemployment ratio	34.6	22.7	31.0	41.4	40.1	-1.3
	Non-working population ratio	27.4	26.1	20.6	15.2	12.5	-2.7
Female population	Working population ratio	49.4	51.4	51.7	52.6	52.9	0.3
	Employment ratio	43.9	43.6	41.8	41.7	40.6	-1.1
	Unemployment ratio	11.0	15.1	19.1	20.8	23.3	2.5
	Non-working population ratio	50.6	48.6	48.3	47.4	47.1	-0.3

Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

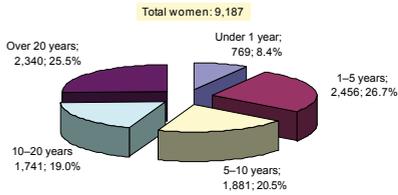
#### 5.4.1.6. Length of relationship between victims and aggressors<sup>9</sup>.

Since 2009, a total of 9,187 women have provided details of the length of their relationship with their aggressor.

It is striking that 2,340 women (25.5%) stated the length of their relationship with their aggressor as over 20 years, and that 1,741 (19.0%) stated it as between 10 and 20 years. In 2011, these percentages stood at 25% and 20%, respectively. In other words, approximately 45% of women stated that they had been in a relationship with their aggressor for over 10 years. At the other end of the scale, about 8% of women who provided this information stated that they had been in a relationship with their aggressor for under one year.

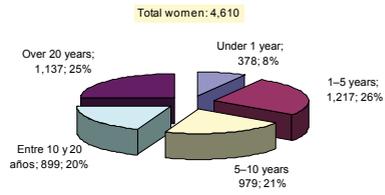
9. Since November 2009, the service has collected information about the length of the relationship with the aggressor and the type of abuse suffered

**Figure 5.30. Length of relationship between victims and aggressors. 2009-2011.**



Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, Subdirectorato-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

**Figure 5.31. Length of relationship between victims and aggressors. 2011.**



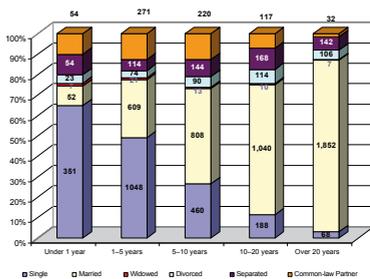
Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, Subdirectorato-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

In terms of marital status, married women made up the biggest group of those who had been in a relationship with their aggressor for over 5 years, while unmarried women were the biggest group who had been in a relationship with their aggressor for under 5 years.

The data also show that married women were the biggest group to be in a long-term relationship with their aggressor. Thus, 79.1% of those who stated being in a relationship for over 20 years were married, a percentage that dropped to 59.7% for those who stated being in a relationship for 10-20 years. In contrast, among those who stated being in a relationship for under one year, and among those in a relationship for 1-5 years, unmarried women were the largest group (49.5% and 42.7%, respectively).

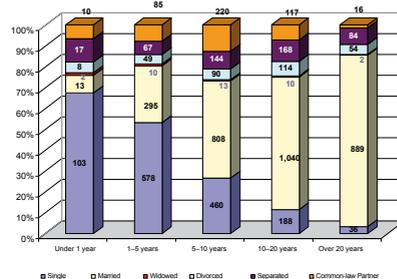
As with the case of married women, the majority of divorced or separated women had been in a relationship with their aggressor for over 10 years (69.4%). As the graphs below show, the pattern was very similar in 2011.

**Figure 5.32. Female users of the 016 helpline, by marital status and length of relationship with aggressor. November 2009 to 31 December 2011**



Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, Subdirectorato-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

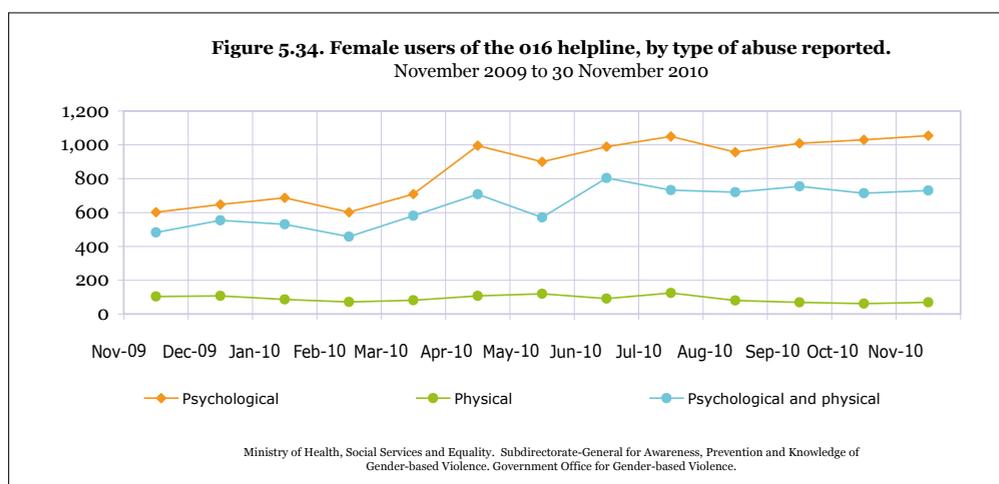
**Figure 5.33. Female users of the 016 helpline, by marital status and length of relationship with aggressor. 1 January to 31 December 2011**



### 5.4.1.7 Type of abuse reported

Between November 2009 and November 2010, information was gathered on the type of abuse suffered by victims, differentiating between physical abuse, psychological abuse and combined physical and psychological abuse. From December 2010 onwards, information was collected under a new classification to differentiate between social abuse, financial abuse, verbal/emotional abuse, sexual abuse and physical abuse.

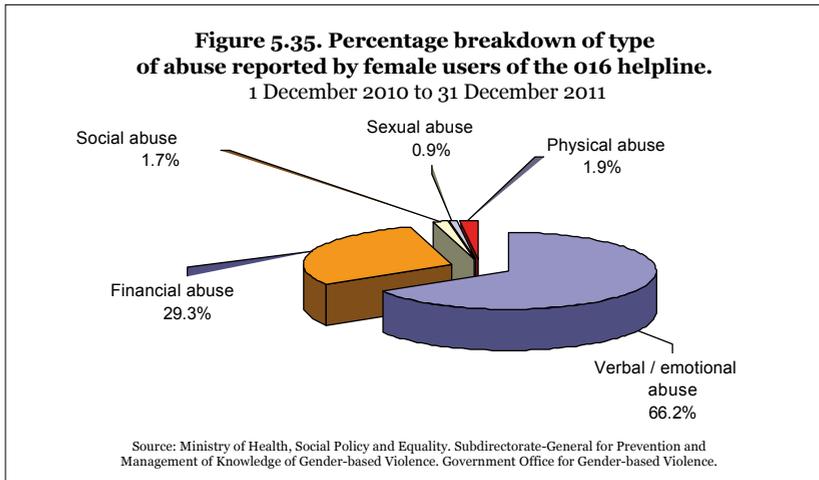
The previous Annual Report showed the trends in this classification over the period under review and revealed that the number of women reporting themselves to be victims of physical abuse remain constant, while the number reporting psychological abuse increased month by month. The same pattern was repeated among women who reported being victims of both forms of abuse.



Of the 20,741 women who specified the type of abuse between November 2009 and November 2010, 54.1% reported suffering psychological abuse, 5.6% physical abuse, and 40.2% reported suffering both forms<sup>10</sup>.

From December 2010 onwards, as mentioned above, the types of abuse were reclassified to differentiate between physical, sexual, financial, social and psychological abuse. Given that a woman may report being victim of more than one type of abuse, the number of responses for each form of abuse rather than the number of women suffering each one is analysed.

10. It is questionable whether physical abuse can exist without being accompanied by psychological abuse.



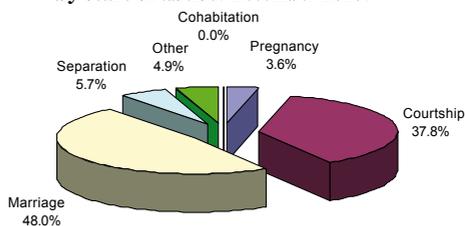
The type of abuse was indicated in 54,643 cases (responses), of which number 66.2% corresponded to verbal/emotional abuse (36,183 responses), 29.3% to financial abuse (16,032 responses), 1.9% to physical abuse (1,018 responses), 1.7% to social abuse (942 responses), and 0.9% to sexual abuse (468 responses).

#### 5.4.1.8 Start of abuse

In December 2010, the service began collecting information on the stage of the relationship at which abuse first occurred, differentiating between various starting points (pregnancy, courtship, marriage, separation, etc.).

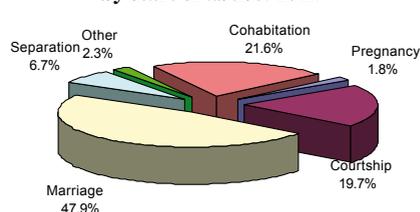
Since December 2010, a total of 7,311 women reported the stage of the relationship at which abuse began. Of this number, 47.9% reported that abuse started when married; 21.6% when living together; 19.7% reported it starting during courtship; 6.7% reported it starting on separation; 1.8% reported it started during pregnancy; and 2.3% reported it started at another stage of the relationship. As regards the data collected in December 2010, there was a strong decrease in the percentage of women reporting abuse starting during courtship, with the figure falling from 37.8% in 2010 to 19.7% in 2011. The number of women reporting abuse starting during pregnancy also halved, from 3.6% to 1.8%.

**Figure 5.36. Percentage breakdown of female users of the 016 helpline, by start of abuse. December 2010.**



Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

**Figure 5.37. Percentage breakdown of female users of the 016 helpline, by start of abuse. 2011.**



Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

## 5.4.2. Relatives and friends of female victims of gender-based violence calling the 016 helpline

In the period under review, the 016 helpline has received 65,352 calls from relatives and friends of victims, accounting for around 22% of the total. In 2011, this percentage was slightly higher at 23.8%.

There was a significant increase in the percentage of calls made by male relatives and friends over the period under review, with the proportion rising by over 7.5 percentage points from 19.6% in 2007 to 27.3% in 2011. Of these, 25.8% were friends of a victim of gender-based violence, 13.3% were brothers, 13.7% were fathers, 9.6% were sons, and 37.5% had another type of relationship with the victim.

The majority of calls made by relatives and friends were made by women (49,317, accounting for 75.5% of this type of call). Of these, 26.3% were friends of a victim of gender-based violence, 21.4% were mothers, 16.3% were sisters, 8.2% were daughters, and 27.8% had another type of relationship with the victim.

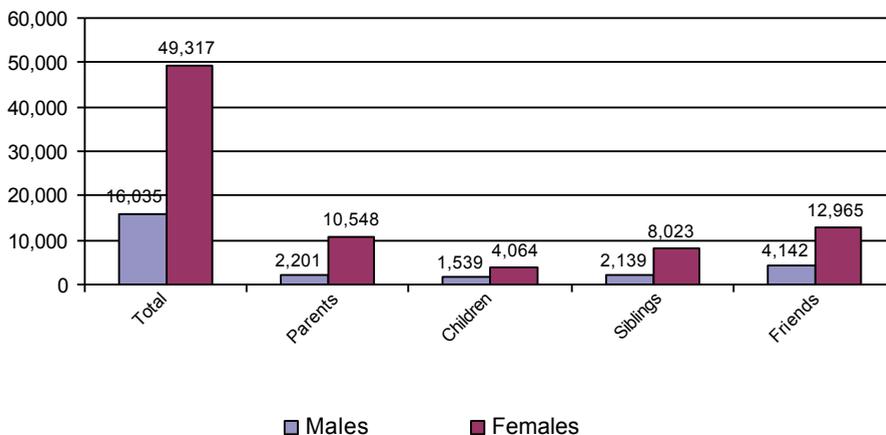
**Table 5.14. Relatives and friends of female victims of gender-based violence calling the 016 helpline. 2007-2011.**

Absolute figures	TOTAL	Parents	Children	Siblings	Friends	Other
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>65,352</b>	<b>12,749</b>	<b>5,603</b>	<b>10,162</b>	<b>17,107</b>	<b>19,731</b>
<b>Males</b>	16,035	2,201	1,539	2,139	4,142	6,014
<b>Females</b>	49,317	10,548	4,064	8,023	12,965	13,717
<b>Horizontal %</b>						
<b>Males</b>	100%	13,7	9,6	13,3	25,8	37,5
<b>Females</b>	100%	21,4	8,2	16,3	26,3	27,8
<b>% vertical</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Males</b>	24,5	17,3	27,5	21,0	24,2	30,5
<b>Females</b>	75,5	82,7	72,5	79,0	75,8	69,5

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

Among both males and females, “Others” made up the largest group (6,014), followed by friends of the victim (4,142). In addition, 10,548 calls were made by mothers, 2,201 by fathers, 4,064 by daughters and 1,539 by sons of women suffering gender-based violence.

**Figure 5.38. Relatives and friends calling the 016 helpline, by type of relationship with the victim and year. 2007-2011.**



Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

Although the percentage of women calling the 016 helpline was much higher than the percentage of men doing so, there was a decrease in this in comparison both with the first year (-8%) and with the previous year (-5%).

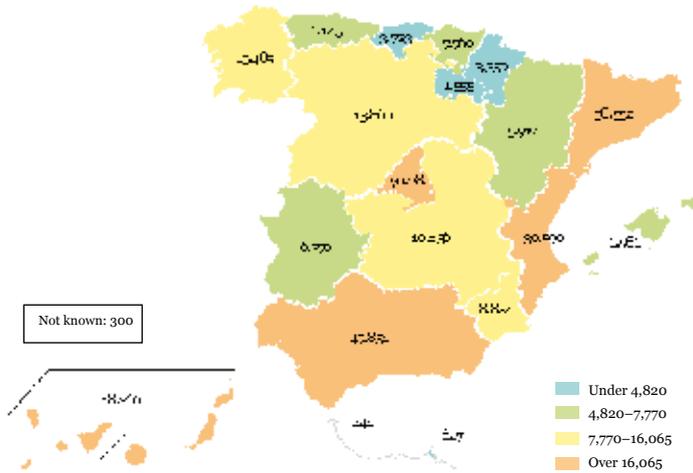
**Table 5.15. Relatives and friends calling the 016 helpline, by type of relationship with the victim and year.**

	2007-2011		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		% females				
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Relatives and friends Total</b>	<b>16,035</b>	<b>49,317</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>1,951</b>	<b>3,182</b>	<b>10,037</b>	<b>3,657</b>	<b>10,719</b>	<b>4,121</b>	<b>14,392</b>	<b>4,598</b>	<b>12,218</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>72.7</b>
Parents	2,201	10,548	60	440	414	2,261	491	2,306	567	2,594	669	2,947	88.0	84.5	82.4	82.1	81.5
Children	1,539	4,064	41	179	304	854	363	955	386	974	445	1,102	81.4	73.7	72.5	71.6	71.2
Siblings	2,139	8,023	58	361	430	1,765	501	1,873	557	2,002	593	2,022	86.2	80.4	78.9	78.2	77.3
Friends	4,142	12,965	148	586	930	3,002	988	2,992	1,037	3,207	1,039	3,178	79.8	76.3	75.2	75.6	75.4

Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

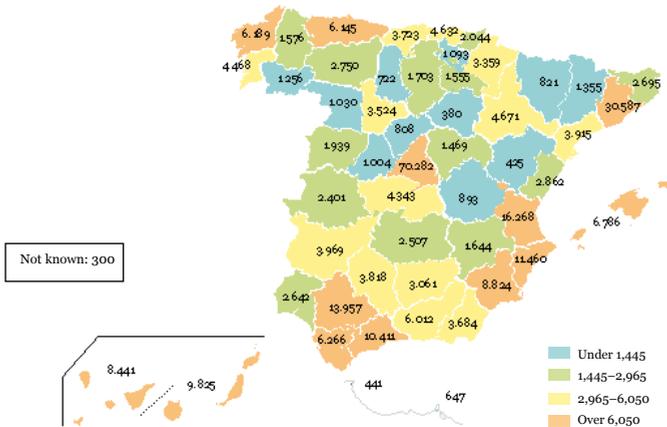
**CALLS RELATING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE MADE TO THE 016 HELPLINE, BY AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY. 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011**

**TOTAL: 297,582**



**CALLS RELATING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE MADE TO THE 016 HELPLINE, BY PROVINCE. 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011**

**TOTAL: 297,582**



Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorato-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

## 5.6. MALICIOUS CALLS.

6 march 2008 to 31 December 2011.

On 6 March 2008, the service started monitoring the type of call received, differentiating between valid and non-valid calls. Non-valid calls comprise malicious calls, wrong numbers and silent calls.

Over the period analysed, the service recorded a total of 1,061,684 non-valid calls, of which number 30.2% were malicious calls (320,847), a figure that is over 23,000 units higher than the number of valid calls made to the 016 helpline (297,582). Since January 2011, the service has disaggregated this type of call further, differentiating between hoax, insulting, obscene, threatening and other calls. The results are shown in the table below.

**Table 5.16. Malicious calls received by the 016 helpline, by call type. 2011**

	Year 2011	% Vertical
<b>Malicious calls</b>	<b>75,702</b>	<b>100%</b>
Hoax	21,517	28.4%
Insulting	4,025	5.3%
Threatening	373	0.5%
Obscene	24,227	32.0%
Others	25,560	33.8%

Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

Between 2008 and 2010, the annual number of malicious calls rose from 68,740 (in 2008) to 75,702 (in 2011), an increase of just over 21.2%. In the latter year, the service received a total of 75,702 malicious calls.

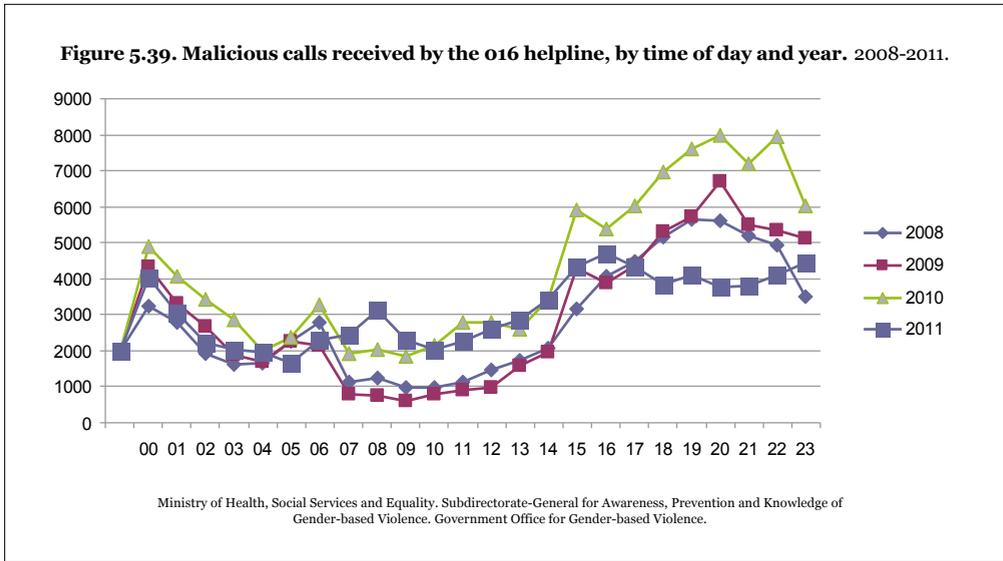
**Table 5.17. Malicious calls received by the 016 helpline, by year. % year-on-year variation and aggregate variation. 2008-2011**

	Year 2008	Year 2009	Year 2010	Year 2011
<b>Malicious calls</b>	<b>68,740</b>	<b>72,918</b>	<b>103,486</b>	<b>75,702</b>
<b>Year-on-year variation</b>	-	6.1%	41.9%	-26.8%
<b>Aggregate variation</b>	-	6.1%	48.0%	21.2%

Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

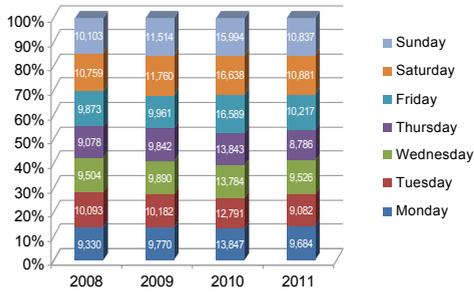
By type, the most numerous were obscene (24,227) and hoax calls (21,517), accounting for 32.0% and 28.4%, respectively. In addition, of the malicious calls received, insulting calls accounted for 4,025, equivalent to 5.3% of all malicious calls. Finally, and given their gravity, as they constitute a criminal offence, 373 threatening calls were recorded, accounting for 0.5% of all malicious calls received that year.

By time of day, the graph shows that the majority of malicious calls received over the period under review were made between 15:00 and 24:00 (58.1%). There is a drop in malicious calls between 20:00 and 22:00, after which the number rises again. Most malicious calls were recorded in the 20:00 time slot (7.5%). In 2011, the greatest number of malicious calls was recorded in the 16:00 time slot.

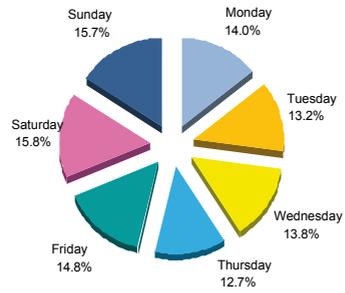


By day of the week, Saturday and Sunday were the days on which most malicious calls were received. In 2011, the percentages of calls received on these two days stood at 15.8% and 15.7%, respectively.

**Figure 5.40. Malicious calls received by the 016 helpline, by day of week. 2008-2011.**



**Figure 5.41. Malicious calls received by the 016 helpline, by day of week. 2011.**



Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

**Annex I. Table 5.18. Calls relating to gender-based violence made to the 016 helpline, by autonomous community, province and year.**

3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011. Vertical percentages and variation 2008–2011.

AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY /PROVINCE	TOTAL	2007	Vertical %	2008	Vertical %	2009	Vertical %	2010	Vertical %	2011	Vertical %	% variation 2008-2011
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>297,582</b>	<b>15,715</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>74,951</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>68,541</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>67,696</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>76,451</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2.0%</b>
<b>ANDALUCÍA</b>	<b>49,851</b>	<b>2,424</b>	<b>15.4%</b>	<b>12,348</b>	<b>16.5%</b>	<b>10,842</b>	<b>15.8%</b>	<b>11,344</b>	<b>16.8%</b>	<b>14,001</b>	<b>18.3%</b>	<b>13.4%</b>
Almería	3,684	181	1.2%	936	1.2%	834	1.2%	821	1.2%	994	1.3%	6.2%
Cádiz	6,266	240	1.5%	1,633	2.2%	1,397	2.0%	1,349	2.0%	1,790	2.3%	9.6%
Córdoba	6,818	197	1.3%	882	1.2%	862	1.3%	882	1.3%	1,083	1.4%	22.8%
Granada	3,012	305	1.9%	1,455	1.9%	1,265	1.8%	1,447	2.1%	1,663	2.2%	14.3%
Huelva	2,642	109	0.7%	701	0.9%	565	0.8%	556	0.8%	784	1.0%	11.8%
Jaén	3,061	154	1.0%	736	1.0%	702	1.0%	686	1.0%	846	1.1%	14.9%
Málaga	10,411	455	2.9%	2,563	3.4%	2,262	3.3%	2,398	3.5%	2,945	3.9%	14.9%
Sevilla	13,957	783	5.0%	3,442	4.6%	2,955	4.3%	3,205	4.7%	3,896	5.1%	13.2%
<b>ARAGÓN</b>	<b>5,917</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>1,450</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>1,414</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>1,358</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>1,504</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>3.7%</b>
Huesca	821	50	0.3%	216	0.3%	202	0.3%	186	0.3%	180	0.2%	-16.7%
Teruel	425	43	0.3%	108	0.1%	86	0.1%	97	0.1%	99	0.1%	-8.3%
Zaragoza	4,671	197	1.3%	1,126	1.5%	1,126	1.6%	1,075	1.6%	1,225	1.6%	8.8%
<b>ASTURIAS</b>	<b>6,145</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>1,408</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>1,418</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>1,346</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>1,787</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>26.9%</b>
<b>BALEARES</b>	<b>6,786</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>1,876</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>1,459</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>1,524</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>1,682</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>-10.3%</b>
<b>CANARIAS</b>	<b>18,266</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>4,272</b>	<b>5.7%</b>	<b>4,593</b>	<b>6.7%</b>	<b>4,280</b>	<b>6.3%</b>	<b>4,651</b>	<b>6.1%</b>	<b>8.9%</b>
Las Palmas	9,825	468	3.0%	2,302	3.1%	2,431	3.5%	2,252	3.3%	2,575	3.4%	11.9%
S.C.Tenerife	8,441	360	2.3%	1,970	2.6%	2,162	3.2%	2,028	3.0%	2,076	2.7%	5.4%
<b>CANTABRIA</b>	<b>3,723</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>811</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>1,037</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>14.6%</b>
<b>CASTILLA - LA MANCHA</b>	<b>10,856</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>2,694</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>2,435</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>2,558</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>2,893</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>7.4%</b>
Albacete	1,644	65	0.4%	412	0.5%	374	0.5%	385	0.6%	444	0.6%	7.8%
Ciudad Real	2,507	120	0.8%	588	0.8%	584	0.9%	597	0.9%	662	0.9%	12.6%
Cuenca	893	44	0.3%	246	0.3%	189	0.3%	183	0.3%	258	0.3%	4.9%
Guadalajara	1,469	46	0.3%	362	0.5%	304	0.4%	397	0.6%	393	0.5%	8.6%
Toledo	4,343	226	1.4%	1,086	1.4%	984	1.4%	996	1.5%	1,136	1.5%	4.6%
<b>CASTILLA Y LEÓN</b>	<b>13,860</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>3,153</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>3,249</b>	<b>4.7%</b>	<b>3,407</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>3,545</b>	<b>4.6%</b>	<b>12.4%</b>
Ávila	1,004	77	0.5%	275	0.4%	204	0.3%	237	0.4%	225	0.3%	-18.2%
Burgos	1,703	80	0.5%	330	0.4%	442	0.6%	422	0.6%	466	0.6%	41.2%
León	2,750	153	1.0%	735	1.0%	640	0.9%	635	0.9%	621	0.8%	-15.5%
Palencia	722	55	0.3%	166	0.2%	151	0.2%	184	0.3%	191	0.2%	15.1%
Salamanca	1,939	111	0.7%	377	0.5%	459	0.7%	512	0.8%	526	0.7%	39.5%
Segovia	808	49	0.3%	197	0.3%	178	0.3%	168	0.2%	225	0.3%	14.2%
Soria	380	34	0.2%	102	0.1%	80	0.1%	76	0.1%	92	0.1%	-9.8%
Valladolid	3,524	195	1.2%	761	1.0%	844	1.2%	863	1.3%	969	1.3%	27.3%
Zamora	1,930	39	0.2%	210	0.3%	251	0.4%	310	0.5%	230	0.3%	9.5%
<b>CATALUÑA</b>	<b>38,552</b>	<b>1,925</b>	<b>12.2%</b>	<b>10,180</b>	<b>13.6%</b>	<b>9,118</b>	<b>13.3%</b>	<b>8,581</b>	<b>12.7%</b>	<b>9,403</b>	<b>12.3%</b>	<b>-7.6%</b>
Barcelona	30,587	1,541	9.8%	7,997	10.7%	7,261	10.6%	6,789	10.0%	7,501	9.8%	-6.2%
Girona	2,695	117	0.7%	760	1.0%	605	0.9%	608	0.9%	658	0.9%	-13.4%
Lleida	1,355	100	0.6%	343	0.5%	327	0.5%	291	0.4%	320	0.4%	-6.7%
Tarragona	3,915	167	1.1%	1,080	1.4%	925	1.3%	893	1.3%	924	1.2%	-14.4%
<b>COM. VALENCIANA</b>	<b>30,590</b>	<b>1,473</b>	<b>9.4%</b>	<b>7,771</b>	<b>10.4%</b>	<b>7,078</b>	<b>10.3%</b>	<b>6,917</b>	<b>10.2%</b>	<b>7,916</b>	<b>10.4%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>
Alicante	11,460	598	3.8%	2,897	3.9%	2,647	3.9%	2,595	3.8%	2,954	3.9%	2.0%
Castellón	2,862	128	0.8%	662	0.9%	713	1.0%	649	1.0%	759	1.0%	14.7%
Valencia	16,268	747	4.8%	4,212	5.6%	3,718	5.4%	3,673	5.4%	4,203	5.5%	-0.2%
<b>EXTREMADURA</b>	<b>6,370</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>1,579</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>1,417</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>1,486</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>1,743</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>10.4%</b>
Badajoz	3,969	199	1.3%	942	1.3%	915	1.3%	936	1.4%	1,060	1.4%	12.5%
Cáceres	2,401	105	0.7%	637	0.8%	502	0.7%	550	0.8%	683	0.9%	7.2%
<b>GALICIA</b>	<b>13,489</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>4.6%</b>	<b>3,253</b>	<b>4.3%</b>	<b>3,096</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>4.6%</b>	<b>3,604</b>	<b>4.7%</b>	<b>10.8%</b>
A Coruña	6,189	383	2.4%	1,468	2.0%	1,433	2.1%	1,422	2.1%	1,606	2.1%	9.4%
Lugo	1,576	69	0.4%	427	0.6%	368	0.5%	339	0.5%	401	0.5%	-6.1%
Ourense	1,256	68	0.4%	292	0.4%	300	0.4%	302	0.4%	332	0.4%	13.7%
Pontevedra	4,468	201	1.3%	1,066	1.4%	995	1.5%	1,037	1.5%	1,265	1.7%	18.7%
<b>MADRID</b>	<b>70,282</b>	<b>4,214</b>	<b>26.8%</b>	<b>18,307</b>	<b>24.4%</b>	<b>16,438</b>	<b>24.0%</b>	<b>15,805</b>	<b>23.3%</b>	<b>16,757</b>	<b>21.9%</b>	<b>-8.5%</b>
<b>MURCIA</b>	<b>8,824</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>2,351</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>2,069</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	<b>1,955</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>2,155</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>-8.3%</b>
<b>NAVARRA</b>	<b>3,359</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>23.4%</b>
<b>PAÍS VASCO</b>	<b>7,769</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>1,840</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>1,733</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>1,777</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>2,154</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>17.1%</b>
Álava	1,093	84	0.5%	269	0.4%	230	0.3%	240	0.4%	298	0.4%	10.8%
Guipúzcoa	2,044	99	0.6%	459	0.6%	443	0.6%	462	0.7%	637	0.8%	38.8%
Vizcaya	4,632	243	1.5%	1,112	1.5%	1,060	1.5%	1,075	1.6%	1,219	1.6%	9.6%
<b>LA RIOJA</b>	<b>1,555</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>13.4%</b>
<b>CEUTA</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>-8.1%</b>
<b>MELILLA</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>-23.3%</b>
<b>NOT KNOWN</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>-100.0%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>297,582</b>	<b>15,715</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>74,951</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>68,541</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>67,696</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>76,451</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2.0%</b>

Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

**Annex II. Table 5.19. Calls relating to gender-based violence made to the 016 helpline, by autonomous community, province and year.**

3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011. Horizontal percentages.

AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY / PROVINCE	2007-2011		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	Total	Horizontal %					
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>297,582</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>25.2%</b>	<b>23.0%</b>	<b>22.7%</b>	<b>25.7%</b>
<b>ANDALUCÍA</b>	49,851	100%	4.9%	24.8%	21.7%	22.8%	28.1%
Almería	3,684	100%	4.9%	25.4%	22.6%	22.3%	27.0%
Cádiz	6,266	100%	3.8%	26.1%	22.3%	21.5%	28.6%
Córdoba	3,818	100%	5.2%	23.1%	22.6%	23.1%	28.4%
Granada	6,012	100%	5.1%	24.2%	21.0%	24.1%	27.7%
Huelva	2,642	100%	4.1%	26.5%	21.4%	21.0%	29.7%
Jaén	3,061	100%	5.0%	24.0%	22.9%	22.4%	27.6%
Málaga	10,411	100%	4.4%	24.6%	21.7%	23.0%	28.3%
Sevilla	13,957	100%	5.6%	24.7%	21.2%	23.0%	27.9%
<b>ARAGÓN</b>	5,917	100%	4.9%	24.5%	23.9%	23.0%	25.4%
Huesca	821	100%	6.1%	26.3%	24.6%	22.7%	21.9%
Teruel	425	100%	10.1%	25.4%	20.2%	22.8%	23.3%
Zaragoza	4,671	100%	4.2%	24.1%	24.1%	23.0%	26.2%
<b>ASTURIAS</b>	6,145	100%	5.1%	22.9%	23.1%	21.9%	29.1%
<b>BALEARES</b>	6,786	100%	5.4%	27.6%	21.5%	22.5%	24.8%
<b>CANARIAS</b>	18,266	100%	4.5%	23.4%	25.1%	23.4%	25.5%
Las Palmas	9,825	100%	4.8%	23.4%	24.7%	22.9%	26.2%
S.C.Tenerife	8,441	100%	4.3%	23.3%	25.6%	24.0%	24.6%
<b>CANTABRIA</b>	3,723	100%	5.7%	24.3%	22.6%	21.8%	27.9%
<b>CASTILLA - LA MANCHA</b>	10,856	100%	4.6%	24.8%	22.4%	23.6%	26.6%
Albacete	1,644	100%	4.0%	25.1%	22.7%	23.4%	27.0%
Ciudad Real	2,507	100%	4.8%	23.5%	23.3%	23.8%	26.4%
Cuenca	893	100%	4.9%	27.5%	21.2%	20.5%	28.9%
Guadalajara	1,469	100%	3.1%	24.6%	20.7%	27.0%	26.8%
Toledo	4,343	100%	5.2%	25.0%	22.7%	22.7%	26.2%
<b>CASTILLA Y LEÓN</b>	13,860	100%	5.7%	22.7%	23.4%	24.6%	25.6%
Ávila	1,004	100%	7.7%	27.4%	20.3%	23.6%	22.4%
Burgos	1,703	100%	4.7%	19.4%	26.0%	24.8%	27.4%
León	2,750	100%	5.6%	26.7%	23.3%	23.1%	22.6%
Palencia	722	100%	7.6%	23.0%	20.9%	25.5%	26.5%
Salamanca	1,939	100%	5.7%	19.4%	23.7%	26.4%	27.1%
Segovia	808	100%	6.1%	24.4%	22.0%	20.8%	27.8%
Soria	380	100%	8.9%	26.8%	21.1%	20.0%	24.2%
Valladolid	3,524	100%	5.5%	21.6%	24.0%	24.5%	27.5%
Zamora	1,030	100%	3.8%	20.4%	24.4%	30.1%	22.3%
<b>CATALUÑA</b>	38,552	100%	5.0%	26.4%	23.7%	22.3%	24.4%
Barcelona	30,587	100%	5.0%	26.1%	23.7%	22.2%	24.5%
Girona	2,695	100%	4.3%	28.2%	22.4%	22.6%	24.4%
Lleida	1,355	100%	7.4%	25.3%	24.1%	21.5%	23.6%
Tarragona	3,915	100%	4.3%	27.6%	23.6%	22.8%	23.6%
<b>COM. VALENCIANA</b>	30,590	100%	4.8%	25.4%	23.1%	22.6%	25.9%
Alicante	11,460	100%	5.2%	25.3%	23.1%	22.6%	25.8%
Castellón	2,862	100%	4.5%	23.1%	24.9%	22.7%	26.5%
Valencia	16,268	100%	4.6%	25.9%	22.9%	22.6%	25.8%
<b>EXTREMADURA</b>	6,370	100%	4.8%	24.8%	22.2%	23.3%	27.4%
Badajoz	3,969	100%	5.0%	23.7%	23.1%	23.6%	26.7%
Cáceres	2,401	100%	4.4%	26.5%	20.9%	22.9%	28.4%
<b>GALICIA</b>	13,489	100%	5.3%	24.1%	23.0%	23.0%	26.7%
A Coruña	6,189	100%	6.2%	23.7%	23.2%	23.0%	25.9%
Lugo	1,576	100%	4.4%	27.1%	23.4%	21.5%	25.4%
Ourense	1,256	100%	5.4%	23.2%	23.9%	24.0%	26.4%
Pontevedra	4,468	100%	4.5%	23.9%	22.3%	23.2%	28.3%
<b>MADRID</b>	70,282	100%	6.0%	26.0%	23.4%	22.5%	23.8%
<b>MURCIA</b>	8,824	100%	5.2%	26.6%	23.4%	22.2%	24.4%
<b>NAVARRA</b>	3,359	100%	4.8%	21.5%	23.1%	26.1%	26.5%
<b>PAÍS VASCO</b>	7,769	100%	5.5%	23.7%	22.3%	22.9%	27.7%
Álava	1,093	100%	7.7%	24.6%	21.0%	22.0%	27.3%
Guipúzcoa	2,044	100%	4.8%	22.5%	21.7%	22.6%	31.2%
Vizcaya	4,632	100%	5.2%	24.0%	22.9%	23.2%	26.3%
<b>LA RIOJA</b>	1,555	100%	4.0%	25.4%	20.6%	23.6%	28.8%
<b>CEUTA</b>	441	100%	5.9%	30.8%	20.4%	16.3%	28.3%
<b>MELILLA</b>	647	100%	3.6%	31.2%	23.8%	20.4%	24.0%
NOT KNOWN	300	100%	63.7%	36.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>297,582</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>25.2%</b>	<b>23.0%</b>	<b>22.7%</b>	<b>25.7%</b>

Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

**Annex III. Tabla 5.20. Calls relating to gender-based violence made to the 016 helpline, by autonomous community, province and caller.**

AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY / PROVINCE	TOTAL	CALLER			TOTAL	HORIZONTAL PERCENTAGES			TOTAL	VERTICAL PERCENTAGES			
		FEMALE USER	RELATIVES AND FRIENDS	OTHER		CALLER				TOTAL	CALLER		
						FEMALE USER	RELATIVES AND FRIENDS	OTHER			FEMALE USER	RELATIVES AND FRIENDS	OTHER
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>297,582</b>	<b>224,169</b>	<b>65,352</b>	<b>8,061</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
<b>ANDALUCÍA</b>	49,851	36,858	11,632	1,361	100.0	73.9	23.3	2.7	16.8	16.5	17.8	16.9	
Almería	3,684	2,721	876	87	100.0	73.9	23.8	2.4	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1	
Cádiz	6,266	4,627	1,461	178	100.0	73.8	23.3	2.8	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	
Córdoba	3,818	2,834	885	99	100.0	74.2	23.2	2.6	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	
Granada	6,012	4,480	1,379	153	100.0	74.5	22.9	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.9	
Huelva	2,642	1,966	598	78	100.0	74.4	22.6	3.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	
Jaén	3,061	2,224	762	75	100.0	72.7	24.9	2.5	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.9	
Málaga	10,411	7,708	2,429	274	100.0	74.0	23.3	2.6	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.4	
Sevilla	13,957	10,298	3,242	417	100.0	73.8	23.2	3.0	4.7	4.6	5.0	5.2	
<b>ARAGÓN</b>	5,917	4,349	1,323	245	100.0	73.5	22.4	4.1	2.0	1.9	2.0	3.1	
Huesca	821	612	172	37	100.0	74.5	21.0	4.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	
Teruel	425	332	70	23	100.0	78.1	16.5	5.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	
Zaragoza	4,671	3,405	1,081	185	100.0	72.9	23.1	4.0	1.6	1.5	1.7	2.3	
<b>ASTURIAS</b>	6,145	4,617	1,376	152	100.0	75.1	22.4	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.9	
<b>BALEARES</b>	6,786	5,113	1,469	204	100.0	75.3	21.6	3.0	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.5	
<b>CANARIAS</b>	18,266	13,715	4,135	416	100.0	75.1	22.6	2.3	6.1	6.1	6.3	5.2	
Las Palmas	9,825	7,290	2,318	217	100.0	74.2	23.6	2.2	3.3	3.3	3.5	2.7	
S.C.Tenerife	8,441	6,425	1,817	199	100.0	76.1	21.5	2.4	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.5	
<b>CANTABRIA</b>	3,723	2,836	802	85	100.0	76.2	21.5	2.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	
<b>CASTILLA - LA MANCHA</b>	10,856	8,218	2,262	376	100.0	75.7	20.8	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.5	4.7	
Albacete	1,644	1,234	358	52	100.0	75.1	21.8	3.2	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	
Ciudad Real	2,507	1,903	537	67	100.0	75.9	21.4	2.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	
Cuenca	893	660	177	56	100.0	73.9	19.8	6.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	
Guadalajara	1,469	1,097	318	54	100.0	74.7	21.6	3.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	
Toledo	4,343	3,324	872	147	100.0	76.5	20.1	3.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.8	
<b>CASTILLA Y LEÓN</b>	13,860	10,337	3,205	318	100.0	74.6	23.1	2.3	4.7	4.6	4.9	4.0	
Ávila	1,004	751	227	26	100.0	74.8	22.6	2.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	
Burgos	1,703	1,261	405	37	100.0	74.0	23.8	2.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	
León	2,750	2,070	603	77	100.0	75.3	21.9	2.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	
Palencia	722	500	199	23	100.0	69.3	27.6	3.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	
Salamanca	1,939	1,463	427	49	100.0	75.5	22.0	2.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	
Segovia	808	588	196	24	100.0	72.8	24.3	3.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	
Soria	380	303	72	5	100.0	79.7	18.9	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Valladolid	3,524	2,633	829	62	100.0	74.7	23.5	1.8	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.8	
Zamora	1,030	768	247	15	100.0	74.6	24.0	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	
<b>CATALUÑA</b>	38,552	29,602	8,050	900	100.0	76.8	20.9	2.3	13.0	13.2	12.3	11.2	
Barcelona	30,587	23,449	6,384	754	100.0	76.7	20.9	2.5	10.3	10.5	9.8	9.4	
Girona	2,695	2,090	574	31	100.0	77.6	21.3	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.4	
Lleida	1,355	1,059	277	19	100.0	78.2	20.4	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	
Tarragona	3,915	3,004	815	96	100.0	76.7	20.8	2.5	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	
<b>COM. VALENCIANA</b>	30,590	23,432	6,212	946	100.0	76.6	20.3	3.1	10.3	10.5	9.5	11.8	
Alicante	11,460	8,816	2,268	376	100.0	76.9	19.8	3.3	3.9	3.9	3.5	4.7	
Castellón	2,862	2,177	606	79	100.0	76.1	21.2	2.8	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	
Valencia	16,268	12,439	3,338	491	100.0	76.5	20.5	3.0	5.5	5.6	5.1	6.1	
<b>EXTREMADURA</b>	6,370	4,799	1,390	181	100.0	75.3	21.8	2.8	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.3	
Badajoz	3,969	3,011	855	103	100.0	75.9	21.5	2.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	
Cáceres	2,401	1,788	535	78	100.0	74.5	22.3	3.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	
<b>GALICIA</b>	13,489	10,185	3,009	295	100.0	75.5	22.3	2.2	4.5	4.5	4.6	3.7	
A Coruña	6,189	4,664	1,376	149	100.0	75.4	22.2	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.9	
Lugo	1,576	1,257	291	28	100.0	79.8	18.5	1.8	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	
Ourense	1,256	971	249	36	100.0	77.3	19.8	2.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	
Pontevedra	4,468	3,293	1,093	82	100.0	73.7	24.5	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.0	
<b>MADRID</b>	70,282	53,195	15,121	1,966	100.0	75.7	21.5	2.8	23.6	23.8	23.2	24.5	
<b>MURCIA</b>	8,824	6,663	1,922	239	100.0	75.5	21.8	2.7	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.0	
<b>NAVARRA</b>	3,359	2,490	791	78	100.0	74.1	23.5	2.3	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.0	
<b>PAÍS VASCO</b>	7,769	5,611	1,965	193	100.0	72.2	25.3	2.5	2.6	2.5	3.0	2.4	
Álava	1,093	771	287	35	100.0	70.5	26.3	3.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	
Guipúzcoa	2,044	1,452	545	47	100.0	71.0	26.7	2.3	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.6	
Vizcaya	4,632	3,388	1,133	111	100.0	73.1	24.5	2.4	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.4	
<b>LA RIOJA</b>	1,555	1,116	407	32	100.0	71.8	26.2	2.1	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	
<b>CEUTA</b>	441	321	104	16	100.0	72.8	23.6	3.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	
<b>MELLILLA</b>	647	482	136	29	100.0	74.5	21.0	4.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	
<b>NOT KNOWN</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>76.7</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>297,582</b>	<b>224,169</b>	<b>65,352</b>	<b>8,061</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

**Annex IV. Calls relating to gender-based violence made to the 016 helpline, by autonomous community, province and caller. % variation 2010–2011**

	2010				2011				Variación 2010 - 2011			
	Total	Female users	Friends	Other	Total	Female users	Friends	Other	Total	Female users	Friends	Other
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>101,160</b>	<b>70,631</b>	<b>28,591</b>	<b>1,938</b>	<b>105,298</b>	<b>77,570</b>	<b>25,472</b>	<b>2,256</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>9.8%</b>	<b>-10.9%</b>	<b>16.4%</b>
<b>ANDALUCÍA</b>	11,344	7,490	3,659	195	12,893	9,428	3,196	269	13.7%	25.9%	-12.7%	37.9%
Almería	821	556	250	15	912	661	232	19	11.1%	18.9%	-7.2%	26.7%
Cádiz	1,349	876	440	33	1,647	1,202	401	44	22.1%	37.2%	-8.9%	33.3%
Córdoba	882	591	281	10	995	718	264	13	12.8%	21.5%	-6.0%	30.0%
Granada	1,447	946	491	10	1,540	1,160	355	25	6.4%	22.6%	-27.7%	150.0%
Huelva	556	372	170	14	711	514	188	9	27.9%	38.2%	10.6%	-35.7%
Jaén	686	433	241	12	783	560	213	10	14.1%	29.3%	-11.6%	-16.7%
Málaga	2,398	1,590	771	37	2,733	2,022	642	69	14.0%	27.2%	-16.7%	86.5%
Sevilla	3,205	2,126	1,015	64	3,572	2,591	901	80	11.5%	21.9%	-11.2%	25.0%
<b>ARAGÓN</b>	1,358	933	383	42	1,405	1,018	344	43	3.5%	9.1%	-10.2%	2.4%
Huesca	186	139	45	2	167	128	36	3	-10.2%	-7.9%	-20.0%	50.0%
Teruel	97	76	17	4	91	64	26	1	-6.2%	-15.8%	52.9%	-75.0%
Zaragoza	1,075	718	321	36	1,147	826	282	39	6.7%	15.0%	-12.1%	8.3%
<b>ASTURIAS</b>	1,346	946	372	28	1,660	1,175	450	35	23.3%	24.2%	21.0%	25.0%
<b>BALEARES</b>	1,524	1,057	434	33	1,559	1,121	401	37	2.3%	6.1%	-7.6%	12.1%
<b>CANARIAS</b>	4,280	3,050	1,176	54	4,293	3,086	1,136	71	0.3%	1.2%	-3.4%	31.5%
Las Palmas	2,252	1,571	650	31	2,372	1,684	649	39	5.3%	7.2%	-0.2%	25.8%
S.C.Tenerife	2,028	1,479	526	23	1,921	1,402	487	32	-5.3%	-5.2%	-7.4%	39.1%
<b>CANTABRIA</b>	811	583	211	17	954	676	264	14	17.6%	16.0%	25.1%	-17.6%
<b>CASTILLA-LA MANCHA</b>	2,558	1,776	709	73	2,668	2,006	587	75	4.3%	13.0%	-17.2%	2.7%
Albacete	385	254	118	13	408	314	86	8	6.0%	23.6%	-27.1%	-38.5%
Ciudad Real	597	417	170	10	618	464	144	10	3.5%	11.3%	-15.3%	0.0%
Cuenca	183	122	52	9	231	161	52	18	26.2%	32.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Guadalajara	397	288	99	10	360	259	89	12	-9.3%	-10.1%	-10.1%	20.0%
Toledo	996	695	270	31	1,051	808	216	27	5.5%	16.3%	-20.0%	-12.9%
<b>CASTILLA Y LEÓN</b>	3,407	2,455	909	43	3,258	2,274	919	65	-4.4%	-7.4%	1.1%	51.2%
Ávila	237	169	65	3	211	143	62	6	-11.0%	-15.4%	-4.6%	100.0%
Burgos	422	294	120	8	429	288	133	8	1.7%	-2.0%	10.8%	0.0%
León	635	463	167	5	587	425	153	9	-7.6%	-8.2%	-8.4%	80.0%
Palencia	184	121	57	5	166	104	56	6	-9.8%	-14.0%	-3.4%	20.0%
Salamanca	512	388	117	7	480	354	116	10	-6.3%	-8.8%	-0.9%	42.9%
Segovia	168	114	52	2	216	140	64	12	28.6%	22.8%	23.1%	500.0%
Soria	76	64	12	0	88	63	23	2	15.8%	-1.6%	91.7%	
Valladolid	863	620	234	9	861	598	253	10	-0.2%	-3.5%	8.1%	11.1%
Zamora	310	222	84	4	220	159	59	2	-29.0%	-28.4%	-29.8%	-50.0%
<b>CATALUÑA</b>	8,581	5,997	2,473	111	8,748	6,649	1,992	107	1.9%	10.9%	-19.5%	-3.6%
Barcelona	6,789	4,717	1,978	94	6,999	5,327	1,587	85	3.1%	12.9%	-19.8%	-9.6%
Girona	608	439	166	3	605	461	137	7	-0.5%	5.0%	-17.5%	133.3%
Lleida	291	214	74	3	294	215	76	3	1.0%	0.5%	2.7%	0.0%
Tarragona	893	627	255	11	850	646	192	12	-4.8%	3.0%	-24.7%	9.1%
<b>COM. VALENCIANA</b>	6,917	4,840	1,911	166	7,351	5,627	1,538	186	6.3%	16.3%	-19.5%	12.0%
Alicante	2,595	1,787	738	70	2,723	2,094	557	72	4.9%	17.2%	-24.5%	2.9%
Castellón	649	456	172	21	710	539	152	19	9.4%	18.2%	-11.6%	-9.5%
Valencia	3,673	2,597	1,001	75	3,918	2,994	829	95	6.7%	15.3%	-17.2%	26.7%
<b>EXTREMADURA</b>	1,486	1,035	412	39	1,584	1,140	410	34	6.6%	10.1%	-0.5%	-12.8%
Badajoz	936	661	248	27	977	703	260	14	4.4%	6.4%	4.8%	-48.1%
Cáceres	550	374	164	12	607	437	150	20	10.4%	16.8%	-8.5%	66.7%
<b>GALICIA</b>	3,100	2,204	848	48	3,319	2,388	875	56	7.1%	8.3%	3.2%	16.7%
A Coruña	1,422	1,012	389	21	1,483	1,044	406	33	4.3%	3.2%	4.4%	57.1%
Lugo	339	253	81	5	373	277	90	6	10.0%	9.5%	11.1%	20.0%
Orense	302	220	74	8	294	210	81	3	-2.6%	-4.5%	9.5%	-62.5%
Pontevedra	1,037	719	304	14	1,169	857	298	14	12.7%	19.2%	-2.0%	0.0%
<b>MADRID</b>	15,805	11,198	4,231	376	15,518	11,501	3,565	452	-1.8%	2.7%	-15.7%	20.2%
<b>MURCIA</b>	1,955	1,436	482	37	1,989	1,411	534	44	1.7%	-1.7%	10.8%	18.9%
<b>NAVARRA</b>	876	629	232	15	824	582	220	22	-5.9%	-7.5%	-5.2%	46.7%
<b>PAÍS VASCO</b>	1,777	1,166	576	35	1,993	1,416	528	49	12.2%	21.4%	-8.3%	40.0%
Álava	240	149	83	8	270	177	83	10	12.5%	18.8%	0.0%	25.0%
Guipúzcoa	462	306	150	6	581	411	154	16	25.8%	34.3%	2.7%	166.7%
Vizcaya	1,075	711	343	21	1,142	828	291	23	6.2%	16.5%	-15.2%	9.5%
<b>LA RIOJA</b>	367	247	115	5	410	277	130	3	11.7%	12.1%	13.0%	-40.0%
<b>CEUTA</b>	72	46	21	5	117	82	30	5	62.5%	78.3%	42.9%	0.0%
<b>MELILLA</b>	132	87	40	5	136	109	24	3	3.0%	25.3%	-40.0%	-40.0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>101,160</b>	<b>70,631</b>	<b>28,591</b>	<b>1,938</b>	<b>105,298</b>	<b>77,570</b>	<b>25,472</b>	<b>2,256</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>9.8%</b>	<b>-10.9%</b>	<b>16.4%</b>

Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorato-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

# 6 HELPLINE FOR CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS AT RISK

January to December 2011

The helpline for children and adolescents at risk attempts to provide a response to the problems faced by minors in high-risk situations.

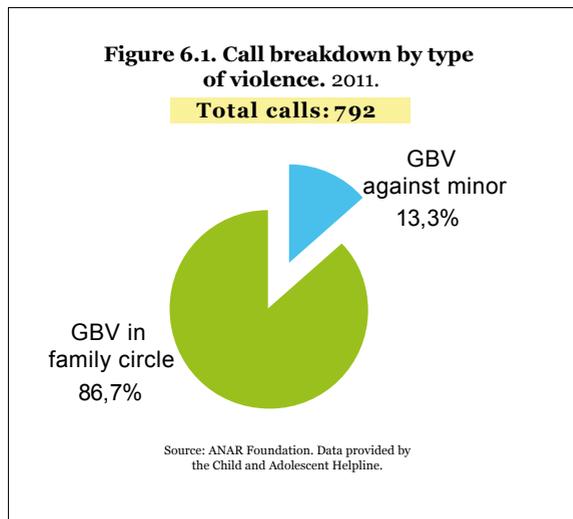
This service is aimed at both minors (via the Child and Adolescent Helpline) and adults seeking guidance on how to help children in their immediate circle (via the Adult and Family Helpline).

Since 2010, the service has been collecting information on calls made to these two helplines.

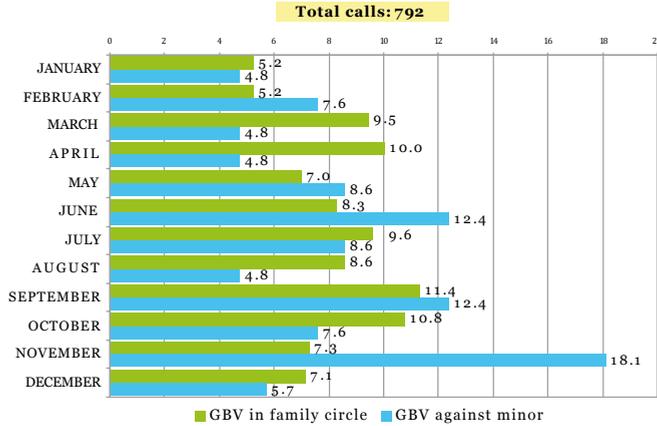
The data have been analysed by number of calls and it is possible that a single case involving a minor could generate several calls.

This report separates the two circumstances in which minors are affected by gender-based violence:

- Situations in which a female minor is the direct victim of gender-based violence (105 calls in total); and
- Situations in which minors form part of the family circle of female victims of gender-based violence (687 calls in total).



**Figure 6.2. Breakdown of calls received, by month and type of violence. 2011.**

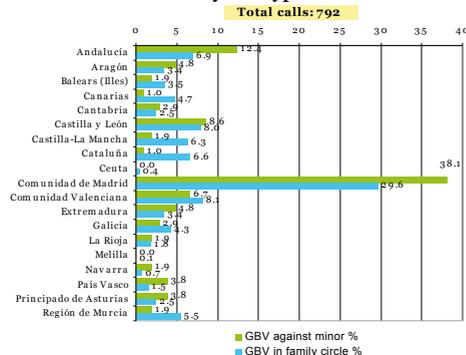


Source: ANAR Foundation. Data provided by the Child and Adolescent Helpline.

Analysing total call frequency by month reveals that calls relating to situations in which minors formed part of the family circle in which gender-based violence occurred were mainly received in September, October and April, while those relating to situations in which adolescents were a direct victim of gender-based violence mainly occurred in November, September and June.

By autonomous community, Andalucía and Madrid were the sources of the greatest percentages of calls relating to gender-based violence suffered by minors. Meanwhile, Madrid and Comunidad Valenciana were the sources of the greatest percentages of calls relating to gender-based violence in minors' family circles. The number of calls relating to minors suffering gender-based violence in Madrid stands out particularly.

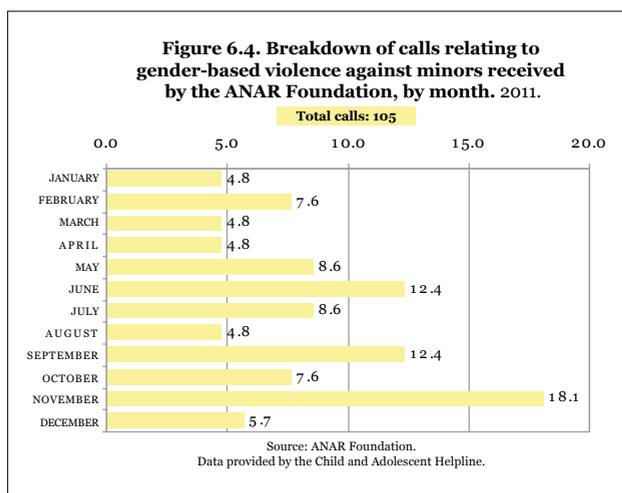
**Figure 6.3. Breakdown of calls received, by autonomous community and type of violence. 2011.**



Source: ANAR Foundation. Data provided by the Child and Adolescent Helpline.

## 6.1. CALLS RECEIVED CONCERNING MINORS AFFECTED BY GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE. 2011.

In 2011, the helpline for children and adolescents at risk received 105 calls requesting help or guidance regarding gender-based violence involving minors.



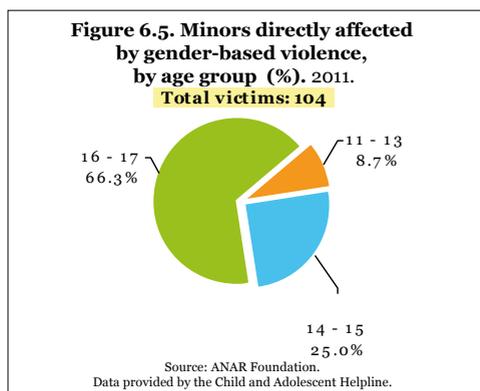
Of the total number of calls, 53.3% were received via the child helpline, while the remaining 46.7% were received via the adult helpline and were mainly made by the victim's mother (49% of total adult calls).

Over 40% of the total number of calls received (45) were made in June, September and November.

### 6.1.1. Age of minors affected by gender-based violence. 2011.

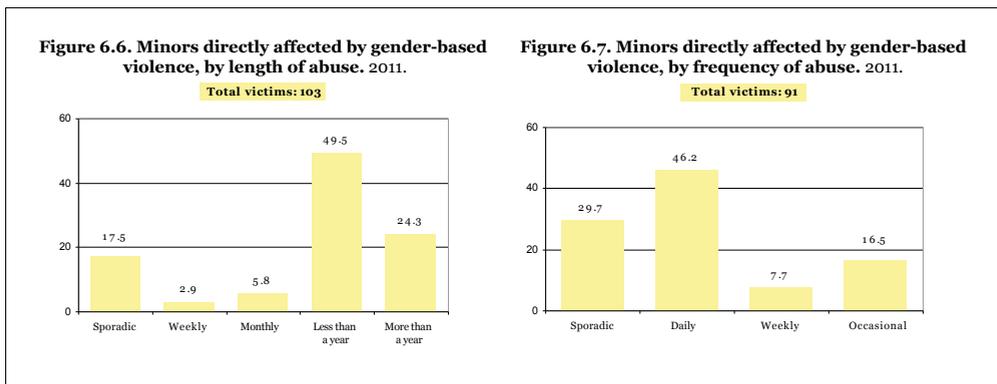
Of the 105 calls received, almost two-thirds (66.3%) referred to female victims of gender-based violence aged between 16 and 17. In addition, 8.7% of adolescents aged between 11 and 13 suffered this type of violence.

The mean age was 16.



### 6.1.2. Length and frequency of abuse. 2011.

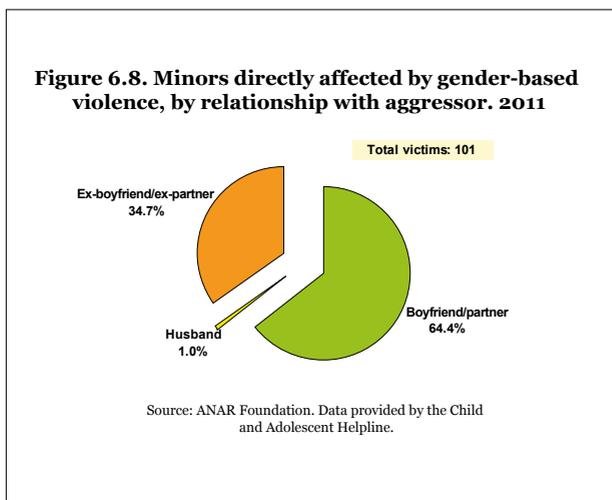
Of the total number of calls in which the length and frequency of the gender-based violence suffered by the minor were stated (103 and 91, respectively), in 49.5% of cases the caller affirmed that the situation began less than one year previously (51 calls). In addition, 46.2% of gender-based violence occurred either daily (42 calls) or sporadically (27 calls).



### 6.1.3. Identification of aggressors. 2011.

Of the total number of aggressors identified in the calls (101), 64.4% were the partner of the victim, while in 34.7% of cases (35) the relationship had ended.

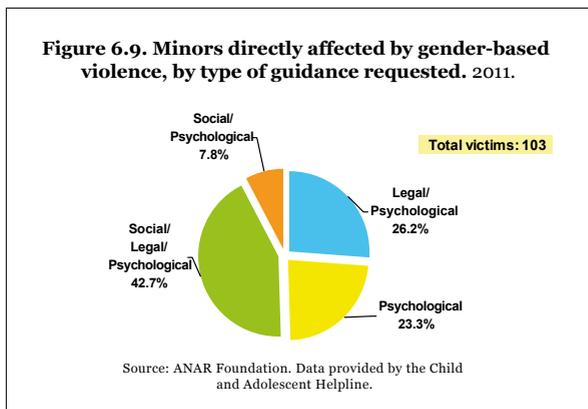
Also, despite the fact that in every case the victim was a minor, 1% of adolescents were married to their aggressors.



### 6.1.4. Type of guidance provided by the helpline. 2011.

As regards the information provided to the persons calling to report a situation in which gender-based violence affected a minor, 42.7% received information and support in all three key areas (psychological, social and legal).

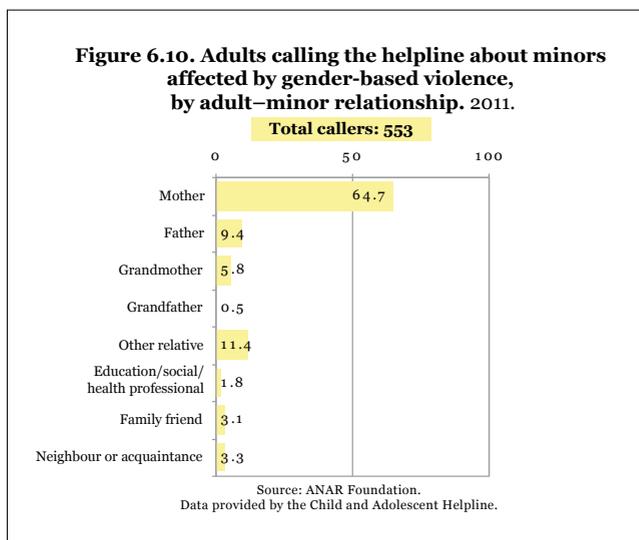
100% of callers received psychological support.



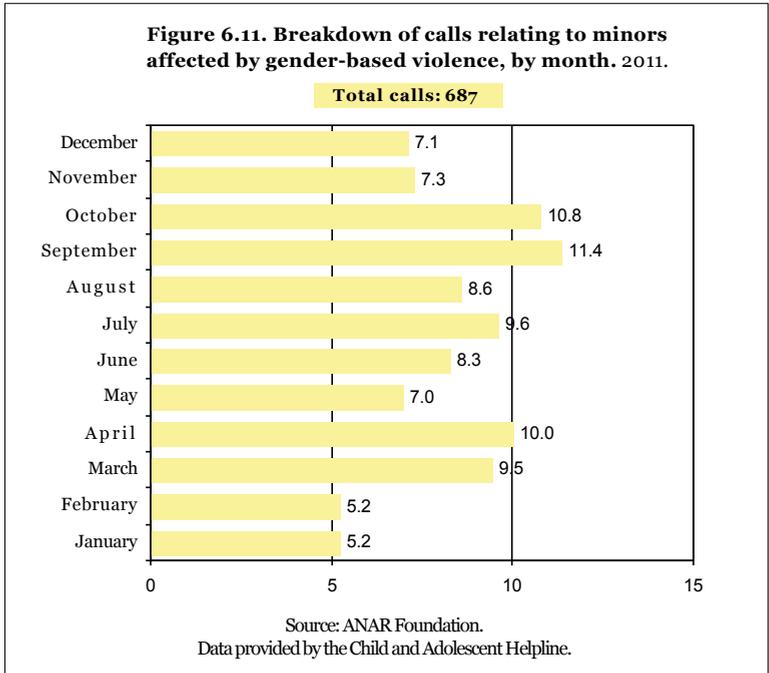
## 6.2. CALLS TO THE HELPLINE FOR CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS AT RISK REGARDING MINORS AFFECTED BY GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE. 2011.

In 2011, there were 687 calls to the helpline for children and adolescents at risk requesting help or guidance regarding minors affected by gender-based violence.

Of these calls, 14.4% were received via the child helpline (99 calls), while 85.6% were received via the adult and family helpline (588 calls). The latter were generally made by members of the minor's family, principally mothers (64.7% of cases), though fathers and grandmothers also accounted for a significant proportion (15.2%).



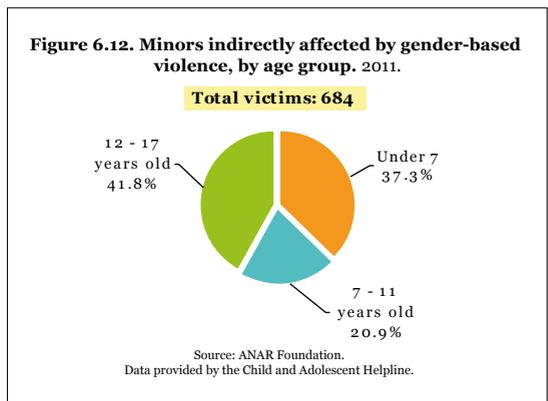
In terms of the number of calls received per month, the highest numbers were received in September (78), followed by October (74), April (69) and July (66).



### 6.2.1. Socio-demographic characteristics of minors affected by gender-based violence. 2011.

Of the calls received, the age of the minor was given in 684 cases. Of that number, 41.8% referred to minors aged between 12 and 17, while the remaining 58.2% referred to minors aged under 12.

The mean age was 10.



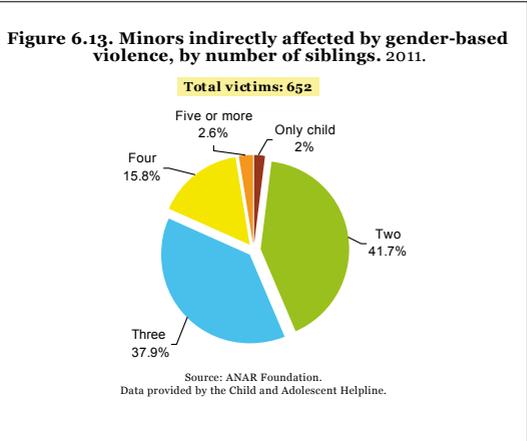
In practically half of the calls regarding minors affected by gender-based violence, the minors in question had one sibling (41.7%). This group was followed by family units in which the female victim of gender-based violence had three (37.9%) or four (15.8%) children.

In terms of the sex of the minors referred to in the calls (683), 58.0% were females and 42.0% were males.

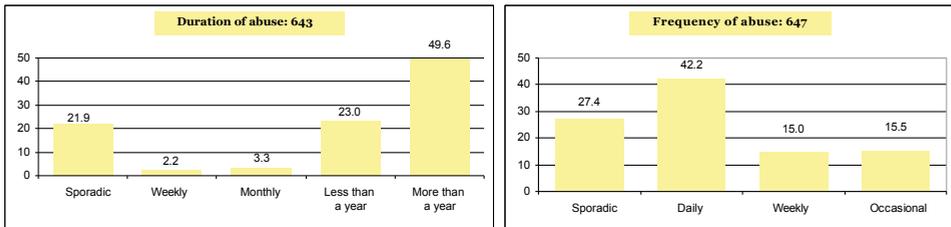
### 6.2.2. Length and frequency of abuse. 2011.

Of the total number of calls received in which information was given on the length of time that gender-based violence had been occurring in the minor's home (643), in 49.6% of cases it had been occurring for over a year (319).

Analysing the frequency with which acts of gender-based violence occurred in the minor's family circle reveals that, of those callers that provided this information (647), 42.2% stated that violence took place daily (273 calls) or sporadically (177 calls).



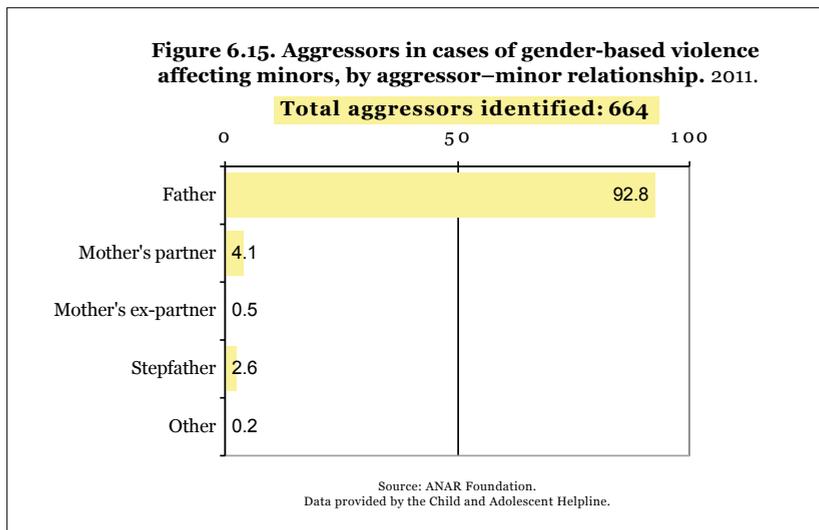
**Figure 6.14. Minors indirectly affected by gender-based violence, by length and frequency of abuse. 2011.**



Source: ANAR Foundation. Data provided by the Child and Adolescent Helpline.

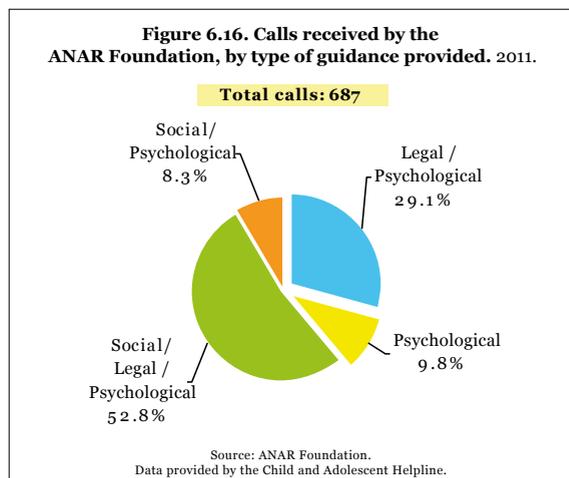
### 6.2.3. Identification of aggressors. 2011.

Of the total number of aggressors identified in the calls (664), almost 93.0% were the father of the minors referred to in the call, while in 6.7% of cases the aggressor was the current partner or husband of the minor's mother.



### 6.2.4. Type of guidance provided by the helpline. 2011.

As regards the information provided to the persons calling to report gender-based violence in a minor's home (687), 52.8% received information and support in all three key areas (psychological, social and legal).



# 7 FEMALE USERS OF THE ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION HELPLINE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (ATENPRO).

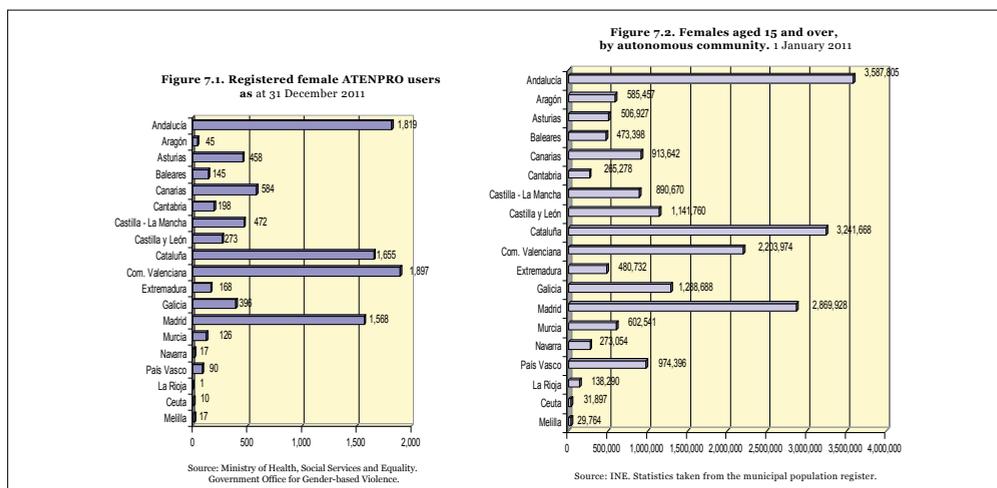
December 2005 to December 2011

## 7.1. FEMALE USERS OF THE ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION HELPLINE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE. 2011.

As at 31 December 2011, the number of women using the assistance and protection helpline for victims of gender-based violence stood at 9,939, up by 12.6% on the figure at the close of 2010 (8,830).

During 2011, a total of 4,782 women de-registered from the service while 5,891 registered with it. This represents a mean of 399 de-registrations from the ATENPRO helpline per month by victims of gender-based violence, while the mean number of new registrations stood at 491.

Comunidad Valenciana, with a total of 1,897 registered users at the end of 2011, was the autonomous community with most female users of the service, followed by Andalucía, Cataluña and Madrid. Overall, these four autonomous communities accounted for 70% of ATENPRO's registered female users as at 31 December 2010.



The autonomous communities with the highest numbers of registered female users on 31 December 2011 do not necessarily coincide with the autonomous communities with the largest populations of females aged 15 and over.

Comparing the number of female users of the assistance and protection helpline for victims of gender-based violence with the total population of females aged 15 and over in the various autonomous communities reveals that País Vasco, Castilla y León, Aragón and Galicia (which accounted for 16.0% of the total population of females aged 15 and over) only made up 7.4% of the total number of female users registered with the helpline at the end of 2011.

In contrast, the autonomous communities of Comunidad Valenciana, Asturias, Madrid and Canarias (which accounted for 31.7% of females aged 15 and over) made up more than 45% of female users registered with ATENPRO at 31 December 2010 (4,507).

In fact, autonomous communities such as Canarias and País Vasco, which share very similar percentages of the population (4.5% and 4.8%, respectively), recorded very different percentages of registered female users in relation to the total number of female victims of gender-based violence using the service at the end of 2011 (5.9% in Canarias and 0.9% in País Vasco).

The autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla, together with the autonomous communities of Navarra, La Rioja and Aragón, recorded the lowest numbers of female users registered with the helpline at the end of 2011.

By province, the highest numbers of female victims of gender-based violence registered with the assistance and protection helpline at the end of 2011 were located in Madrid, Valencia, Barcelona, Alicante and Sevilla. Female users living in these five provinces accounted for 47.3% of the total number of users registered with the helpline at the end of 2011.

Comparing the number of female users against the overall population reveals that Asturias, followed by Comunidad Valenciana and Cantabria, were the autonomous communities with the highest ratios of female users per million females aged 15 and over (903.5, 860.7 and 746.4, respectively). At the other extreme, La Rioja, Navarra and Aragón, in that order, recorded the lowest ratios per million females (7.2, 62.3 and 76.9, respectively).

**Table 7.1. Registered female users as at 31 December 2011.  
Ratio per million females aged 15 and over.**

	Registered female users as at 31 December 2011	Females aged 15 and over	Ratio per million females
<b>TOTAL SPAIN</b>	<b>9,939</b>	<b>20,499,869</b>	<b>484.8</b>
Andalucía	1,819	3,587,805	507.0
Aragón	45	585,457	76.9
Asturias	458	506,927	903.5
Baleares	145	473,398	306.3
Canarias	584	913,642	639.2
Cantabria	198	265,278	746.4
Castilla - La Mancha	472	890,670	529.9
Castilla y León	273	1,141,760	239.1
Cataluña	1,655	3,241,668	510.5
Com. Valenciana	1,897	2,203,974	860.7
Extremadura	168	480,732	349.5
Galicia	396	1,288,688	307.3
Madrid	1,568	2,869,928	546.4
Murcia	126	602,541	209.1
Navarra	17	273,054	62.3
País Vasco	90	974,396	92.4
La Rioja	1	138,290	7.2
Ceuta	10	31,897	313.5
Melilla	17	29,764	571.2

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality.  
Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

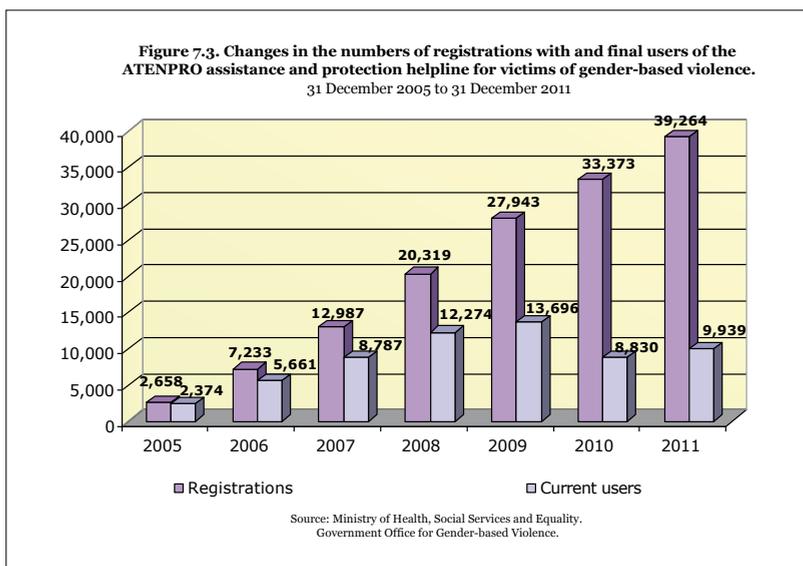
## **7.2. CHANGES IN NUMBERS OF REGISTRATIONS, DE-REGISTRATIONS AND CURRENT FEMALE USERS OF THE ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION HELPLINE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE.**

**December 2005 to December 2011.**

Between the start-up of the assistance and protection helpline for victims of gender-based violence and the end of 2011, a total of 39,264 women used the service. Of that number, 29,325 de-registered in the period between service start-up and December 2010, while 9,939 were registered with the service at the end of 2011.

The number of users registered with this assistance and protection helpline grew sustainedly between 2005 (when the number of registered

users stood at 2,374) and 2009 (when this figure reached 13,696). Following rationalisation of the service, in which helplines that had not been used for months – along with others that it was not possible to contact – were taken out of operation, the number of registered users fell and, by December 2010, had shrunk by 35%. In 2011, the number of female users increased year-on-year once more to close at 12.6% above the 2010 level.



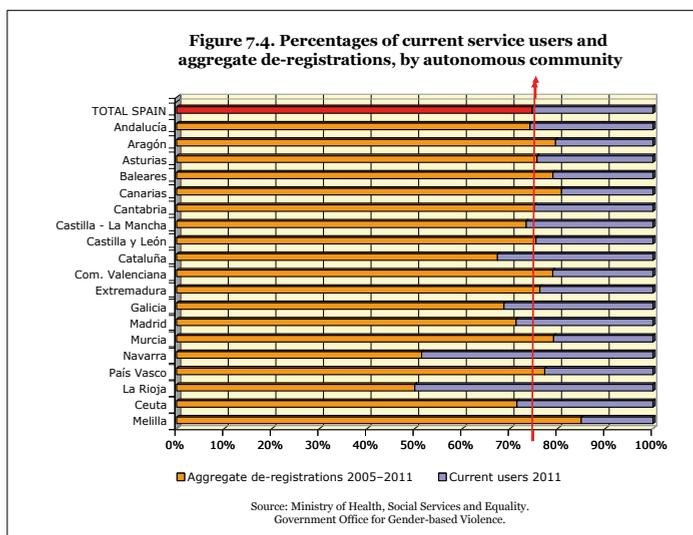
### 7.3. FEMALE USERS OF THE ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION HELPLINE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE, BY AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY AND PROVINCE.

December 2005 to December 2011.

The autonomous communities of Comunidad Valenciana, Andalucía, Madrid and Cataluña accounted for 67.7% of the total number of female victims of gender-based violence who used the assistance and protection helpline at some point. They also accounted for 66.8% of de-registrations over the period under review.

As at December 2011, almost 75% of women who used this service had de-registered (a trend occurring in 63.2% of autonomous communities). In

Melilla and Canarias this percentage exceeded 80%. In contrast, in Cataluña, Galicia, Madrid, Navarra, La Rioja and Ceuta, the percentage of women who de-registered from the service was below the national mean.



In La Rioja and Navarra, less than 55% of women de-registered from the service.

**Table 7.2. Service users and aggregate registrations and de-registrations, by autonomous community.**

Data for 31 December 2005 to 31 December 2011.

	Aggregate registrations 2005-2011	Aggregate de-registrations 2005-2011	Current users 2011	Vertical %			Horizontal %		
				Aggregate registrations 2005-2011	Aggregate de-registrations 2005-2011	Current users 2011	Aggregate registrations 2005-2011	Aggregate de-registrations 2005-2011	Current users 2011
<b>TOTAL SPAIN</b>	<b>39,264</b>	<b>29,325</b>	<b>9,939</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>74.7%</b>	<b>25.3%</b>
Andalucía	7,044	5,225	1,819	17.9%	17.8%	18.3%	100.0%	74.2%	25.8%
Aragón	220	175	45	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	100.0%	79.5%	20.5%
Asturias	1,883	1,425	458	4.8%	4.9%	4.6%	100.0%	75.7%	24.3%
Baleares	690	545	145	1.8%	1.9%	1.5%	100.0%	79.0%	21.0%
Canarias	3,041	2,457	584	7.7%	8.4%	5.9%	100.0%	80.8%	19.2%
Cantabria	794	596	198	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	100.0%	75.1%	24.9%
Castilla - La Mancha	1,774	1,302	472	4.5%	4.4%	4.7%	100.0%	73.4%	26.6%
Castilla y León	1,111	838	273	2.8%	2.9%	2.7%	100.0%	75.4%	24.6%
Cataluña	5,072	3,417	1,655	12.9%	11.7%	16.7%	100.0%	67.4%	32.6%
Com. Valenciana	9,021	7,124	1,897	23.0%	24.3%	19.1%	100.0%	79.0%	21.0%
Extremadura	708	540	168	1.8%	1.8%	1.7%	100.0%	76.3%	23.7%
Galicia	1,266	870	396	3.2%	3.0%	4.0%	100.0%	68.7%	31.3%
Madrid	5,455	3,887	1,568	13.9%	13.3%	15.8%	100.0%	71.3%	28.7%
Murcia	604	478	126	1.5%	1.6%	1.3%	100.0%	79.1%	20.9%
Navarra	35	18	17	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	100.0%	51.4%	48.6%
País Vasco	396	306	90	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	100.0%	77.3%	22.7%
La Rioja	2	1	1	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	50.0%	50.0%
Ceuta	35	25	10	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	100.0%	71.4%	28.6%
Melilla	113	96	17	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	100.0%	85.0%	15.0%

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

In terms of changes in the numbers of registered users by autonomous community, the greatest numbers of users — across the entire period — were recorded in Andalucía, Comunidad Valenciana, Madrid and Cataluña. In contrast, the autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla, along with the autonomous communities of Navarra, La Rioja and Aragón, had the lowest numbers of registered users.

**Table 7.3. Female users registered with the service at the end of each year, by autonomous community.**

Data for 31 December 2005 to 31 December 2011.

	Registered female users at close of year							Variation					
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011
<b>TOTAL SPAIN</b>	<b>2,374</b>	<b>5,661</b>	<b>8,787</b>	<b>12,274</b>	<b>13,696</b>	<b>8,830</b>	<b>9,939</b>	<b>3,287</b>	<b>3,126</b>	<b>3,487</b>	<b>1,422</b>	<b>-4,866</b>	<b>1,109</b>
Andalucía	562	1,117	1,661	2,186	2,303	1,503	1,819	555	544	525	117	-800	316
Aragón	13	23	48	73	80	41	45	10	25	25	7	-39	4
Asturias	167	302	451	608	647	395	458	135	149	157	39	-252	63
Baleares	38	114	176	252	280	155	145	76	62	76	28	-125	-10
Canarias	176	498	741	869	949	501	584	322	243	128	80	-448	83
Cantabria	49	91	192	281	361	169	198	42	101	89	80	-192	29
Castilla-La Mancha	49	135	284	453	560	376	472	86	149	169	107	-184	96
Castilla y León	68	163	254	326	328	240	273	95	91	72	2	-88	33
Cataluña	221	621	1,133	1,813	2,326	1,518	1,655	400	512	680	513	-808	137
Com.Valenciana	409	1,014	1,598	2,253	2,423	1,757	1,897	605	584	655	170	-666	140
Extremadura	40	80	148	204	232	169	168	40	68	56	28	-63	-1
Galicia	66	202	319	424	466	344	396	136	117	105	42	-122	52
Madrid	442	1,151	1,577	2,218	2,385	1,401	1,568	709	426	641	167	-984	167
Murcia	26	45	74	135	166	141	126	19	29	61	31	-25	-15
Navarra	4	4	5	7	11	9	17	0	1	2	4	-2	8
País Vasco	36	90	101	126	132	81	90	54	11	25	6	-51	9
La Rioja	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	-1	0
Ceuta	0	2	5	6	15	4	10	2	3	1	9	-11	6
Melilla	7	8	18	38	30	25	17	1	10	20	-8	-5	-8

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

By province, across the whole period under review, the greatest numbers of users registered with the ATENPRO service for victims of gender-based violence were found in Madrid, Valencia, Barcelona, Alicante, Sevilla, Santa Cruz de Tenerife and Asturias.

The provinces with the greatest numbers of female users of the assistance and protection helpline for victims of gender-based violence as at 31 December 2011 were also those that had recorded the greatest numbers of registrations and de-registrations since 2005 — Madrid, Barcelona, Valencia and Alicante.

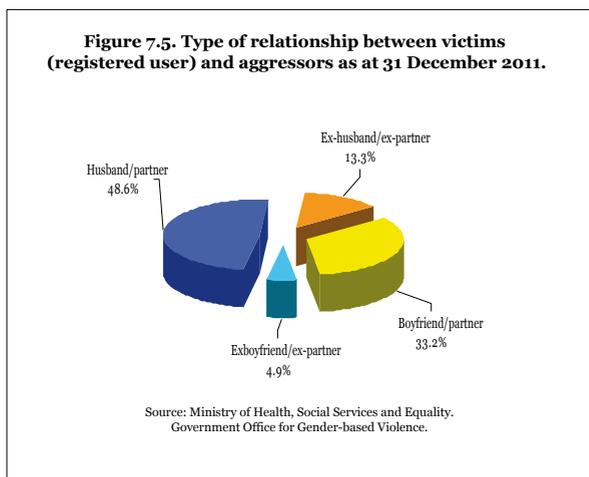
## 7.4. SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF FEMALE USERS OF THE ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION HELPLINE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (ATENPRO), AND OF THEIR AGGRESSORS.

December 2005 to December 2011<sup>11</sup>.

The data analysed below refer to female victims of gender-based violence **registered** with the assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence as at 31 December 2011.

### 7.4.1. Types of relationship between victims and aggressors.

Registered female users as at 31 December 2011<sup>12</sup>.



Of the women who stated the type of relationship they had with their aggressor prior to using the service<sup>13</sup>, 61.8% had lived with their aggressor and, of that number, 34.4% were married to him (2,393 women). This represents a major decrease between 2010 and 2011 in the number of victims married to their aggressor. This figure is confirmed by the increase in the proportion of female users who had not previously lived with their aggressor, which rose from 29.5% to 38.2% in 2011.

11. As explained in the methodological notes referring to this chapter, microdata provided by Eulen and the Red Cross were used when drafting this section. These two organisations have been responsible for managing the assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence since it went into operation. The microdata produce slightly different results to the overall figures.

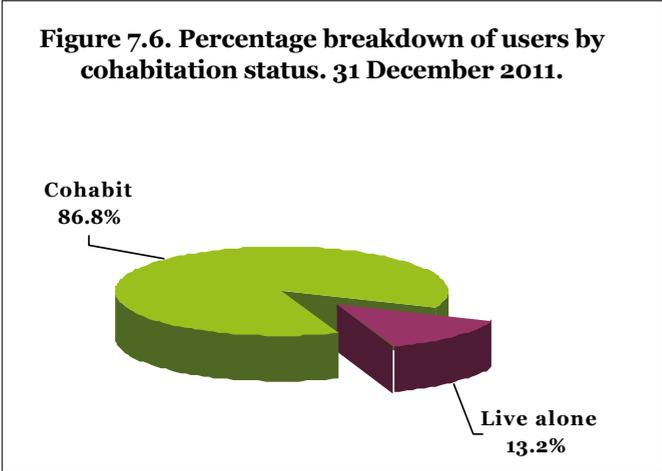
12. Data on aggressors and victims have only been provided by one of the organisations responsible for managing the assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence.

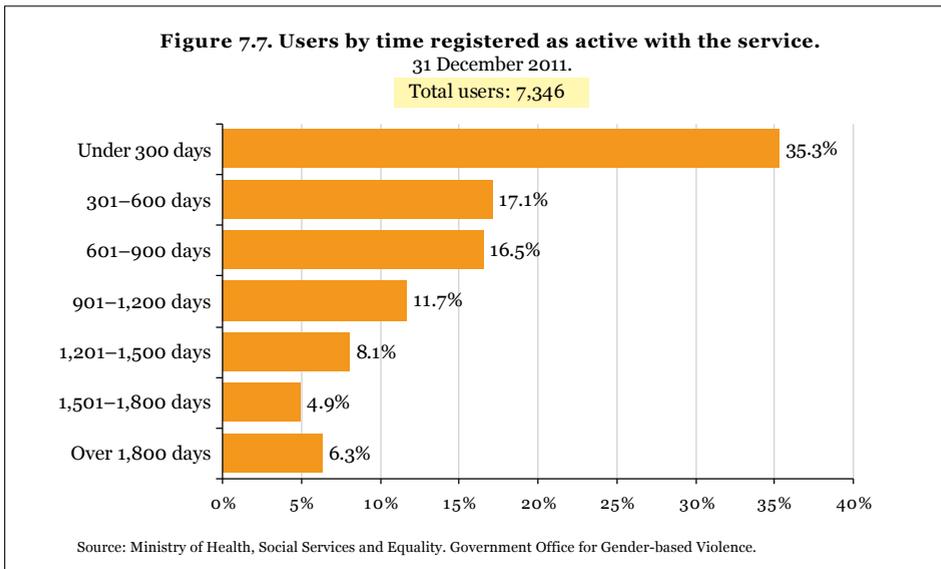
13. Information regarding whether victims cohabited with aggressors prior to using the service has been obtained from those cases in which the user specified the type of relationship she had with the aggressor.

Another of the major differences with the previous year lies in the percentage of female ATENPRO users who had ended the relationship with their aggressor prior to using the service (18.2%, a significant rise on the 13.3% recorded in 2010). This explains why the number of women who were in a relationship with their aggressor at the time of registering with the service decreased (from 86.7% in 2010 to 81.8% in 2011).

As regards female users' cohabitation status, the data do not vary much from the previous year — the percentage of users who lived alone fell by one point and, in parallel, the percentage of users who lived with a person other than their aggressor rose.

The mean length of time that female users registered with the service as at 31 December 2011 was 736 days, 31.9% longer than in 2010. Almost one third of victims had been registered with the service for up to 300 days at the end of the year (35.3% of victims). Above this cut-off point, the percentages fall as the length of time registered with the service rises. The sharpest decrease from one year to the next occurred among women registered with the service for between 301 and 600 days — in 2010 this stood at 27.1%, while in 2011 it fell to 17.1%, a 10-point downturn. In contrast, the number of female users registered with the service for over 1,800 days increased from 2.8% to 6.3%. One possible explanation may lie in the fact that the majority of female users who de-registered from the service did not remain registered with it for very long. Conversely, those who remained registered with the service for many years usually continued from one year to the next.





### 7.4.2. Age of victims and aggressors.

#### Registered female users as at 31 December 2011.

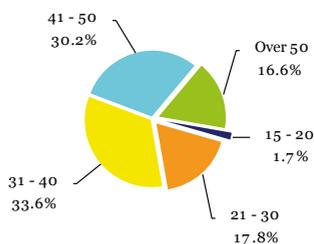
Following the trend of previous years, 63.8% of the female victims of gender-based violence registered with the ATENPRO helpline were aged between 31 and 50. The percentage of users in the 21–30 age group remained very similar to that recorded in 2010 (17.8%).

The biggest difference with regard to the previous year was that the percentage of youngest female users — the lowest — fell by 39.3%.

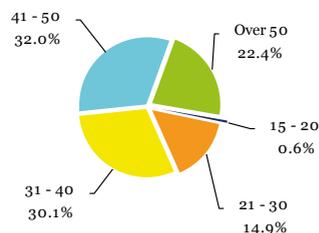
In terms of the age of the aggressors, the biggest groups were also in the 31–40 (30.1%) and 41–50 (32%) age brackets. Once again, as was the case with female users, the biggest decrease occurred among the youngest aggressors, dropping from 1.5% in 2010 to 0.6% in 2011.

Mean aggressor age was 43, while mean female helpline user age was 41, similar to the year before.

**Figure 7.8. Users registered with the service by age group. 31 December 2011.**



**Figure 7.9. Aggressors by age group. 31 December 2011.**



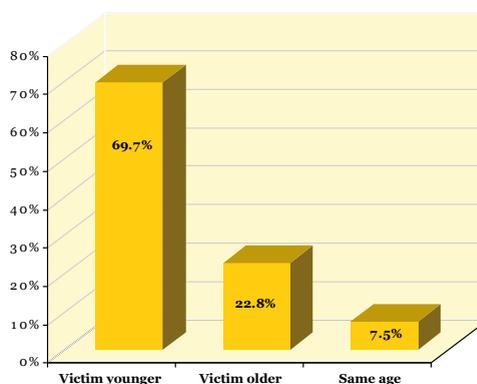
Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

In spite of this, it is clear that aggressors tend to be older than their victims, with aggressors over 40 accounting for 54.4% of the total. In contrast, only 46.8% of victims were over 40.

Looking at individual ages reveals that, year after year, there is a tendency for the aggressor to be older than the victim (in almost 70% of cases) and that the least frequent occurrence is for both partners to be the same age.

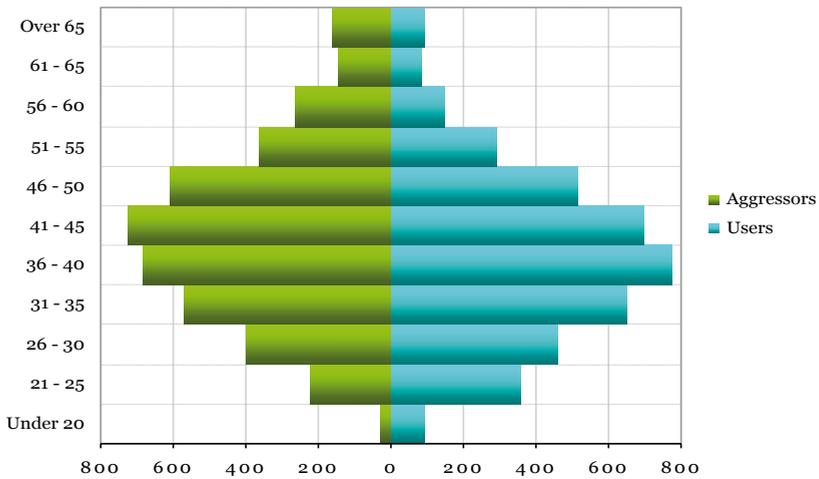
The population pyramids for victims and aggressors also demonstrate clearly that aggressors are older and that they grow in number from 41 years of age onwards. There are also more of them than women from that point on, a situation that contrasts with that in the overall population pyramid. Conversely, the number of women is significantly higher than that of men in the 20–40 age group.

**Figure 7.10. Victim and aggressor age. 31 December 2011.**



Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

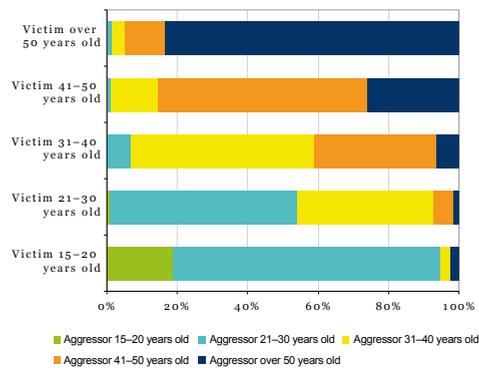
**Figure 7.11. Age of victims registered with the ATENPRO service and age of aggressors.**  
31 December 2011.



Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality.  
Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

Despite this fact, analysing the data by age group shows that in practically all of the age brackets for female users the majority fall within the same group as their aggressors. The only exception is among the youngest victims (15–20 years old), in which the majority of aggressors are in the next-oldest age group (21–30 years old).

**Figure 7.12. Victims by age group and aggressor age group.**  
31 December 2011.



Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality.  
Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

### 7.4.3. Nationality of victims and aggressors.

31 December 2011.

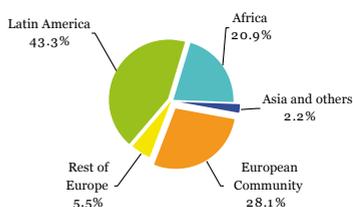
Data on the nationality of the women registered with the service as at 31 December 2011 are available in 6,926 cases, and on the nationality of the alleged aggressors in 4,626 cases. In the case of both victims and aggressors, over 80% were Spanish nationals.

Thus, 82.5% of the female victims of gender-based violence registered with the ATENPRO helpline as at 31 December 2011 were Spanish and 17.5% were foreign nationals. The proportions were very similar in the case of aggressors: 82.4% were Spanish and 17.6% were foreign nationals.

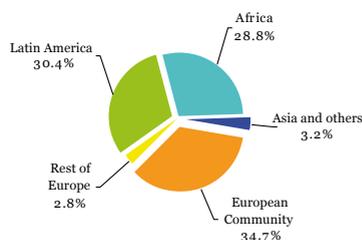
By continent, the trend of previous years was maintained — the biggest groups of foreign victims originated from Latin American (43.3%) and EC member states (28.1%). The smallest groups were from Asia and European countries not part of the EC.

With regard to aggressors, the figures were much the same, though Latin Americans (30.4%) and non-EC Europeans (2.8%) accounted for far lower proportions, while Africans, which rose in number on 2010 along with Asians, accounted for a higher percentage (28.8%).

**Figure 7.13. Foreign users registered with the ATENPRO service, by nationality.** 31 December 2011.

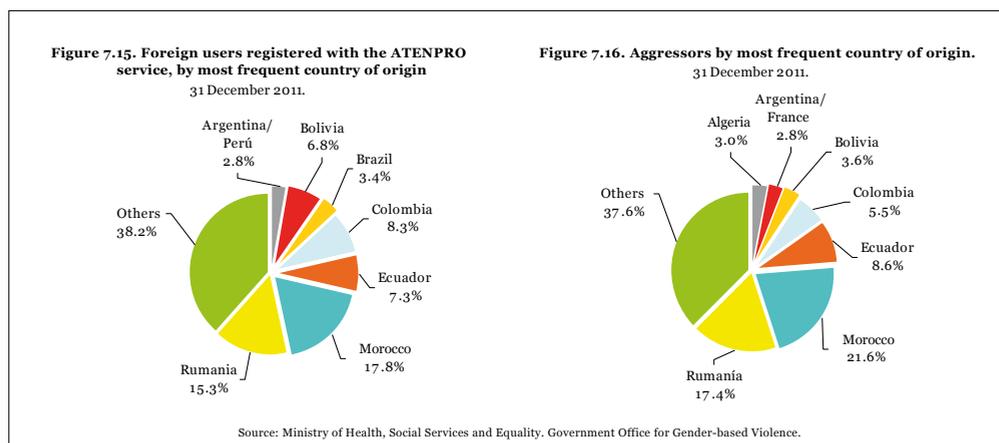


**Figure 7.14. Foreign aggressors, by nationality.** 31 December 2011.



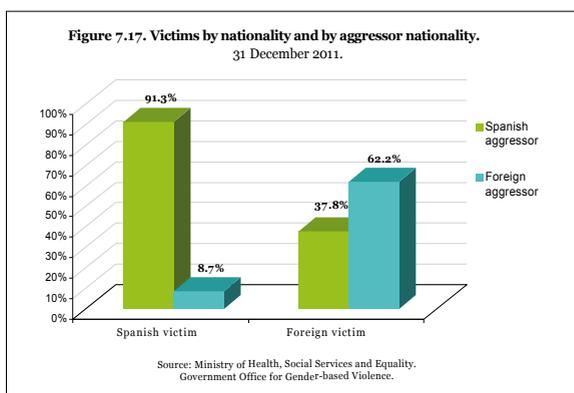
Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

In terms of the most numerous nationalities by country of origin, among the foreign female victims of gender-based violence registered with the ATENPRO service as at 31 December 2011, Moroccans, Romanians, Colombians and Ecuadorans made up the biggest groups, as they did in 2010. The number of Argentineans, a group with very few female users the previous year, increased significantly in 2011 to account for almost 3% of the total. These above-mentioned nationalities, along with Brazilians, Bolivians and Peruvians, made up 61.8% of the total.



As was the case among victims, over half of the aggressors (53.1%) were Moroccan, Romanian, Ecuadoran or Colombian. The numbers of Bolivians, Algerians and Argentineans decreased year-on-year in 2011. Also, for the first time, French appears as one of the most frequent aggressor nationalities.

The nationalities of both victim and aggressor were known in 4,614 cases, 12.7% more than in 2010. In 2011, as in 2010, victim and aggressor usually shared the same nationality. The graph shows that 91.3% of aggressors of Spanish victims were also Spanish, while the proportion of foreign victims who suffered abuse at the



hands of non-Spanish nationals stood at 62.2%. However, the percentage of Spanish aggressors who abused foreign women rose, increasing from 32.6% to almost 38% in 2011).

#### 7.4.4. Size of victims' place of residence.

Registered female users as at 31 December 2011.

The table below shows the numbers of female victims of gender-based violence registered with the ATENPRO service as at 31 December 2011 by size of place of residence.

**Table 7.3. Users registered with the ATENPRO service, by size of the place of residence.**  
31 December 2011.

	SIZE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE	
	Victims	Vertical %
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,927</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Under 2,000</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>3.3%</b>
<b>2,001–10,000</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>14.5%</b>
<b>10,001–50,000</b>	<b>1,788</b>	<b>36.3%</b>
<b>50,001–200,000</b>	<b>1,398</b>	<b>28.4%</b>
<b>Over 200,000</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>17.5%</b>

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality.  
Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

As the data show, the majority of women registered with the service (64.7%) lived in towns and cities with between 10,001 and 200,000 inhabitants. In comparison with the previous year, the percentage of female users living in towns and villages with fewer than 2,000 inhabitants increased, while at the other extreme the number of women living in cities with over 200,000 inhabitants decreased, falling from 19.1% in 2010 to 17.5% in 2011.

## 7.5. SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF FEMALE USERS OF ATENPRO, AND OF THEIR AGGRESSORS.

December 2005 to December 2011.

The figures analysed below refer to female victims of gender-based violence **registered with the ATENPRO service at some point** between December 2005 and December 2011.

### 7.5.1. Age of victims and aggressors.

December 2005 to December 2011.

The majority of female victims of gender-based violence using the service were aged between 31 and 50 (64.3%). This trend remained stable throughout the entire period reviewed.

As in previous years, the youngest and oldest age groups used the ATENPRO service the least 1.1% of victims under 20 years old (compared with 1.7% in 2010), and 16.4% of victims over 50 years old.

In terms of aggressor age<sup>14</sup>, the largest group (as in the case of victims and as occurred the previous year) were aged between 31 and 40 (31.3%). The second-largest group were aged between 41 and 50 (31.7%).

Mean aggressor age was 43 (one year older than in 2010), while mean female user age was slightly lower at 40.

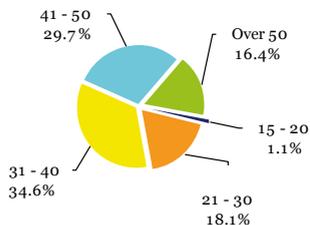
In terms of the individual ages of victims and aggressors, the same trend identified among female users registered with the service as at 31 December 2011 exists aggressors were older than the victims (aggressors over 40 years old made up 54.9% of the total, while victims over 40 years old accounted for 46.2%). It is possible that this tendency for aggressors to be older than their victims is the reason why the group of aggressors under 30 years old is smaller than the group of victims in the same age

---

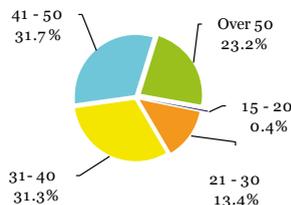
14. Data on the aggressors are only provided by one of the organisations responsible for managing the assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence.

bracket (13.8% versus 19.2%).

**Figure 7.18. Users registered with the ATENPRO service, by age group. 2005-2011.**



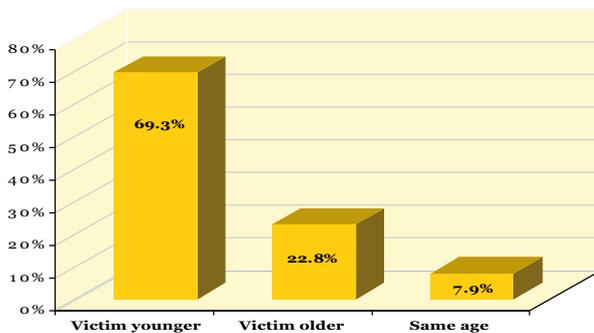
**Figure 7.19. Aggressors by age group. 2005-2011.**



Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

The graph below reiterates this affirmation. As it shows, practically 7 out of every 10 victims were younger than their aggressors, while the victims were older than their aggressors in 22.8% of cases. Victim and aggressor are rarely the same age, though when this does occur it is more common among those under 40 years old.

**Figure 7.20. Victim and aggressor age. 2005-2011.**



Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

## 7.5.2. Nationality of victims and aggressors.

December 2005 to December 2011.

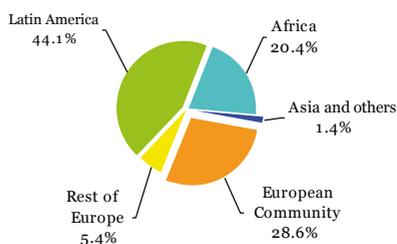
Data are available on the nationality of the female victims of gender-based violence who used the assistance and protection service between December 2005 and December 2011 in 25,790 cases, and on the nationality of their alleged aggressors in 15,438 cases. In the case of both victims and aggressors, over 80% were Spanish nationals.

By nationality, 79.1% of the female victims of gender-based violence were Spanish, and 20.9% were foreign nationals. The proportions were very similar among aggressors: 78.6% were Spanish and 21.4% were foreign nationals.

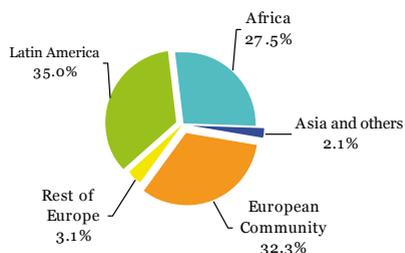
By continent of origin, the largest group of foreign female users of the ATENPRO service were Latin American (44.1%). These were followed in order of size by women from EU countries (28.6%) and Africa (20.4%). These three percentages were very similar to those recorded in 2010.

In terms of aggressors, the ranking was similar, although the percentages of Africans and men from EC countries were higher. Asians accounted for the smallest numbers of both victims and aggressors.

**Figure 7.21 Foreign users registered with the ATENPRO service, by nationality. 2005-2011.**



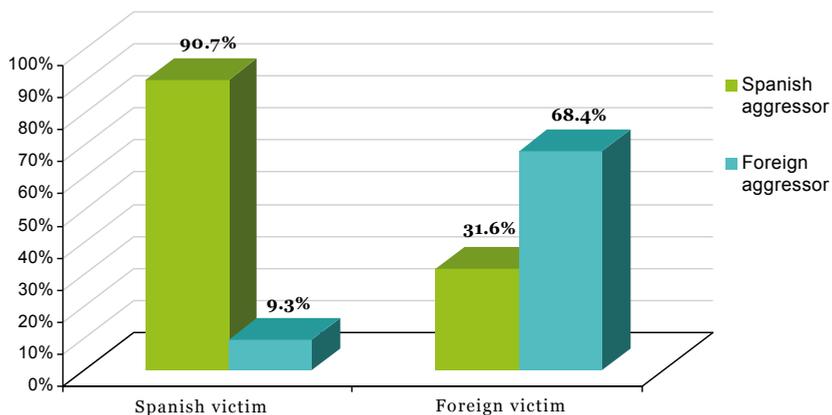
**Figure 7.22 Foreign aggressors, by nationality. 2005-2011.**



Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

As was the case in previous years, in most cases aggressors and victims shared the same nationality. It was more frequent for a foreign female to have a Spanish aggressor than for a Spanish woman to be abused by a foreign partner or ex-partner.

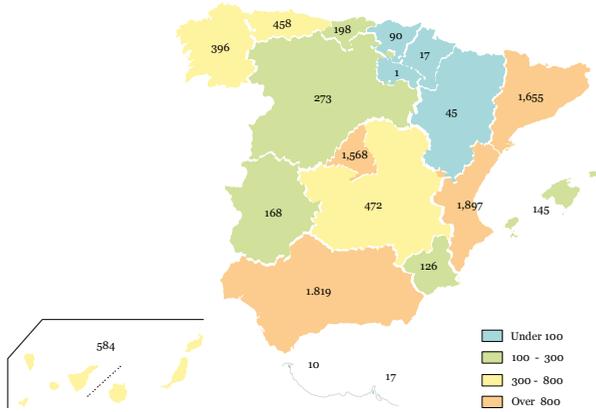
**Figure 7.23. Victims by nationality and by aggressor nationality. 2005-2011.**



Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality.  
Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

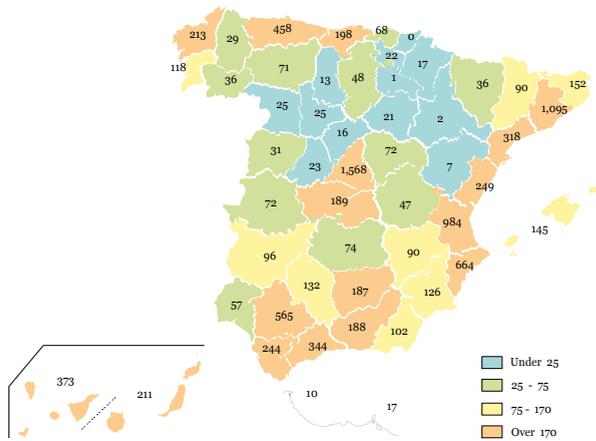
**Number of female users registered with the assistance and protection helpline for victims of gender-based violence, by autonomous community**  
31 December 2011

**TOTAL: 9,939**



**Number of female users registered with the assistance and protection helpline for victims of gender-based violence, by province**  
31 December 2011

**TOTAL: 9,939**



**Table 7.4. Users of the assistance and protection helpline for victims of gender-based violence.**

31 December 2005 to 31 December 2011

	Aggregate registrations 2005-2011	Aggregate de-registrations 2005-2011	Current users (2011)	Vertical %			Horizontal %		
				Aggregate registrations 2005-2011	Aggregate de-registrations 2005-2011	Current users (2011)	Aggregate registrations 2005-2011	Aggregate de-registrations 2005-2011	Current users (2011)
<b>TOTAL SPAIN</b>	<b>39,264</b>	<b>29,325</b>	<b>9,939</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>73.5%</b>	<b>26.5%</b>
ANDALUCÍA	7,044	5,225	1,819	17.7%	18.0%	17.0%	100.0%	74.6%	25.4%
Almería	225	123	102	0.5%	0.4%	0.8%	100.0%	57.8%	42.2%
Cádiz	1,030	786	244	2.6%	2.7%	2.4%	100.0%	76.0%	24.0%
Córdoba	596	464	132	1.5%	1.5%	1.4%	100.0%	75.5%	24.5%
Granada	872	684	188	2.3%	2.4%	2.0%	100.0%	76.3%	23.7%
Huelva	303	246	57	0.8%	0.9%	0.7%	100.0%	78.8%	21.2%
Jaén	524	337	187	1.3%	1.1%	1.6%	100.0%	66.2%	33.8%
Málaga	1,402	1,058	344	3.4%	3.7%	2.4%	100.0%	81.2%	18.8%
Sevilla	2,092	1,527	565	5.4%	5.2%	5.8%	100.0%	71.7%	28.3%
ARAGÓN	220	175	45	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	100.0%	78.1%	21.9%
Huesca	161	125	36	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	100.0%	74.2%	25.8%
Teruel	41	34	7	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	100.0%	87.2%	12.8%
Zaragoza	18	16	2	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	87.5%	12.5%
ASTURIAS	1,883	1,425	458	4.8%	4.9%	4.5%	100.0%	75.1%	24.9%
BALEARES	690	545	145	1.8%	1.9%	1.8%	100.0%	74.8%	25.2%
CANARIAS	3,041	2,457	584	8.0%	8.8%	5.7%	100.0%	81.2%	18.8%
Las Palmas	1,109	898	211	2.9%	3.3%	1.7%	100.0%	84.9%	15.1%
S.C. Tenerife	1,932	1,559	373	5.1%	5.5%	4.0%	100.0%	79.1%	20.9%
CANTABRIA	794	596	198	2.1%	2.1%	1.9%	100.0%	75.5%	24.5%
CASTILLA-LAMANCHA	1,774	1,302	472	4.3%	4.3%	4.3%	100.0%	73.6%	26.4%
Albacete	336	246	90	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	100.0%	73.5%	26.5%
Ciudad Real	400	326	74	1.0%	1.1%	0.8%	100.0%	77.5%	22.5%
Cuenca	174	127	47	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	100.0%	75.4%	24.6%
Guadalajara	235	163	72	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	100.0%	72.4%	27.6%
Toledo	629	440	189	1.5%	1.4%	1.6%	100.0%	71.0%	29.0%
CASTILLA Y LEÓN	1,111	838	273	2.8%	2.9%	2.7%	100.0%	74.7%	25.3%
Ávila	73	50	23	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	100.0%	62.9%	37.1%
Burgos	179	131	48	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	100.0%	75.7%	24.3%
León	357	286	71	0.9%	1.0%	0.7%	100.0%	79.7%	20.3%
Palencia	51	38	13	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	100.0%	77.3%	22.7%
Salamanca	88	57	31	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	100.0%	67.6%	32.4%
Segovia	85	69	16	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	100.0%	72.5%	27.5%
Soria	104	83	21	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	100.0%	80.6%	19.4%
Valladolid	90	65	25	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	100.0%	65.4%	34.6%
Zamora	84	59	25	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	100.0%	69.8%	30.2%
CATALUÑA	5,072	3,417	1,655	12.9%	11.4%	17.2%	100.0%	64.8%	35.2%
Barcelona	3,199	2,104	1,095	8.2%	7.0%	11.5%	100.0%	62.8%	37.2%
Girona	544	392	152	1.4%	1.3%	1.4%	100.0%	72.1%	27.9%
Lleida	295	205	90	0.7%	0.6%	0.9%	100.0%	66.4%	33.6%
Tarragona	1,034	716	318	2.6%	2.4%	3.3%	100.0%	66.5%	33.5%
COM.VALENCIANA	9,021	7,124	1,897	23.0%	24.1%	19.9%	100.0%	77.1%	22.9%
Alicante	3,084	2,420	664	7.7%	8.1%	6.7%	100.0%	77.0%	23.0%
Castellón	1,266	1,017	249	3.3%	3.6%	2.4%	100.0%	81.0%	19.0%
Valencia	4,671	3,687	984	11.9%	12.3%	10.8%	100.0%	76.0%	24.0%
EXTREMADURA	708	540	168	1.8%	1.8%	1.9%	100.0%	71.9%	28.1%
Badajoz	428	332	96	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	100.0%	72.3%	27.7%
Cáceres	280	208	72	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	100.0%	71.3%	28.8%
GALICIA	1,266	870	396	3.2%	2.9%	3.9%	100.0%	67.6%	32.4%
ACoruña	668	455	213	1.6%	1.5%	1.9%	100.0%	68.7%	31.3%
Lugo	71	42	29	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%	100.0%	43.5%	56.5%
Ourense	151	115	36	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	100.0%	72.2%	27.8%
Pontevedra	376	258	118	0.9%	0.9%	1.1%	100.0%	68.5%	31.5%
MADRID	5,455	3,887	1,568	14.1%	13.4%	15.9%	100.0%	70.2%	29.8%
MURCIA	604	478	126	1.5%	1.5%	1.6%	100.0%	72.0%	28.0%
NAVARRA	35	18	17	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	100.0%	64.0%	36.0%
PAÍS VASCO	396	306	90	1.1%	1.1%	0.9%	100.0%	77.0%	23.0%
Álava	58	36	22	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	100.0%	62.0%	38.0%
Guipúzcoa	14	14	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	92.9%	7.1%
Vizcaya	324	256	68	0.9%	0.9%	0.7%	100.0%	78.8%	21.2%
LA RIOJA	2	1	1	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	50.0%	50.0%
CEUTA	35	25	10	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	85.7%	14.3%
MELILLA	113	96	17	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	100.0%	76.4%	23.6%
<b>TOTAL SPAIN</b>	<b>39,264</b>	<b>29,325</b>	<b>9,939</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>73.5%</b>	<b>26.5%</b>

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

**Table 7.5. Users registered with the assistance and protection helpline for victims of gender-based violence, by autonomous community, province and year.**  
31 December 2005 to 31 December 2011

	No. women registered at the end of each year							Variation					
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011
<b>TOTAL SPAIN</b>	<b>2,374</b>	<b>5,661</b>	<b>8,787</b>	<b>12,274</b>	<b>13,696</b>	<b>8,830</b>	<b>9,939</b>	<b>3,287</b>	<b>3,126</b>	<b>3,487</b>	<b>1,422</b>	<b>-4,866</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>ANDALUCÍA</b>	562	1,117	1,661	2,186	2,303	1,503	1,819	555	544	525	117	-800	21
Almería	4	10	35	54	81	73	102	6	25	19	27	-8	40
Cádiz	83	184	258	351	395	211	244	101	74	93	44	-184	16
Córdoba	28	51	137	192	185	122	132	23	86	55	-7	-63	8
Granada	94	153	194	269	253	179	188	59	41	75	-16	-74	5
Huelva	25	57	74	103	107	58	57	32	17	29	4	-49	-2
Jaén	24	52	95	162	177	142	187	28	43	67	15	-35	32
Málaga	86	235	306	392	402	210	344	149	71	86	10	-192	64
Sevilla	218	375	562	663	703	508	565	157	187	101	40	-195	11
<b>ARAGÓN</b>	13	23	48	73	80	41	45	10	25	25	7	-39	10
Huesca	11	19	38	57	61	34	36	8	19	19	4	-27	6
Teruel	1	3	8	7	10	5	7	2	5	-1	3	-5	40
Zaragoza	1	1	2	9	9	2	2	0	1	7	0	-7	0
<b>ASTURIAS</b>	167	302	451	608	647	395	458	135	149	157	39	-252	16
<b>BALEARES</b>	38	114	176	252	280	155	145	76	62	76	28	-125	-6
<b>CANARIAS</b>	176	498	741	869	949	501	584	322	243	128	80	-448	17
Las Palmas	92	198	251	300	274	146	211	106	53	49	-26	-128	45
S.C. Tenerife	84	300	490	569	675	355	373	216	190	79	106	-320	5
<b>CANTABRIA</b>	49	91	192	281	361	169	198	42	101	89	80	-192	17
<b>CASTILLA-LA MANCHA</b>	49	135	284	453	560	376	472	86	149	169	107	-184	26
Albacete	10	20	38	94	156	78	90	10	18	56	62	-78	15
Ciudad Real	14	48	75	99	104	75	74	34	27	24	5	-29	-1
Cuenca	0	9	23	36	45	34	47	9	14	13	9	-11	38
Guadalajara	6	11	26	47	45	45	72	5	15	21	-2	0	60
Toledo	19	47	122	177	210	144	189	28	75	55	33	-66	31
<b>CASTILLAYLEÓN</b>	68	163	254	326	328	240	273	95	91	72	2	-88	14
Ávila	5	8	11	19	30	23	23	3	3	8	11	-7	0
Burgos	12	28	32	37	47	37	48	16	4	5	10	-10	30
León	14	50	85	120	93	64	71	36	35	35	-27	-29	11
Palencia	3	7	15	20	18	10	13	4	8	5	-2	-8	30
Salamanca	2	9	14	19	31	22	31	7	5	5	12	-9	41
Segovia	5	4	21	21	17	19	16	-1	17	0	-4	2	-16
Soria	16	25	35	33	25	19	21	9	10	-2	-8	-6	11
Valladolid	7	15	22	32	39	27	25	8	7	10	7	-12	-7
Zamora	4	17	19	25	28	19	25	13	2	6	3	-9	32
<b>CATALUÑA</b>	221	621	1,133	1,813	2,326	1,518	1,655	400	512	680	513	-808	9
Barcelona	140	390	758	1,230	1,575	1,018	1,095	250	368	472	345	-557	8
Girona	19	64	98	161	182	128	152	45	34	63	21	-54	19
Lleida	9	29	53	90	112	80	90	20	24	37	22	-32	13
Tarragona	53	138	224	332	457	292	318	85	86	108	125	-165	9
<b>COM.VALENCIANA</b>	409	1,014	1,598	2,253	2,423	1,757	1,897	605	584	655	170	-666	8
Alicante	122	352	589	812	800	592	664	230	237	223	-12	-208	12
Castellón	77	179	248	304	353	210	249	102	69	56	49	-143	19
Valencia	210	483	761	1,137	1,270	955	984	273	278	376	133	-315	3
<b>EXTREMADURA</b>	40	80	148	204	232	169	168	40	68	56	28	-63	-1
Badajoz	18	43	90	123	152	100	96	25	47	33	29	-52	-4
Cáceres	22	37	58	81	80	69	72	15	21	23	-1	-11	4
<b>GALICIA</b>	66	202	319	424	466	344	396	136	117	105	42	-122	15
A Coruña	34	124	167	218	231	170	213	90	43	51	13	-61	25
Lugo	1	13	21	32	39	35	29	12	8	11	7	-4	-17
Ourense	7	18	49	64	71	40	36	11	31	15	7	-31	-10
Pontevedra	24	47	82	110	125	99	118	23	35	28	15	-26	19
<b>MADRID</b>	442	1,151	1,577	2,218	2,385	1,401	1,568	709	426	641	167	-984	12
<b>MURCIA</b>	26	45	74	135	166	141	126	19	29	61	31	-25	-11
<b>NAVARRA</b>	4	4	5	7	11	9	17	0	1	2	4	-2	89
<b>PAÍSVASCO</b>	36	90	101	126	132	81	90	54	11	25	6	-51	11
Álava	0	0	10	27	23	19	22	0	10	17	-4	-4	16
Guipúzcoa	4	4	3	5	4	1	0	0	-1	2	-1	-3	-100
Vizcaya	32	86	88	94	105	61	68	54	2	6	11	-44	11
<b>LA RIOJA</b>	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	-1	0
<b>CEUTA</b>	0	2	5	6	15	4	10	2	3	1	9	-11	150
<b>MELILLA</b>	7	8	18	38	30	25	17	1	10	20	-8	-5	-32
<b>TOTAL SPAIN</b>	<b>2,374</b>	<b>5,661</b>	<b>8,787</b>	<b>12,274</b>	<b>13,696</b>	<b>8,830</b>	<b>9,939</b>	<b>3,287</b>	<b>3,126</b>	<b>3,487</b>	<b>1,422</b>	<b>-4,866</b>	<b>13</b>

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.



# 8 SUBSIDISED EMPLOYMENT CONTRACTS FOR FEMALE VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE

(1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011)

## AND SUBSTITUTION CONTRACTS FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

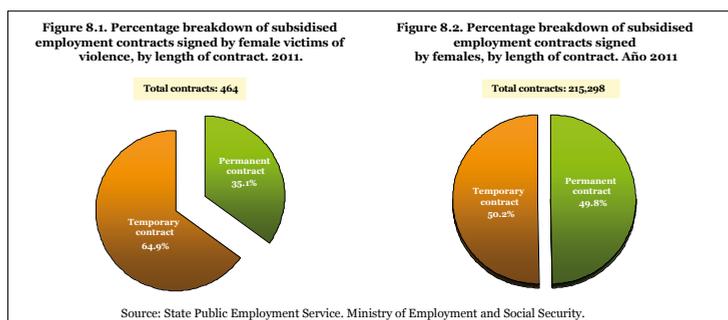
(1 January 2005 to 31 December 2011)

### 8.1. SUBSIDISED EMPLOYMENT CONTRACTS AND SUBSTITUTION CONTRACTS FOR FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE. 2011.

In 2011, a total of 464 subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence were registered, of which 163 were permanent contracts and 301 were temporary contracts. This represented a 17.5% increase on the number of subsidised employment contracts registered the year before.

Given that, according to the State Public Employment Service, the total number of women employed under subsidised employment contracts eligible for incentives stood at 215,298, it may be concluded that 0.2% of the women who signed a subsidised employment contract in 2011 were victims of violence.

It is noteworthy that the number of temporary employment contracts in this subsidised group increased in comparison with 2010. The percentage of female victims of violence on temporary employment contracts was 14.6% higher than it was among all women on subsidised employment contracts (64.9% of female victims of gender-based violence were on temporary employment contracts as compared with 50.2% among all women on subsidised employment contracts).



Women aged between 31 and 40 were the biggest group among those on subsidised employment contracts in 2011 (43.1%).

**Table 8.1. Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence, by age group, 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011**

	TOTAL	Vertical %	PERMANENT CONTRACT	TEMPORARY CONTRACT
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,228</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>2,247</b>
<b>Under 18</b>	7	0.2%	1	6
<b>18-20</b>	54	1.7%	14	40
<b>21-30</b>	823	25.5%	271	552
<b>31-40</b>	1,390	43.1%	435	955
<b>41-50</b>	799	24.8%	210	589
<b>Over 50</b>	155	4.8%	50	105

Source: State Public Employment Service, Ministry of Employment and Social Security

By employee nationality, the majority on both permanent (121) and temporary (246) employment contracts were Spanish (367). The proportion of foreign women on subsidised employment contracts stood at 20.9%.

As was the case in 2010, Andalucía, Castilla y León, Comunidad Valenciana and Madrid (accounting for 70.69% overall) were the autonomous communities with most female victims of violence on subsidised employment contracts.

In 2011, a total of 147 substitution contracts for victims of gender-based violence were in effect, under which employed female victims of gender-based violence were substituted by women in 114 cases and by men in 33 cases.

## **8.2. CHANGES IN NUMBERS OF SUBSIDISED EMPLOYMENT CONTRACTS FOR FEMALE VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE .**

**1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011.**

Between 1 January 2003<sup>15</sup> and 31 December 2011, a total of 3,228 subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence were registered. Of that number; 30.4% were permanent contracts and 69.6% were temporary contracts.

15. A specific code was not used to identify subsidised employment contracts for female victims of gender-based violence until December 2006. As a result, the data provided below refer to female victims of violence (domestic or gender-based). Nevertheless, it is still possible to monitor the number of contracts of this type signed since January 2003.

**Table 8.2. Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence, by type of contract and year.**  
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011

YEAR	TOTAL	PERMANENT CONTRACT	TEMPORARY CONTRACT	PERMANENT CONTRACTS (%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,228</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>2,247</b>	<b>30.4%</b>
2003	147	66	81	44.9%
2004	251	84	167	33.5%
2005	423	103	320	24.3%
2006	449	110	339	24.5%
2007	362	94	268	26.0%
2008	326	95	231	29.1%
2009	411	114	297	27.7%
2010	395	152	243	38.5%
2011	464	163	301	35.1%

Source: State Public Employment Service, Ministry of Employment and Social Security.

As the table above shows, between 2003 and 2006 there was an increase in the number of contracts registered (both permanent and temporary). The number then fell over the next two years before increasing again moderately in 2009. In 2010, the number of permanent contracts rose while the number of temporary contracts fell. In 2011, the numbers of both types of contract rose to stand at 464 overall, with permanent contracts accounting for 35.1% and temporary contracts for 64.9%.

As pointed out at the start of this section, the ratio of female victims of violence on temporary subsidised employment contracts was higher than among women on subsidised employment contracts overall. Since 2006, which is the first year for which full data are available for the number of women on subsidised employment contracts, the gap between these two groups narrowed year by year until 2010. In 2006, there was a 65.3% difference between them; in 2007 it stood at 53.8%; in 2008 at 32.4%; in 2009 at 34.1%; in 2010 at 6.2%; and in 2011 it widened once more to 14.7%.

**Table 8.3. Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence as compared against total number of contracts for females. by length of contract and year.**

YEAR	Subsidised employment contracts signed by female victims of violence				Subsidised employment contracts signed by other females				Percentage difference between subsidised employment contracts for female victims of gender-based violence and other subsidised employment contracts
	Total contracts victims	Permanent contract	Temporary contract	Temporary contract (%)	Total contracts	Permanent contract	Temporary contract	Temporary contract (%)	
2006	449	110	339	75.5	675,057	605,988	69,069	10.2	65.3
2007	362	94	268	74.0	385,093	307,046	78,047	20.3	53.8
2008	326	95	231	70.9	229,325	141,049	88,276	38.5	32.4
2009	411	114	297	72.3	229,240	141,647	87,593	38.2	34.1
2010	395	152	243	61.5	182,234	81,345	100,889	55.4	6.2
2011	464	163	301	64.9	214,834	106,975	107,859	50.2	14.7

Source: State Public Employment Service. Ministry of Employment and Social Security.

### 8.2.1. Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence, by age group.

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011.

In terms of employee age group, the trend seen in 2010 was sustained and the largest group remained that of women in the 31–40 age bracket (43.1%).

**Table 8.4. Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence. by age group.**  
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011

	TOTAL	Vertical %	PERMANENT CONTRACT	TEMPORARY CONTRACT
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,228</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>2,247</b>
<b>Under 18</b>	7	0.2%	1	6
<b>18 - 20</b>	54	1.7%	14	40
<b>21 - 30</b>	823	25.5%	271	552
<b>31- 40</b>	1,390	43.1%	435	955
<b>41 - 50</b>	799	24.8%	210	589
<b>Over 50</b>	155	4.8%	50	105

Source: State Public Employment Service. Ministry of Employment and Social Security.

The data also show that practically all of the women on this type of contract (93.3%) were in the 21–50 age group.

Permanent contracts accounted for less than one third of contracts in all age groups except the 31–40 bracket, in which permanent contracts accounted for 44.3% of the total.

## 8.2.2. Nationality of female victims of violence on subsidised employment contracts.

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011.

As regards the nationalities of the women employed on this type of contract, Spanish nationals accounted for over 82% of the total in every year for which data are available except 2010 and 2011, when the proportion fell slightly (77.2% and 79.1%, respectively). They made up 83.5% of the total irrespective of contract type (81.5% of permanent contracts and 84.3% of temporary contracts). Foreign nationals represented 16.5% of the total (18.5% of permanent contracts and 15.7% of temporary contracts).

**Table 8.5. Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence. by year. type of contract and nationality.**  
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011

	TOTAL			PERMANENT CONTRACT			TEMPORARY CONTRACT		
	TOTAL	Spanish	Foreign	TOTAL	Spanish	Foreign	TOTAL	Spanish	Foreign
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,228</b>	<b>2,694</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>2,247</b>	<b>1,894</b>	<b>353</b>
<b>2003</b>	147	123	24	66	55	11	81	68	13
<b>2004</b>	251	221	30	84	74	10	167	147	20
<b>2005</b>	423	370	53	103	88	15	320	282	38
<b>2006</b>	449	397	52	110	96	14	339	301	38
<b>2007</b>	362	299	63	94	80	14	268	219	49
<b>2008</b>	326	274	52	95	82	13	231	192	39
<b>2009</b>	411	338	73	114	94	20	297	244	53
<b>2010</b>	395	305	90	152	110	42	243	195	48
<b>2011</b>	464	367	97	163	121	42	301	246	55

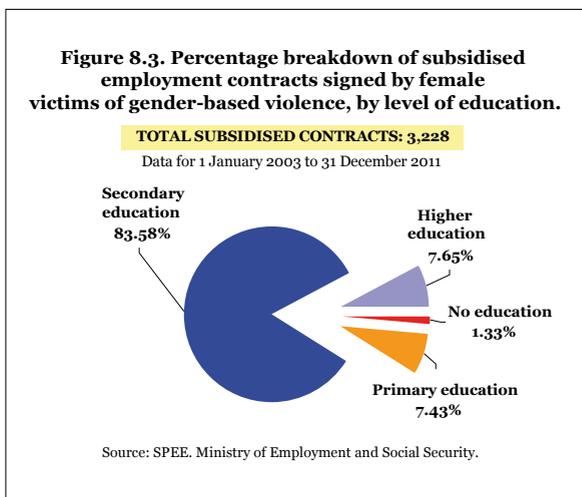
Source: State Public Employment Service. Ministry of Employment and Social Security.

### 8.2.3. Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence, by employee level of education.

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011.

Analysing the level of education of women employed on this type of contract reveals that most had completed secondary education (83.6% of the total). Moreover, this percentage did not vary significantly over the period under review (between 80.5% and 87.1%).

Over the nine-year period under review it is clear that, although there have been some fluctuations, the proportion of women with university-level qualifications has decreased slightly (from 10.9% in 2003 to 7.1% in 2011). However, in the last two years the proportion did rise a little in comparison with 2009 (up from 5.8% in 2009 to 6.8% and 7.1% in 2010 and 2011, respectively).



### 8.2.4. Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence, by company size.

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011.

In terms of the types of companies signing these contracts, the largest firms signed the lowest number. Companies with over 10,000 employees only signed 0.1% of all subsidised employment contracts for victims of violence and, in 2004, they signed just 2. Companies with over 500 employees accounted for 11.7% of subsidised employment contracts (companies with between 501 and 1,000 employees accounted for 4.8% and companies with between 1,001 and 10,000 accounted for 6.8%).

**Table 8.6. Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence.  
by company size and year.**

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011

Company size	TOTAL	Vertical %	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,228</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>464</b>
<b>Under 25 staff</b>	1,780	55.1%	90	141	246	254	199	168	192	234	256
<b>26–50 staff</b>	265	8.2%	19	28	44	40	39	20	26	25	24
<b>Under 50 staff</b>	2,045	63.4%	109	169	290	294	238	188	218	259	280
<b>51–100 staff</b>	266	8.2%	11	15	38	61	23	22	27	35	34
<b>101–500 staff</b>	538	16.7%	19	43	47	66	64	65	85	58	91
<b>501–1.000 staff</b>	156	4.8%	5	7	8	11	15	24	39	22	25
<b>1.001–10.000 staff</b>	221	6.8%	3	15	40	17	22	27	42	21	34
<b>Over 10.000 staff</b>	2	0.1%	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: State Public Employment Service. Ministry of Employment and Social Security.

Although most contracts in Spain were signed by companies with up to 50 employees (over the 2003–2011 period they accounted for 55.1% of all contracts and 49.2% of contracts signed by women), in the case of subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence this trend was even clearer – over the 2003–2011 period 63.4% of these subsidised employment contracts was signed by companies with fewer than 50 employees.

Within this group, small enterprises (up to 25 employees) stood out from the rest, accounting for 55.1% of the total number of these contracts.

Analysing the trend over the nine-year period under review reveals that the proportion of contracts signed by companies with fewer than 50 employees fell year after year (from 74.1% in 2003 to 60.3% in 2011) at the same time as the annual proportion of contracts signed by medium-size and large companies (with over 100 employees) increased, as shown in the table below.

**Table 8.7. Subsidised employment contracts signed by female victims of gender-based violence, by company size. Absolute data and percentages. 2003–2011**

Company size	2003		2011		Percentage difference 2003–2011
	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
Under 25 staff	90	61.2%	256	55.2%	-6.1%
26–50 staff	19	12.9%	24	5.2%	-7.8%
Under 50 staff	109	74.1%	280	60.3%	-13.8%
51–100 staff	11	7.5%	34	7.3%	-0.2%
101–500 staff	19	12.9%	91	19.6%	6.7%
501–1,000 staff	5	3.4%	25	5.4%	2.0%
1,001–10,000 staff	3	2.0%	34	7.3%	5.3%
100–10,000 staff	27	18.4%	150	32.3%	14.0%
Over 10,000 staff	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%

Source: State Public Employment Service. Ministry of Employment and Social Security.

## 8.2.5. Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence, by company sector.

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011.

Most of the contracts signed with female victims of violence were in the service sector (88.2% of the total). This figure increased year after year, rising from 80.3% in 2003 to 95.3% in 2011.

**Table 8.8. Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence, by company sector and year.**

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011

Sector	TOTAL	Vertical %	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,228</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>464</b>
Agriculture and fishing	33	1.0%	2	9	15	3	0	3	0	1	0
Construction	60	1.9%	7	6	6	9	15	4	6	4	3
Industry	287	8.9%	20	33	55	51	27	26	32	24	19
Services	2,848	88.2%	118	203	347	386	320	293	373	366	442

Source: State Public Employment Service. Ministry of Employment and Social Security.

## 8.2.6. Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence, by employee occupation.

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011.

In terms of employee occupation, the share of victims in “management” positions was negligible (0.4%), while the proportions of “operators” (3.0%) and “professionals and engineers” (4.0%) were also minimal.

**Table 8.9. Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence.  
by employee occupation.**  
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011

Occupation	TOTAL	Vertical %
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,809</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Unskilled work	1,193	42.5%
Machinery operator	84	3.0%
Skilled work	1,080	38.4%
Administrative staff	328	11.7%
Engineering and professions	113	4.0%
Management	10	0.4%
Armed forces	1	0.0%

Source: State Public Employment Service. Ministry of Employment and Social Security.

In contrast, the highest percentages were recorded in the “unskilled” and “skilled” categories (42.5% and 38.4%, respectively).

## 8.2.7. Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence, by autonomous community and province.

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011.

Between January 2003 and December 2011, subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence were signed in all Spain’s autonomous communities and in the autonomous city of Ceuta. However, as was the case in 2010, none were signed in Melilla.

Andalucía was the autonomous community in which most contracts of this type were signed (27.3% of the total), followed by Castilla y León (21.5%) and Comunidad Valenciana (13.6%). These three autonomous communities accounted for 62.4% of all contracts of this type.

In terms of breakdown by province, as was the case in 2010, the highest numbers of subsidised employment contracts were signed in Valencia (9.0%), Madrid (8.3%) and Cádiz (6.6%). Between them, these three provinces accounted for almost one quarter of all subsidised employment contracts (23.9%).

### **8.2.8. Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence, by autonomous community, province and nationality.**

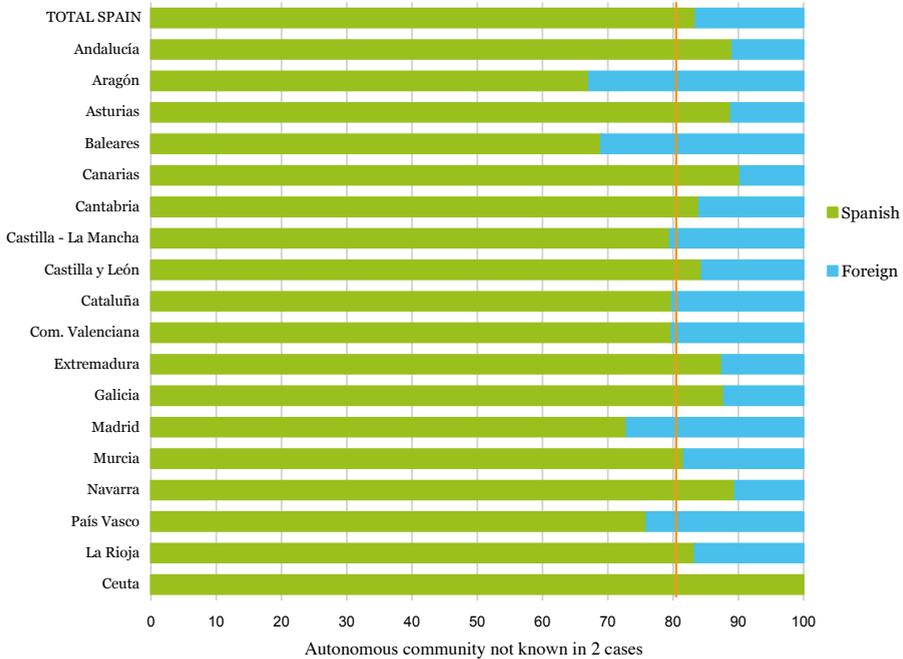
**1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011.**

In most of Spain's autonomous communities, over 80% of subsidised employment contracts were signed by Spanish women. In the provinces in which this 80% proportion was not reached — Aragón (67.1%), Baleares (69.0%), Castilla-La Mancha (79.5%), Cataluña (79.8%), Comunidad Valenciana (79.8%), Madrid (72.9%) and País Vasco (75.9%) — Spanish women still made up the clear majority. Despite the fact that all of the subsidised employment contracts in Ceuta were signed by Spanish women, the figure is not significant as only 5 contracts were signed in total.

Huesca is an exception, as the percentage of Spanish women signing subsidised employment contracts was below 50% (46.7%).

**Figure 8.4. Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence, by autonomous community and nationality.**

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011



Source: State Public Employment Service. Ministry of Employment and Social Security.

### 8.3. SUBSTITUTION CONTRACTS FOR EMPLOYED FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE.

1 January 2005 to 31 December 2011.

Between 2005 and 2011, a total of 637 substitution contracts for employed female victims of gender-based violence were registered.

The data for substitution contracts for employed female victims of gender-based violence (which can be signed by both men and women) show an increase year after year, as demonstrated in the table below.

**Table 8. 10 Substitution contracts for employed female victims of gender-based violence, by year contract signed.**

1 January 2005 to 31 December 2011.

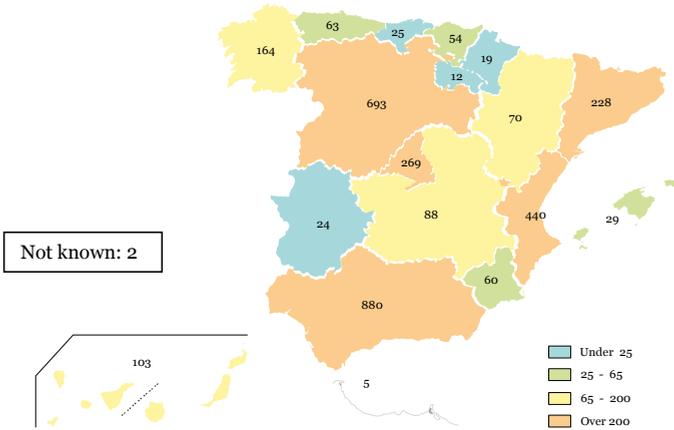
	TOTAL	YEAR						
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>147</b>
% year-on-year variation		-	50.0%	50.9%	1.2%	10.3%	31.3%	16.7%

Source: State Public Employment Service. Ministry of Employment and Social Security.

In the majority of cases, employed female victims of gender-based violence were substituted by other women (77.6%).

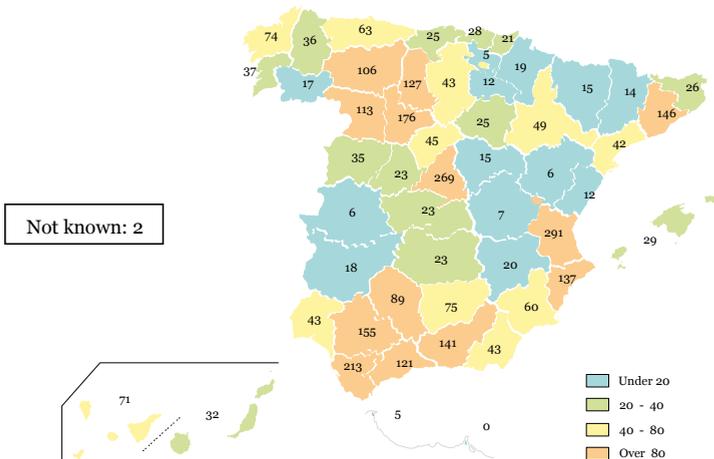
**SUBSIDISED EMPLOYMENT CONTRACTS FOR FEMALE VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE, BY AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY  
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011**

**TOTAL: 3,228**



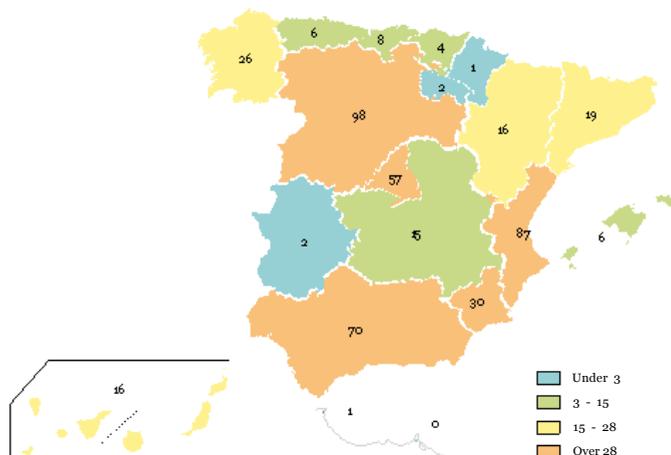
**SUBSIDISED EMPLOYMENT CONTRACTS FOR FEMALE VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE, BY PROVINCE  
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011**

**TOTAL: 3,228**



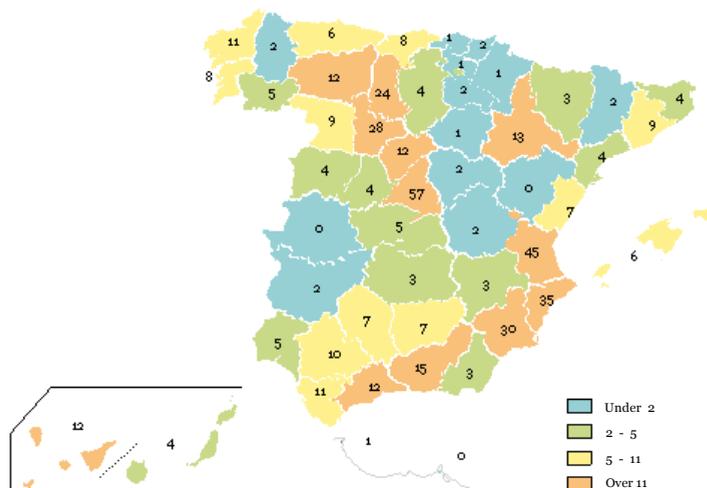
**SUBSIDISED EMPLOYMENT CONTRACTS FOR FEMALE VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE, BY AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY. 2011**

**TOTAL: 464**



**SUBSIDISED EMPLOYMENT CONTRACTS FOR FEMALE VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE, BY PROVINCE. 2011**

**TOTAL: 464**



**Table 8.11. Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence.  
by autonomous community and type of contract.**

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011.

AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY/ PROVINCE	TOTAL	Vertical %	TIPO DE CONTRATO			
			PERMANENT	Permanent (%)	TEMPORARY	Temporary (%)
<b>TOTAL SPAIN</b>	<b>3,228</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2,247</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
ANDALUCÍA	880	27.3%	153	15.6%	727	32.4%
Almería	43	1.3%	12	1.2%	31	1.4%
Cádiz	213	6.6%	25	2.5%	188	8.4%
Córdoba	89	2.8%	13	1.3%	76	3.4%
Granada	141	4.4%	22	2.2%	119	5.3%
Huelva	43	1.3%	4	0.4%	39	1.7%
Jaén	75	2.3%	15	1.5%	60	2.7%
Málaga	121	3.7%	24	2.4%	97	4.3%
Sevilla	155	4.8%	38	3.9%	117	5.2%
ARAGÓN	70	2.2%	29	3.0%	41	1.8%
Huesca	15	0.5%	5	0.5%	10	0.4%
Teruel	6	0.2%	4	0.4%	2	0.1%
Zaragoza	49	1.5%	20	2.0%	29	1.3%
ASTURIAS	63	2.0%	23	2.3%	40	1.8%
BALEARES	29	0.9%	10	1.0%	19	0.8%
CANARIAS	103	3.2%	31	3.2%	72	3.2%
Las Palmas	32	1.0%	10	1.0%	22	1.0%
S.C. Tenerife	71	2.2%	21	2.1%	50	2.2%
CANTABRIA	25	0.8%	13	1.3%	12	0.5%
CASTILLA-LA MANCHA	88	2.7%	53	5.4%	35	1.6%
Albacete	20	0.6%	14	1.4%	6	0.3%
Ciudad Real	23	0.7%	14	1.4%	9	0.4%
Cuenca	7	0.2%	5	0.5%	2	0.1%
Guadalajara	15	0.5%	8	0.8%	7	0.3%
Toledo	23	0.7%	12	1.2%	11	0.5%
CASTILLA Y LEÓN	693	21.5%	148	15.1%	545	24.3%
Ávila	23	0.7%	3	0.3%	20	0.9%
Burgos	43	1.3%	11	1.1%	32	1.4%
León	106	3.3%	28	2.9%	78	3.5%
Palencia	127	3.9%	17	1.7%	110	4.9%
Salamanca	35	1.1%	16	1.6%	19	0.8%
Segovia	45	1.4%	8	0.8%	37	1.6%
Soria	25	0.8%	9	0.9%	16	0.7%
Valladolid	176	5.5%	27	2.8%	149	6.6%
Zamora	113	3.5%	29	3.0%	84	3.7%
CATALUÑA	228	7.1%	102	10.4%	126	5.6%
Barcelona	146	4.5%	73	7.4%	73	3.2%
Girona	26	0.8%	7	0.7%	19	0.8%
Lleida	14	0.4%	3	0.3%	11	0.5%
Tarragona	42	1.3%	19	1.9%	23	1.0%
COM.VALENCIANA	440	13.6%	128	13.0%	312	13.9%
Alicante	137	4.2%	52	5.3%	85	3.8%
Castellón	12	0.4%	7	0.7%	5	0.2%
Valencia	291	9.0%	69	7.0%	222	9.9%
EXTREMADURA	24	0.7%	14	1.4%	10	0.4%
Badajoz	18	0.6%	11	1.1%	7	0.3%
Cáceres	6	0.2%	3	0.3%	3	0.1%
GALICIA	164	5.1%	56	5.7%	108	4.8%
A Coruña	74	2.3%	22	2.2%	52	2.3%
Lugo	36	1.1%	14	1.4%	22	1.0%
Ourense	17	0.5%	8	0.8%	9	0.4%
Pontevedra	37	1.1%	12	1.2%	25	1.1%
MADRID	269	8.3%	153	15.6%	116	5.2%
MURCIA	60	1.9%	20	2.0%	40	1.8%
NAVARRA	19	0.6%	6	0.6%	13	0.6%
PAÍS VASCO	54	1.7%	33	3.4%	21	0.9%
Álava	5	0.2%	5	0.5%	0	0.0%
Guipúzcoa	21	0.7%	8	0.8%	13	0.6%
Vizcaya	28	0.9%	20	2.0%	8	0.4%
LA RIOJA	12	0.4%	9	0.9%	3	0.1%
CEUTA	5	0.2%	0	0.0%	5	0.2%
MELILLA	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
NOT KNOWN	2	0.1%	0	0.0%	2	0.1%
<b>TOTAL SPAIN</b>	<b>3,228</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2,247</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: State Public Employment Service. Ministry of Employment and Social Security.

**Table 8.12. Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence,  
by autonomous community and type of contract.**  
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011

AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY/PROVINCE	TOTAL	Vertical %	TYPE OF CONTRACT				
			PERMANENT	Vertical % permanent	TEMPORARY	Vertical % temporary	Horizontal % temporary
<b>TOTAL SPAIN</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>64.9%</b>
ANDALUCÍA	70	15.1%	21	12.9%	49	16.3%	70.0%
Almería	3	0.6%	1	0.6%	2	0.7%	66.7%
Cádiz	11	2.4%	3	1.8%	8	2.7%	72.7%
Córdoba	7	1.5%	0	0.0%	7	2.3%	100.0%
Granada	15	3.2%	3	1.8%	12	4.0%	80.0%
Huelva	5	1.1%	0	0.0%	5	1.7%	100.0%
Jaén	7	1.5%	3	1.8%	4	1.3%	57.1%
Málaga	12	2.6%	6	3.7%	6	2.0%	50.0%
Sevilla	10	2.2%	5	3.1%	5	1.7%	50.0%
ARAGÓN	16	3.4%	4	2.5%	12	4.0%	75.0%
Huesca	3	0.6%	1	0.6%	2	0.7%	66.7%
Teruel	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	-
Zaragoza	13	2.8%	3	1.8%	10	3.3%	76.9%
ASTURIAS	6	1.3%	3	1.8%	3	1.0%	50.0%
BALEARES	6	1.3%	3	1.8%	3	1.0%	50.0%
CANARIAS	16	3.4%	6	3.7%	10	3.3%	62.5%
Las Palmas	4	0.9%	0	0.0%	4	1.3%	100.0%
S.C.Tenerife	12	2.6%	6	3.7%	6	2.0%	50.0%
CANTABRIA	8	1.7%	5	3.1%	3	1.0%	37.5%
CASTILLA-LA MANCHA	15	3.2%	10	6.1%	5	1.7%	33.3%
Albacete	3	0.6%	3	1.8%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Ciudad Real	3	0.6%	2	1.2%	1	0.3%	33.3%
Cuenca	2	0.4%	1	0.6%	1	0.3%	50.0%
Guadalajara	2	0.4%	2	1.2%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Toledo	5	1.1%	2	1.2%	3	1.0%	60.0%
CASTILLA Y LEÓN	98	21.1%	30	18.4%	68	22.6%	69.4%
Ávila	4	0.9%	1	0.6%	3	1.0%	75.0%
Burgos	4	0.9%	3	1.8%	1	0.3%	25.0%
León	12	2.6%	1	0.6%	11	3.7%	91.7%
Palencia	24	5.2%	7	4.3%	17	5.6%	70.8%
Salamanca	4	0.9%	4	2.5%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Segovia	12	2.6%	2	1.2%	10	3.3%	83.3%
Soria	1	0.2%	1	0.6%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Valladolid	28	6.0%	7	4.3%	21	7.0%	75.0%
Zamora	9	1.9%	4	2.5%	5	1.7%	55.6%
CATALUÑA	19	4.1%	8	4.9%	11	3.7%	57.9%
Barcelona	9	1.9%	4	2.5%	5	1.7%	55.6%
Girona	4	0.9%	2	1.2%	2	0.7%	50.0%
Lleida	2	0.4%	0	0.0%	2	0.7%	100.0%
Tarragona	4	0.9%	2	1.2%	2	0.7%	50.0%
COM.VALENCIANA	87	18.8%	26	16.0%	61	20.3%	70.1%
Alicante	35	7.5%	14	8.6%	21	7.0%	60.0%
Castellón	7	1.5%	4	2.5%	3	1.0%	42.9%
Valencia	45	9.7%	8	4.9%	37	12.3%	82.2%
EXTREMADURA	2	0.4%	2	1.2%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Badajoz	2	0.4%	2	1.2%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Cáceres	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	-
GALICIA	26	5.6%	6	3.7%	20	6.6%	76.9%
ACoruña	11	2.4%	3	1.8%	8	2.7%	72.7%
Lugo	2	0.4%	1	0.6%	1	0.3%	50.0%
Ourense	5	1.1%	0	0.0%	5	1.7%	100.0%
Pontevedra	8	1.7%	2	1.2%	6	2.0%	75.0%
MADRID	57	12.3%	32	19.6%	25	8.3%	43.9%
MURCIA	30	6.5%	4	2.5%	26	8.6%	86.7%
NAVARRA	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	100.0%
PAÍS VASCO	4	0.9%	1	0.6%	3	1.0%	75.0%
Álava	1	0.2%	1	0.6%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Guipúzcoa	2	0.4%	0	0.0%	2	0.7%	100.0%
Vizcaya	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	100.0%
LA RIOJA	2	0.4%	2	1.2%	0	0.0%	0.0%
CEUTA	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	100.0%
MELLILLA	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	-
NOT KNOWN	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.7%	-
<b>TOTAL SPAIN</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>64.9%</b>

Source: State Public Employment Service. Ministry of Employment and Social Security.

**Table 8.13. Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence. by autonomous community, province, type of contract and nationality.**  
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011.

AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY/ PROVINCE	TOTAL			PERMANENT CONTRACT			TEMPORARY CONTRACT			Horizontal % by nationality	
	TOTAL	Nationality		TOTAL	Nationality		TOTAL	Nationality		Nationality	
		Spanish	Foreign		Spanish	Foreign		Spanish	Foreign	Spanish	Foreign
<b>TOTAL SPAIN</b>	<b>3,228</b>	<b>2,694</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>2,247</b>	<b>1,894</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>83.5%</b>	<b>16.5%</b>
ANDALUCÍA	880	784	96	153	139	14	727	645	82	89.1%	10.9%
Almería	43	37	6	12	9	3	31	28	3	86.0%	14.0%
Cádiz	213	205	8	25	25	0	188	180	8	96.2%	3.8%
Córdoba	89	79	10	13	13	0	76	66	10	88.8%	11.2%
Granada	141	118	23	22	20	2	119	98	21	83.7%	16.3%
Huelva	43	37	6	4	3	1	39	34	5	86.0%	14.0%
Jaén	75	60	15	15	12	3	60	48	12	80.0%	20.0%
Málaga	121	112	9	24	21	3	97	91	6	92.6%	7.4%
Sevilla	155	136	19	38	36	2	117	100	17	87.7%	12.3%
ARAGÓN	70	47	23	29	20	9	41	27	14	67.1%	32.9%
Huesca	15	7	8	5	3	2	10	4	6	46.7%	53.3%
Teruel	6	3	3	4	2	2	2	1	1	50.0%	50.0%
Zaragoza	49	37	12	20	15	5	29	22	7	75.5%	24.5%
ASTURIAS	63	56	7	23	22	1	40	34	6	88.9%	11.1%
BALEARES	29	20	9	10	6	4	19	14	5	69.0%	31.0%
CANARIAS	103	93	10	31	29	2	72	64	8	90.3%	9.7%
Las Palmas	32	31	1	10	10	0	22	21	1	96.9%	3.1%
S.C.Tenerife	71	62	9	21	19	2	50	43	7	87.3%	12.7%
CANTABRIA	25	21	4	13	10	3	12	11	1	84.0%	16.0%
CASTILLA-LA MANCHA	88	70	18	53	43	10	35	27	8	79.5%	20.5%
Albacete	20	16	4	14	11	3	6	5	1	80.0%	20.0%
CiudadReal	23	18	5	14	10	4	9	8	1	78.3%	21.7%
Cuenca	7	5	2	5	4	1	2	1	1	71.4%	28.6%
Guadalajara	15	11	4	8	6	2	7	5	2	73.3%	26.7%
Toledo	23	20	3	12	12	0	11	8	3	87.0%	13.0%
CASTILLA Y LEÓN	693	585	108	148	124	24	545	461	84	84.4%	15.6%
Ávila	23	17	6	3	3	0	20	14	6	73.9%	26.1%
Burgos	43	34	9	11	10	1	32	24	8	79.1%	20.9%
León	106	85	21	28	21	7	78	64	14	80.2%	19.8%
Palencia	127	108	19	17	14	3	110	94	16	85.0%	15.0%
Salamanca	35	34	1	16	15	1	19	19	0	97.1%	2.9%
Segovia	45	34	11	8	6	2	37	28	9	75.6%	24.4%
Soria	25	17	8	9	7	2	16	10	6	68.0%	32.0%
Valladolid	176	160	16	27	24	3	149	136	13	90.9%	9.1%
Zamora	113	96	17	29	24	5	84	72	12	85.0%	15.0%
CATALUÑA	228	182	46	102	82	20	126	100	26	79.8%	20.2%
Barcelona	146	121	25	73	60	13	73	61	12	82.9%	17.1%
Girona	26	19	7	7	5	2	19	14	5	73.1%	26.9%
Lleida	14	9	5	3	1	2	11	8	3	64.3%	35.7%
Tarragona	42	33	9	19	16	3	23	17	6	78.6%	21.4%
COM.VALENCIANA	440	351	89	128	100	28	312	251	61	79.8%	20.2%
Alicante	137	113	24	52	42	10	85	71	14	82.5%	17.5%
Castellón	12	9	3	7	5	2	5	4	1	75.0%	25.0%
Valencia	291	229	62	69	53	16	222	176	46	78.7%	21.3%
EXTREMADURA	24	21	3	14	12	2	10	9	1	87.5%	12.5%
Badajoz	18	15	3	11	9	2	7	6	1	83.3%	16.7%
Cáceres	6	6	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	100.0%	0.0%
GALICIA	164	144	20	56	49	7	108	95	13	87.8%	12.2%
A Coruña	74	67	7	22	20	2	52	47	5	90.5%	9.5%
Lugo	36	32	4	14	13	1	22	19	3	88.9%	11.1%
Ourense	17	12	5	8	7	1	9	5	4	70.6%	29.4%
Pontevedra	37	33	4	12	9	3	25	24	1	89.2%	10.8%
MADRID	269	196	73	153	112	41	116	84	32	72.9%	27.1%
MURCIA	60	49	11	20	14	6	40	35	5	81.7%	18.3%
NAVARRA	19	17	2	6	5	1	13	12	1	89.5%	10.5%
PAÍS VASCO	54	41	13	33	25	8	21	16	5	75.9%	24.1%
Álava	5	4	1	5	4	1	0	0	0	80.0%	20.0%
Guipúzcoa	21	14	7	8	6	2	13	8	5	66.7%	33.3%
Vizcaya	28	23	5	20	15	5	8	8	0	82.1%	17.9%
LA RIOJA	12	10	2	9	8	1	3	2	1	83.3%	16.7%
CEUTA	5	5	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	100.0%	0.0%
MELILLA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
NOT KNOWN	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	100.0%	0.0%
<b>TOTAL SPAIN</b>	<b>3,228</b>	<b>2,694</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>2,247</b>	<b>1,894</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>83.5%</b>	<b>16.5%</b>

Source: State Public Employment Service. Ministry of Employment and Social Security.

**Table 8.14. Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence, by autonomous community, province, type of contract and nationality.**  
1 January to 31 December 2011.

AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY/ PROVINCE	TOTAL			PERMANENT CONTRACT			TEMPORARY CONTRACT			Horizontal % by nationality	
	TOTAL	Nationality		TOTAL	Nationality		TOTAL	Nationality		Nationality	
		Spanish	Foreign		Spanish	Foreign		Spanish	Foreign	Spanish	Foreign
<b>TOTAL SPAIN</b>	464	367	97	163	121	42	301	246	55	79.1%	20.9%
ANDALUCÍA	70	58	12	21	17	4	49	41	8	82.9%	17.1%
Almería	3	2	1	1	0	1	2	2	0	66.7%	33.3%
Cádiz	11	9	2	3	3	0	8	6	2	81.8%	18.2%
Córdoba	7	6	1	0	0	0	7	6	1	85.7%	14.3%
Granada	15	15	0	3	3	0	12	12	0	100.0%	0.0%
Huelva	5	4	1	0	0	0	5	4	1	80.0%	20.0%
Jáen	7	6	1	3	3	0	4	3	1	85.7%	14.3%
Málaga	12	8	4	6	4	2	6	4	2	66.7%	33.3%
Sevilla	10	8	2	5	4	1	5	4	1	80.0%	20.0%
ARAGÓN	16	9	7	4	1	3	12	8	4	56.3%	43.8%
Huesca	3	0	3	1	0	1	2	0	2	0.0%	100.0%
Teruel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
Zaragoza	13	9	4	3	1	2	10	8	2	69.2%	30.8%
ASTURIAS	6	5	1	3	3	0	3	2	1	83.3%	16.7%
BALEARES	6	2	4	3	1	2	3	1	2	33.3%	66.7%
CANARIAS	16	14	2	6	4	2	10	10	0	87.5%	12.5%
LasPalmas	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	100.0%	0.0%
S.C.Tenerife	12	10	2	6	4	2	6	6	0	83.3%	16.7%
CANTABRIA	8	6	2	5	4	1	3	2	1	75.0%	25.0%
CASTILLA-LA MANCHA	15	8	7	10	7	3	5	1	4	53.3%	46.7%
Albacete	3	3	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	100.0%	0.0%
Ciudad Real	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	33.3%	66.7%
Cuenca	2	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0.0%	100.0%
Guadalajara	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	50.0%	50.0%
Toledo	5	3	2	2	2	0	3	1	2	60.0%	40.0%
CASTILLA Y LEÓN	98	84	14	30	25	5	68	59	9	85.7%	14.3%
Ávila	4	4	0	1	1	0	3	3	0	100.0%	0.0%
Burgos	4	4	0	3	3	0	1	1	0	100.0%	0.0%
León	12	7	5	1	1	0	11	6	5	58.3%	41.7%
Palencia	24	21	3	7	4	3	17	17	0	87.5%	12.5%
Salamanca	4	4	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	100.0%	0.0%
Segovia	12	10	2	2	2	0	10	8	2	83.3%	16.7%
Soria	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	100.0%	0.0%
Valladolid	28	27	1	7	7	0	21	20	1	96.4%	3.6%
Zamora	9	6	3	4	2	2	5	4	1	66.7%	33.3%
CATALUÑA	19	16	3	8	6	2	11	10	1	84.2%	15.8%
Barcelona	9	6	3	4	2	2	5	4	1	66.7%	33.3%
Girona	4	4	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	100.0%	0.0%
Lleida	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	100.0%	0.0%
Tarragona	4	4	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	100.0%	0.0%
COM.VALENCIANA	87	68	19	26	18	8	61	50	11	78.2%	21.8%
Alicante	35	29	6	14	10	4	21	19	2	82.9%	17.1%
Castellón	7	7	0	4	4	0	3	3	0	100.0%	0.0%
Valencia	45	32	13	8	4	4	37	28	9	71.1%	28.9%
EXTREMADURA	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	50.0%	50.0%
Badajoz	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	50.0%	50.0%
Cáceres	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
GALICIA	26	23	3	6	6	0	20	17	3	88.5%	11.5%
A Coruña	11	10	1	3	3	0	8	7	1	90.9%	9.1%
Lugo	2	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	100.0%	0.0%
Ourense	5	3	2	0	0	0	5	3	2	60.0%	40.0%
Pontevedra	8	8	0	2	2	0	6	6	0	100.0%	0.0%
MADRID	57	41	16	32	23	9	25	18	7	71.9%	28.1%
MURCIA	30	24	6	4	2	2	26	22	4	80.0%	20.0%
NAVARRA	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	100.0%	0.0%
PAÍS VASCO	4	4	0	1	1	0	3	3	0	100.0%	0.0%
Álava	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	100.0%	0.0%
Guipúzcoa	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	100.0%	0.0%
Vizcaya	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	100.0%	0.0%
LA RIOJA	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	100.0%	0.0%
CEUTA	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	100.0%	0.0%
MELILLA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
NOT KNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	-	-
<b>TOTAL SPAIN</b>	464	367	97	163	121	42	301	246	55	79.1%	20.9%

Source: State Public Employment Service. Ministry of Employment and Social Security.

# 9 FEMALE VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE RECEIVING LABOUR-MARKET-INTEGRATION BENEFIT.

1 January 2006 to 31 December 2011

## 9.1. FEMALE VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE RECEIVING LABOUR-MARKET-INTEGRATION BENEFIT. 2011.

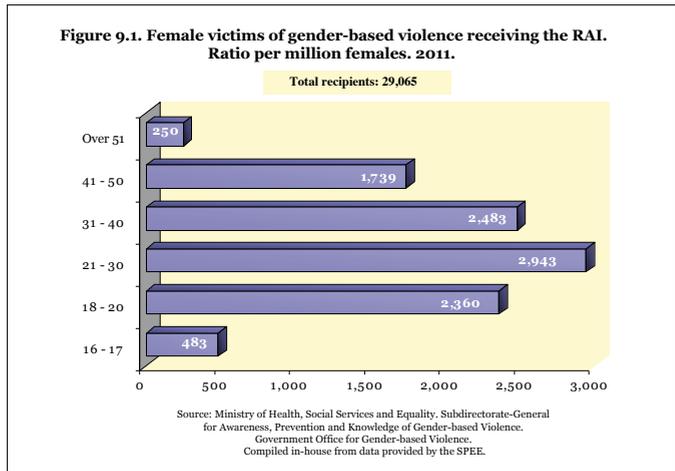
In 2011, a total of 29,065 unemployed female victims of violence received labour-market-integration benefit (RAI). The mean number of recipients of this benefit per month stood at 17,820.

Given that in 2011 the population of women aged 16 and over totalled 20,289,629, the ratio of female victims of gender-based violence receiving the RAI per million females stood at 1,432.

In 2011, the mean age of female victims of violence was 35, with the largest proportion of RAI recipients falling within the 31–40 age bracket (9,837).

In terms of the ratio per million females, the group with the highest number of RAI claimants was the 21–30 age bracket. This trend was repeated in 13 of Spain’s 17 autonomous communities and in both its autonomous cities.

Meanwhile, in Asturias and Navarra the highest ratio was recorded in the 18–20 age bracket, while in Baleares and La Rioja it was recorded in the 31–40 age group.



**Table 9.1. Female victims of violence receiving labour-market-integration benefit. by autonomous community and age group. Ratios per million females, 2011**

	TOTAL RECIPIENTS	16 - 17	18 - 20	21 - 30	31 - 40	41 - 50	Over 51
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,418</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>2,360</b>	<b>2,943</b>	<b>2,483</b>	<b>1,739</b>	<b>250</b>
Andalucía	2,376	631	3,487	4,822	4,121	2,768	381
Aragón	1,006	176	1,481	2,332	2,053	1,129	170
Asturias	1,261	0	3,195	3,154	2,677	1,507	224
Baleares	1,223	599	1,936	1,998	2,046	1,586	242
Canarias	2,014	526	3,363	3,545	3,035	2,483	494
Cantabria	1,018	435	1,059	2,197	2,032	1,217	216
Castilla - La Mancha	1,684	653	2,621	3,380	2,960	1,887	361
Castilla y León	964	543	1,518	2,151	1,932	1,378	170
Cataluña	857	123	1,279	1,774	1,461	1,096	167
Com. Valenciana	2,275	1,108	3,890	4,697	4,078	2,765	357
Extremadura	1,803	1,258	2,760	4,026	3,488	1,922	333
Galicia	788	90	1,104	1,700	1,543	1,147	175
Madrid	783	212	1,243	1,463	1,209	1,046	167
Murcia	2,068	1,060	3,338	3,859	3,531	2,326	307
Navarra	699	0	2,405	1,711	1,300	602	60
País Vasco	456	0	775	1,112	843	599	84
La Rioja	1,070	1,418	1,563	2,150	2,184	1,240	134
Ceuta	627	0	628	1,139	1,126	690	94
Melilla	1,713	0	2,516	3,298	2,735	1,850	208

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence, Government Office for Gender-based Violence, Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence, Compiled in-house from data provided by the SPEE,

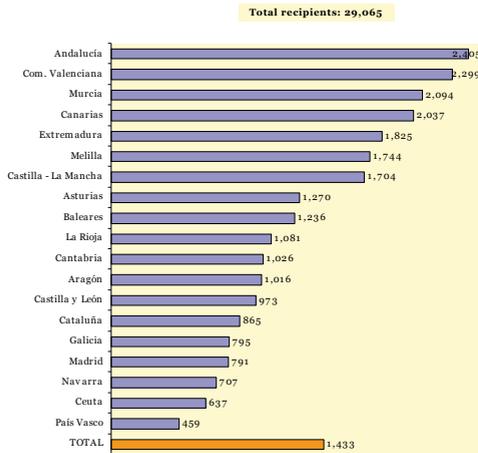
In terms of nationality, 73.4% of the total number of female victims of violence claiming the benefit were Spanish and 26.6% were foreign nationals. The cases of Melilla and La Rioja are noteworthy in that the percentages of foreign claimants stood at 54.9% and 54.1%, respectively, as compared to 45.1% and 45.9%, respectively for Spanish nationals.

Andalucía, Comunidad Valenciana, Cataluña, Madrid and Canarias were the autonomous communities that, with an overall share of 70.2%, registered the highest numbers of female victims of violence claiming the benefit that year.

By province, 45.7% of women receiving labour-market-integration benefit resided in Valencia (8.2%), Madrid (7.7%), Alicante (7.4%), Barcelona (6.0%), Cádiz (5.6%), Málaga (5.5%) and Sevilla (5.3%).

Taking into account the size of the female population in the respective autonomous communities, Andalucía, followed by Comunidad Valenciana, Murcia and Canarias, in that order, had the highest ratios per million women. At the other end of the scale, País Vasco, Ceuta, Navarra and Madrid were the four autonomous communities with the lowest ratios of RAI claimants per million women.

**Figure 9.2. RAI recipients by autonomous community. Ratio per million females. 2011.**

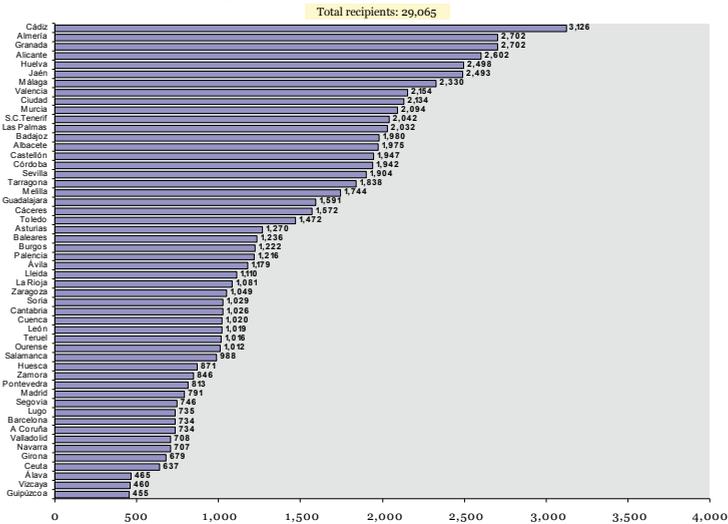


Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Government Office for Gender-based Violence. Subdirector-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Compiled in-house from data provided by the SPEE.

As regards the provinces, the order remains the same as in 2010 and Cádiz, despite a year-on-year downturn in its ratio (from 3,257 in 2010 to 3,126 in 2011), continued to have the highest figure. It was followed by Almería and Granada (2,702), and Alicante (2,602), all of which had ratios over 1,000 points above the mean which, in 2010, stood at 1,433.

In contrast, the three Basque provinces had the lowest ratios of claimants per million women. In fact, Guipúzcoa had the lowest number of recipients per million women (455) of any of the country's provinces.

**Figure 9.3. Female victims of gender-based violence receiving the RAI, by province. Ratio per million females. 2011.**



Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirector-General for Prevention and Management of Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Special Government Office for Gender-based Violence. Compiled in-house from data provided by the SPEE.

Finally, in 2011 a total of 2,276 female victims of violence received aid to help them change address. Andalucía, Comunidad Valenciana, Madrid and Canarias were the autonomous communities with the highest numbers of claimants of this financial support (609, 285, 192, and 174, respectively), accounting for 55.4% of the total.

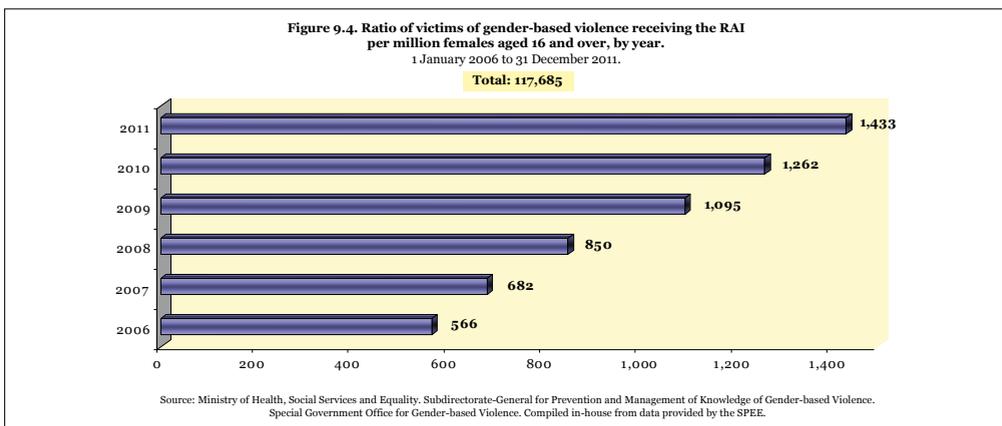
## 9.2. CHANGES IN NUMBERS OF FEMALE VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE RECEIVING LABOUR-MARKET-INTEGRATION BENEFIT.

1 January 2006 to 31 December 2011.

The Government Office for Gender-based Violence holds data on the number of female victims of violence receiving labour-market-integration benefit (RAI) since January 2006. Between that date and 2011, a total of 117,685 female victims received the RAI.

Between January 2006 and December 2011, the number of RAI recipients increased year after year — between 2006 and 2007 it rose by 21.7%; between 2007 and 2008 by 27.0%; between 2008 and 2009 by 30.4%; between 2009 and 2010 by 15.9%; and between 2010 and 2011 it rose by 13.9%.

The increase in the number of recipients is also clear when the data are compared against the total population. Thus, the number of recipients per million females aged 16 and over rose from 566 in 2006 to 1,433 in 2011, an increase of 153.0% over the period.



Likewise, the monthly mean number of recipients of this benefit also increased. In this case, the percentage rose by 34.0% between 2006 and 2007; by 24.2% between 2007 and 2008; by 42.5% between 2008 and 2009; by 17.7% between 2009 at 2010; and by 12.5% between 2010 and 2011.

**Table 9.2. Females aged 16 and over receiving the RAI. Year-on-year variation, aggregate variation and monthly mean, by year.**

1 January 2006 to 31 December 2011.

	TOTAL	Year-on-year variation	Variation since 2006	Monthly mean	Annual increase in monthly mean
2006	10,924	-	-	5,673	0
2007	13,291	21.7	21.7	7,602	34.0%
2008	16,883	27.0	54.5	9,445	24.2%
2009	22,010	30.4	101.5	13,461	42.5%
2010	25,512	15.9	133.5	15,840	17.7%
2011	29,065	13.9	166.1	17,820	12.5%

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, Subdirectorate-General for Prevention and Management of Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Special Government Office for Gender-based Violence. Compiled in-house from data provided by the SPEE.

### 9.3. FEMALE VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE RECEIVING LABOUR-MARKET-INTEGRATION BENEFIT, BY AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY AND YEAR.

1 January 2006 to 31 December 2011.

In terms of the breakdown by autonomous community, province and year, there were few significant fluctuations over the period under review.

**Table 9.3. Changes in numbers of female victims of violence receiving the RAI, by autonomous community.**

Data for 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2011.

Total: 117,685

	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	Recipients	Vertical %										
<b>TOTAL SPAIN</b>	<b>10,924</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>13,291</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>16,883</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>22,010</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>25,512</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>29,065</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Andalucía	4,124	37.8%	4,867	36.6%	5,955	35.3%	7,221	32.8%	7,850	30.8%	8,526	29.3%
Aragón	173	1.6%	222	1.7%	251	1.5%	382	1.7%	481	1.9%	589	2.0%
Asturias	266	2.4%	305	2.3%	364	2.2%	449	2.0%	484	1.9%	639	2.2%
Baleares	137	1.3%	209	1.6%	292	1.7%	369	1.7%	511	2.0%	579	2.0%
Canarias	760	7.0%	998	7.5%	1,325	7.8%	1,731	7.9%	1,797	7.0%	1,840	6.3%
Cantabria	106	1.0%	136	1.0%	185	1.1%	232	1.1%	268	1.1%	270	0.9%
Castilla - La Mancha	398	3.6%	515	3.9%	695	4.1%	954	4.3%	1,172	4.6%	1,500	5.2%
Castilla y León	494	4.5%	593	4.5%	769	4.6%	957	4.3%	1,049	4.1%	1,101	3.8%
Cataluña	805	7.4%	961	7.2%	1,322	7.8%	1,823	8.3%	2,262	8.9%	2,777	9.6%
Com. Valenciana	1,430	13.1%	1,742	13.1%	2,281	13.5%	3,340	15.2%	4,175	16.4%	5,014	17.3%
Extremadura	370	3.4%	484	3.6%	586	3.5%	664	3.0%	748	2.9%	867	3.0%
Galicia	511	4.7%	569	4.3%	641	3.8%	794	3.6%	921	3.6%	1,016	3.5%
Madrid	715	6.5%	900	6.8%	1,186	7.0%	1,644	7.5%	1,956	7.7%	2,247	7.7%
Murcia	273	2.5%	330	2.5%	496	2.9%	795	3.6%	1,059	4.2%	1,246	4.3%
Navarra	65	0.6%	80	0.6%	110	0.7%	132	0.6%	162	0.6%	191	0.7%
País Vasco	166	1.5%	227	1.7%	277	1.6%	352	1.6%	411	1.6%	444	1.5%
La Rioja	37	0.3%	49	0.4%	56	0.3%	95	0.4%	136	0.5%	148	0.5%
Ceuta	52	0.5%	56	0.4%	40	0.2%	25	0.1%	26	0.1%	20	0.1%
Melilla	42	0.4%	48	0.4%	52	0.3%	51	0.2%	44	0.2%	51	0.2%

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, Subdirectorate-General for Prevention and Management of Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Special Government Office for Gender-based Violence. Compiled in-house from data provided by the SPEE.

Andalucía was home to over one third of all female recipients of the RAI in Spain between 2006 and 2010, though its share did fall moderately in the last two years of the period, dropping to 30.8% in 2010 and 29.3% in 2011. Within this autonomous community, the provinces of Cádiz (19.1%), Málaga (18.8%) and Sevilla (18.2%) accounted for 56.1% of the total.

It was followed by Comunidad Valenciana, where the proportion climbed progressively in the final years of the period to stand at 17.3% in 2011.

In terms of the monthly mean number of recipients, this figure increased considerably year after year, growing by 214.1% between 2006 and 2011. Between 2010 and 2011 the number rose by 12.5%.

**Table 9.4. Female victims of violence receiving the RAI by autonomous community and year. Monthly mean.**  
1 January 2006 to 31 December 2011.

	Monthly mean 2006	Monthly mean 2007	Monthly mean 2008	Monthly mean 2009	Monthly mean 2010	Monthly mean 2011
<b>TOTAL SPAIN</b>	<b>5,673</b>	<b>7,602</b>	<b>9,445</b>	<b>13,461</b>	<b>15,840</b>	<b>17,820</b>
Andalucía	2,264	2,987	3,561	4,617	5,018	5,428
Aragón	85	110	135	232	298	358
Asturias	138	158	206	243	290	364
Baleares	65	113	150	219	301	339
Canarias	377	564	780	1,101	1,104	1,123
Cantabria	56	72	90	142	160	168
Castilla - La Mancha	186	280	365	587	722	908
Castilla y León	266	358	427	578	650	668
Cataluña	378	465	651	1,053	1,337	1,602
Com. Valenciana	723	992	1,238	1,988	2,617	3,144
Extremadura	197	301	369	427	477	559
Galicia	285	325	355	477	518	577
Madrid	356	462	586	969	1,215	1,310
Murcia	126	161	255	452	679	876
Navarra	30	42	53	82	89	111
País Vasco	83	124	149	208	247	268
La Rioja	19	26	28	49	82	80
Ceuta	23	37	19	9	12	10
Melilla	18	24	28	28	24	27

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, Subdirectorate-General for Prevention and Management of Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Special Government Office for Gender-based Violence. Compiled in-house from data provided by the SPEE.

The table above shows how, in general, the monthly mean number of women receiving the RAI increased in all of Spain's autonomous communities except Ceuta (where it fell by just over half in 2009 — 49.8% — and rose again by 28.3% in 2010 before dropping once more by 20.7% in 2011)

and Melilla (where in 2009 the mean number of recipients remained stable year-on-year before dropping by 14.2% in 2010 and rising again by 12.5% in 2011).

Comparing the monthly mean number of female claimants in 2011 with that of 2006 shows that the figure more than tripled in three autonomous communities — Murcia (516.2%), Balears (419.9%) and Castilla-La Mancha (389.2%).

By province, Guadalajara (922%), Lleida (735%), Castellón (728%) and Álava (724%) all recorded increases in their monthly mean figures in excess of 600% over the 2006 monthly mean. These data are shown in the tables provided at the end of this chapter.

#### **9.4. FEMALE VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE RECEIVING LABOUR-MARKET-INTEGRATION BENEFIT, BY NATIONALITY.** **1 January 2006 to 31 December 2011.**

Analysing the nationality of unemployed female victims of violence receiving the RAI each year shows that there was a slight decrease in the percentage of Spanish recipients as compared with foreign ones.

- In 2006, Spanish women represented 86.6% of the total.
- In 2007, they represented 83.6%.
- In 2008, they represented 80.7%.
- In 2009, they represented 76.8%.
- In 2010, they represented 74.2%.
- In 2011, they represented 73.4%.

**Table 9.5. Female victims of violence receiving the RAI.  
by autonomous community and nationality.**

1 January 2006 to 31 December 2011.

	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	Nationality		Nationality		Nationality		Nationality		Nationality		Nationality	
	Spanish	Foreign	Spanish	Foreign	Spanish	Foreign	Spanish	Foreign	Spanish	Foreign	Spanish	Foreign
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,463</b>	<b>1,461</b>	<b>11,112</b>	<b>2,179</b>	<b>13,626</b>	<b>3,257</b>	<b>16,905</b>	<b>5,105</b>	<b>18,926</b>	<b>6,586</b>	<b>21,340</b>	<b>7,725</b>
Andalucía	3,860	264	4,473	394	5,346	609	6,296	925	6,711	1,139	7,158	1,368
Aragón	114	59	150	72	152	99	208	174	232	249	295	294
Asturias	243	23	274	31	321	43	369	80	378	106	497	142
Baleares	96	41	134	75	206	86	242	127	335	176	364	215
Canarias	686	74	900	98	1,163	162	1,467	264	1,502	295	1,536	304
Cantabria	93	13	117	19	151	34	175	57	196	72	199	71
Castilla - La Mancha	354	44	429	86	549	146	686	268	797	375	1,018	482
Castilla y León	423	71	483	110	596	173	680	277	720	329	753	348
Cataluña	584	221	646	315	873	449	1,171	652	1,435	827	1,787	990
Com. Valenciana	1,200	230	1,384	358	1,725	556	2,417	923	2,922	1,253	3,477	1,537
Extremadura	350	20	456	28	532	54	583	81	631	117	714	153
Galicia	433	78	485	84	535	106	625	169	706	215	776	240
Madrid	515	200	592	308	740	446	1,012	632	1,150	806	1,381	866
Murcia	234	39	261	69	373	123	550	245	732	327	867	379
Navarra	52	13	50	30	59	51	66	66	82	80	107	84
País Vasco	139	27	187	40	212	65	263	89	292	119	307	137
La Rioja	27	10	34	15	41	15	59	36	71	65	68	80
Ceuta	40	12	40	16	31	9	16	9	15	11	13	7
Melilla	20	22	17	31	21	31	20	31	19	25	23	28

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, Subdirectorate-General for Prevention and Management of Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Special Government Office for Gender-based Violence.  
Compiled in-house from data provided by the SPEE.

Note: There were 5 stateless women in 2006; 2 in 2007; 1 in 2008; 1 in 2009, 1 in 2010; and 0 in 2011.

Analysing the changes between 2006 and 2011 reveals a 166.1% increase in women receiving this benefit, with greater growth (428.7%) being recorded among foreign nationals than among Spaniards (125.5%). As regards Spain's autonomous communities, this growth occurred to a greater or lesser extent in all of them except the autonomous city of Ceuta, where the number of Spanish recipients dropped by 67.5% and the number of foreign ones decreased by 41.7%. In comparison with 2010, the proportion of Spanish claimants in Ceuta fell by 13.3% while for foreign nationals it shrank by 36.4%.

The provinces that recorded the greatest downturn in the number of recipients in relation to 2010 were Ceuta (23.1%), León (6.5%) and Segovia (5.5%). In contrast, Huesca (with an increase of 61.5%), Guadalajara (45.1%) and Álava (39.1%) were the three provinces to record the greatest year-on-

year rise in number of claimants.

In terms of recipient nationality, the provinces in which the number of Spanish claimants rose most were Huesca (up 104.3%), Guadalajara (61.0%) and Soria (46.2%). Meanwhile, those in which the number fell most were Ceuta (down 13.3%), León (8.6%) and Palencia (8.1%).

For foreign recipients, the provinces in which the number increased most were Álava (up 61.5%), Almería and Teruel (both with 37.0%). The steepest falls were recorded in Ceuta (down 36.4%), Segovia (15.0%) and Zamora (14.3%).

## 9.5. FEMALE VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE RECEIVING LABOUR-MARKET-INTEGRATION BENEFIT, BY AGE.

1 January 2006 to 31 December 2011.

In terms of the age of the unemployed female victims of gender-based violence who collected the RAI between 2006 and 2011, those aged between 21 and 50 made up over 85% of the total in each of the six years.<sup>16</sup>

**Table 9.6. Female victims of gender-based violence receiving the RAI, by age group.**  
1 January 2006 to 31 December 2011.

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,924</b>	<b>13,291</b>	<b>16,883</b>	<b>22,010</b>	<b>25,512</b>	<b>29,065</b>
16 - 17	37	66	108	174	215	203
18 - 20	313	474	751	1,213	1,524	1,668
21 - 30	2,774	3,467	4,613	6,405	7,691	8,926
31 - 40	4,062	4,765	5,975	7,498	8,503	9,837
41 - 50	2,470	3,019	3,773	4,824	5,499	6,299
Over 51	1,268	1,500	1,663	1,896	2,080	2,132
<b>21 - 50</b>	<b>9,306</b>	<b>11,251</b>	<b>14,361</b>	<b>18,727</b>	<b>21,693</b>	<b>25,062</b>

Source: Ministry of Health. Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorato-General for Prevention and Management of Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Special Government Office for Gender-based Violence. Compiled in-house from data provided by the SPEE.

The table shows that, every year, over a third of female victims of gender-based violence claiming the RAI were aged between 31 and 40, with

16. These data are shown in Table 9.15 and in the one at the end of this section on female victims of violence receiving the RAI by age, autonomous community, province and year.

this age bracket being the largest across almost all of Spain’s autonomous communities. In addition, over 25% of recipients were aged between 21 and 30.

The case of Ceuta is unusual, as between 2006 and 2010 the largest number of claimants fell within the 21–30 age group, whilst in 2011 the largest group was the 21–40 bracket.

Over the six-year period under review, there was little variation in the mean age of the female victims of violence who received the RAI. Thus, in 2006 and 2007 the mean age was 37; in 2008 it was 36; and in 2009, 2010 and 2011 it was 35, representing a one-year drop in mean age over the last 4 years.

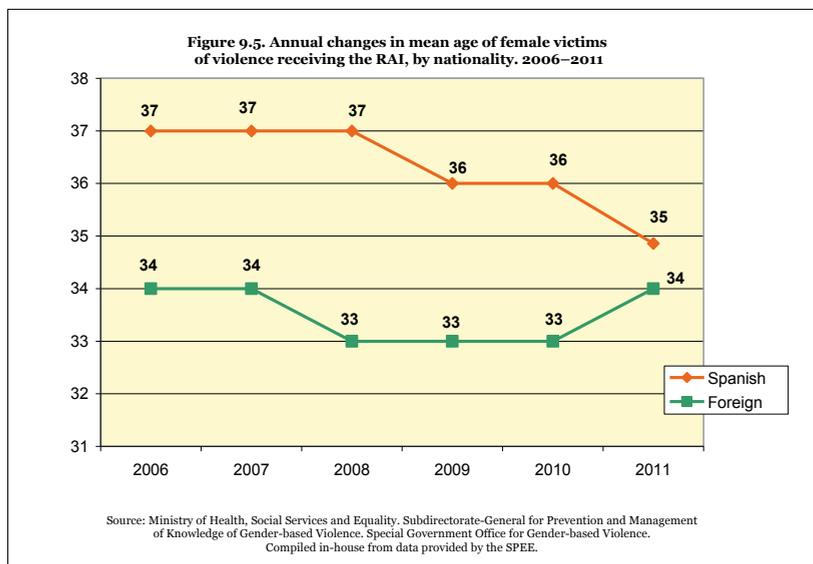
**Table 9.7. Mean age of female victims of violence receiving the RAI, by autonomous community and year.**  
1 January 2006 to 31 December 2011.

	Mean age	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>TOTAL SPAIN</b>	36	37	37	36	35	35	35
Andalucía	36	37	37	36	35	35	34
Aragón	35	37	36	36	35	35	35
Asturias	36	36	36	37	36	35	35
Baleares	36	39	38	36	36	35	35
Canarias	36	37	37	36	36	36	36
Cantabria	36	39	37	35	34	35	36
Castilla - La Mancha	35	37	36	36	35	35	35
Castilla y León	37	38	38	37	36	36	36
Cataluña	35	36	36	35	35	35	35
Com. Valenciana	35	37	37	36	35	35	35
Extremadura	35	37	37	36	35	34	34
Galicia	38	38	39	39	38	36	36
Madrid	36	37	37	36	36	36	36
Murcia	34	35	34	34	34	34	34
Navarra	34	36	37	35	34	33	33
País Vasco	36	37	37	36	36	36	36
La Rioja	35	39	36	36	35	34	34
Ceuta	34	32	35	35	36	33	34
Melilla	34	35	35	33	33	34	33

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorate-General for Prevention and Management of Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Special Government Office for Gender-based Violence.  
Compiled in-house from data provided by the SPEE.

Comparing the mean age of female claimants across all of Spain’s autonomous communities reveals no significant differences. In 2011, the mean age of the majority of claimants was either 35 or 36, with the only exceptions to this occurring in Andalucía, Extremadura and Murcia (34); Navarra (33); La Rioja (34); Ceuta (34); and Melilla (33).

As the graph shows, the mean ages of Spanish and foreign nationals receiving this benefit moved closer from a three-year difference at the start (in 2006) to a single year's difference in 2011 (35 years old for Spanish nationals and 34 years old for foreign nationals).



Lastly, although claimant numbers rose across all age groups in the period under review, the sharpest increase was recorded in the 16–30 age bracket. Furthermore, this increase was greater the younger the women's age. Thus, over the period the number of claimants aged between 21 and 30 increased threefold, the number aged between 18 and 20 increased fivefold, and the number in the youngest age bracket (16 to 17) increased almost sixfold.

**Table 9.8. Female victims of gender-based violence receiving the RAI, by age group and year. Ratios per million females.**

1 January 2006 to 31 December 2011.

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Total aged 16 and over</b>	566	682	850	1,095	1,262	1,433
<b>16 - 17</b>	83	148	242	387	482	483
<b>18 - 20</b>	430	658	1,035	1,691	2,166	2,360
<b>21 - 30</b>	814	1,034	1,385	1,962	2,441	2,943
<b>31 - 40</b>	1,100	1,270	1,549	1,912	2,150	2,483
<b>41 - 50</b>	763	907	1,098	1,371	1,539	1,739
<b>Over 51</b>	163	190	206	230	248	250

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, Subdirectorate-General for Prevention and Management of Knowledge of Gender-based Violence, Special Government Office for Gender-based Violence.  
Compiled in-house from data provided by the SPEE.

## 9.6. FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECEIVING AID TO CHANGE ADDRESS.

1 January 2005 to 31 December 2011.

Between 2005 and December 2011, a total of 10,140 female victims of gender-based violence received aid to change address.

By autonomous region, Andalucía accounted for almost a third of these benefit payments (28.4%), followed in order of magnitude by Comunidad Valenciana (10.1%).

Between 2005 and 2009, there was a steady increase in the number of female victims of gender-based violence receiving this aid. There was then a slight drop in 2010 before the figure rose again to reach a new maximum in 2011 (2,276). In 2006, the number increased on the year before by 2.0% before undergoing a sharp rise of 52.7% in 2007. In 2008, it climbed another 16.9%. Then, in 2009, it rose by a further 37.5% before dropping by 2.7% in 2010 and increasing once more in 2011, this time by 22.8%.

**Table 9.9. Female victims of gender-based violence receiving aid to change address, by autonomous community. 2011.**

	TOTAL	Vertical %	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>TOTAL SPAIN</b>	<b>10,140</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>1,185</b>	<b>1,385</b>	<b>1,904</b>	<b>1,853</b>	<b>2,276</b>
Andalucía	2,880	28.4	169	255	351	434	585	477	609
Aragón	307	3.0	40	24	25	28	55	54	81
Asturias	228	2.2	9	16	31	29	27	45	71
Baleares	223	2.2	21	13	24	33	49	40	43
Canarias	948	9.3	64	88	121	149	159	193	174
Cantabria	119	1.2	10	9	5	13	25	27	30
Castilla - La Mancha	516	5.1	54	38	57	62	78	89	138
Castilla y León	661	6.5	80	65	89	116	134	80	97
Cataluña	653	6.4	81	43	59	73	107	122	168
Com. Valenciana	1,023	10.1	53	49	91	112	201	232	285
Extremadura	257	2.5	16	18	20	37	52	53	61
Galicia	581	5.7	54	38	82	78	99	103	127
Madrid	915	9.0	43	68	139	117	178	178	192
Murcia	216	2.1	6	9	12	24	44	44	77
Navarra	203	2.0	30	17	24	25	27	37	43
País Vasco	284	2.8	18	22	29	36	61	54	64
La Rioja	96	0.9	7	4	15	13	19	22	16
Ceuta	3	0.0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Melilla	27	0.3	4	0	11	6	4	2	0

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, Subdirectorate-General for Prevention and Management of Knowledge of Gender-based Violence, Special Government Office for Gender-based Violence.  
Compiled in-house from data provided by the SPEE.

In 2005 and 2006, the overall total hardly changed. However, in 2007 increases were recorded in all the autonomous communities except Cantabria, where the figure fell by 44.4%. Although in most autonomous communities the number of women who received this aid increased in 2008, the numbers did fall slightly in four of them (Asturias, Galicia, Madrid and La Rioja). The figure also decreased in the autonomous city of Melilla (-45.5%). In 2009, the number only went down significantly in two autonomous communities — Melilla, where it fell by 33.3%, and Asturias, which recorded a small decrease of 6.9%. In 2010, the number of female claimants dropped by 50.0% in Melilla, by 18.5% in Andalucía, by 18.4% in Baleares, by 11.5% in País Vasco and by 1.8% in Aragón. In 2011, the figure shrank by 9.8% in Canarias, by 27.3% in La Rioja, and by 100% in Ceuta and Melilla (bearing in mind that in these two autonomous cities the number of claimants in 2010 stood at 1 and 2, respectively).

Ceuta is noteworthy in that only three of these benefit payments were awarded in the seven-year period under review.

Although the figures increased after 2010, given that the numbers of claimants recorded in both this and the following section remained low, comparing these data to population figures or analysing ratios would not produce meaningful findings.

## **9.7. EMPLOYED FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE WHO SUSPENDED OR TERMINATED THEIR EMPLOYMENT CONTRACTS WHILST PRESERVING THEIR RIGHT TO RECEIVE UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT OR INCOME SUPPORT.**

**1 January 2006 to 31 December 2011.**

Although the number of women who exercised one of these rights increased year by year, it remained low. For example, in 2006 only 13 women received contributory unemployment benefit and just 1 received income support; in 2007, 42 received contributory unemployment benefit and 10 received income support; in 2008, 58 women received contributory unemployment benefit and 23 received income support; in 2009, 76 received contributory unemployment benefit and 34 received income support; in 2010, 78 women received contributory unemployment benefit and 55 received income support; and finally, in 2011, 85 women received contributory unemployment benefit and 50 received income support.

**Table 9.10. Victims of gender-based violence receiving contributory unemployment benefit.**  
1 January 2006 to 31 December 2011.

	TOTAL	YEAR					
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>85</b>
Spanish	283	10	32	49	66	62	64
Foreign	69	3	10	9	10	16	21

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorate-General for Prevention and Management of Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Special Government Office for Gender-based Violence.  
Compiled in-house from data provided by the SPEE.

**Table 9.11. Female victims of gender-based violence receiving income support.**  
1 January 2006 to 31 December 2011.

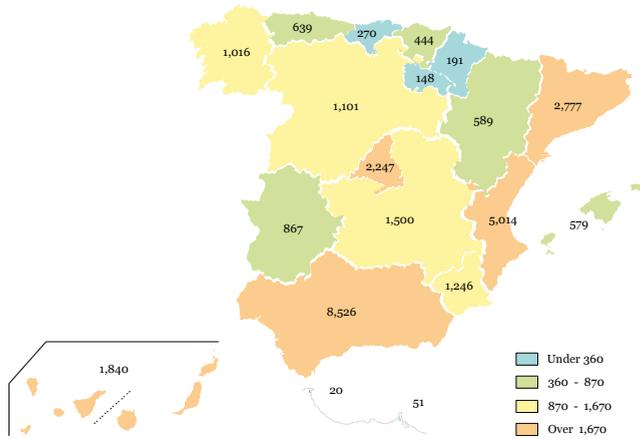
	TOTAL	YEAR					
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>50</b>
Spanish	140	1	5	18	31	46	39
Foreign	33	0	5	5	3	9	11

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorate-General for Prevention and Management of Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Special Government Office for Gender-based Violence.  
Compiled in-house from data provided by the SPEE.

**FEMALE VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE RECEIVING LABOUR-MARKET INSERTION  
BENEFIT, BY AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY**

1 January 2006 to 31 December 2011

**TOTAL: 29,065**

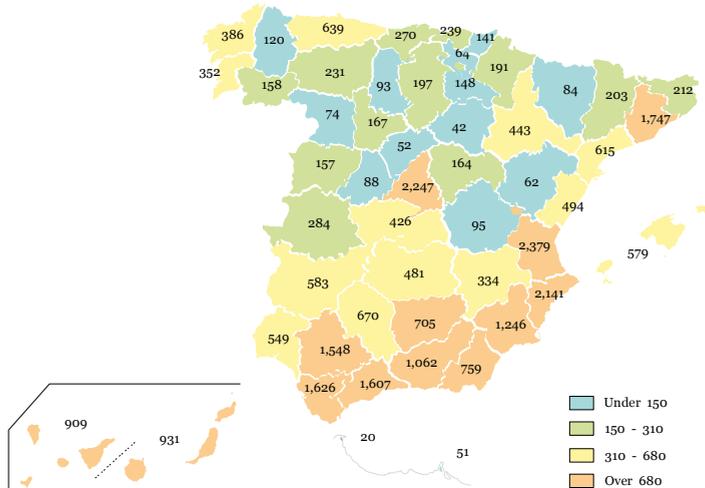


Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorate-General for Prevention and Management of Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Special Government Office for Gender-based Violence. Compiled in-house from data provided by the SPEE.

**FEMALE VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE RECEIVING LABOUR-MARKET INSERTION  
BENEFIT, BY AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY**

1 January 2006 to 31 December 2011

**TOTAL: 29,065**



Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorate-General for Prevention and Management of Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Special Government Office for Gender-based Violence. Compiled in-house from data provided by the SPEE.

**Table 9.12. Female victims of gender-based violence receiving the RAI, by autonomous community, province and year.**  
1 January 2006 to 31 December 2011.

AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY / PROVINCE	TOTAL	YEAR							Vertical %					
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>117,685</b>	<b>10,924</b>	<b>13,291</b>	<b>16,883</b>	<b>22,010</b>	<b>25,512</b>	<b>29,065</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
<b>ANDALUCÍA</b>	38,543	4,124	4,867	5,955	7,221	7,850	8,526	37.8	36.6	35.3	32.8	30.8	29.3	
Almería	2,728	168	252	365	535	649	759	1.5	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.6	
Cádiz	8,329	916	1,065	1,368	1,670	1,684	1,626	8.4	8.0	8.1	7.6	6.6	5.6	
Córdoba	3,276	418	449	510	587	642	670	3.8	3.4	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.3	
Granada	5,078	570	636	782	980	1,048	1,062	5.2	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.1	3.7	
Huelva	2,238	229	275	341	396	448	549	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.9	
Jaén	3,281	352	464	546	590	624	705	3.2	3.5	3.2	2.7	2.4	2.4	
Málaga	6,198	548	653	889	1,159	1,342	1,607	5.0	4.9	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.5	
Sevilla	7,415	923	1,073	1,154	1,304	1,413	1,548	8.4	8.1	6.8	5.9	5.5	5.3	
<b>ARAGÓN</b>	2,098	173	222	251	382	481	589	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.0	
Huesca	239	22	24	22	35	52	84	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	
Teruel	237	27	35	28	34	51	62	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	
Zaragoza	1,622	124	163	201	313	378	443	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.5	
<b>ASTURIAS</b>	2,507	266	305	364	449	484	639	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.2	
<b>BALEARES</b>	2,097	137	209	292	369	511	579	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.0	
<b>CANARIAS</b>	8,451	760	998	1,325	1,731	1,797	1,840	7.0	7.5	7.8	7.9	7.0	6.3	
Las Palmas	4,004	378	482	565	753	895	931	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.2	
S. C. Tenerife	4,447	382	516	760	978	902	909	3.5	3.9	4.5	4.4	3.5	3.1	
<b>CANTABRIA</b>	1,197	106	136	185	232	268	270	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	
<b>CASTILLA - LA MANCHA</b>	5,234	398	515	695	954	1,172	1,500	3.6	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.6	5.2	
Albacete	1,266	107	131	175	241	278	334	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	
Ciudad Real	1,768	147	199	253	305	383	481	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.7	
Cuenca	371	27	40	53	77	79	95	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	
Guadalajara	472	25	32	57	81	113	164	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	
Toledo	1,357	92	113	157	250	319	426	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	
<b>CASTILLA Y LEÓN</b>	4,963	494	593	769	957	1,049	1,101	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.3	4.1	3.8	
Ávila	322	22	25	47	63	77	88	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	
Burgos	662	41	55	91	123	155	197	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	
León	1,367	195	210	236	248	247	231	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	
Palencia	454	39	62	79	87	94	93	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	
Salamanca	758	81	89	116	156	159	157	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	
Segovia	194	9	16	22	40	55	52	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	
Soria	153	14	13	16	32	36	42	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Valladolid	711	60	85	108	139	152	167	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	
Zamora	342	33	38	54	69	74	74	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	
<b>CATALUÑA</b>	9,950	805	961	1,322	1,823	2,262	2,777	7.4	7.2	7.8	8.3	8.9	9.6	
Barcelona	6,365	555	655	876	1,140	1,392	1,747	5.1	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.5	6.0	
Girona	870	74	90	127	165	202	212	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	
Lleida	709	37	48	87	145	189	203	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	
Tarragona	2,006	139	168	232	373	479	615	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.1	
<b>COM. VALENCIANA</b>	17,982	1,430	1,742	2,281	3,340	4,175	5,014	13.1	13.1	13.5	15.2	16.4	17.3	
Alicante	8,227	703	867	1,106	1,549	1,861	2,141	6.4	6.5	6.6	7.0	7.3	7.4	
Castellón	1,419	78	91	129	246	381	494	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.7	
Valencia	8,336	649	784	1,046	1,545	1,933	2,379	5.9	5.9	6.2	7.0	7.6	8.2	
<b>EXTREMADURA</b>	3,719	370	484	586	664	748	867	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.0	2.9	3.0	
Badajoz	2,568	272	340	415	454	504	583	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.0	
Cáceres	1,151	98	144	171	210	244	284	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	
<b>GALICIA</b>	4,452	511	569	641	794	921	1,016	4.7	4.3	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.5	
A Coruña	1,745	200	229	264	317	349	386	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.3	
Lugo	569	67	75	88	100	119	120	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	
Ourense	687	70	83	91	128	157	158	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	
Pontevedra	1,451	174	182	198	249	296	352	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	
<b>MADRID</b>	8,648	715	900	1,186	1,644	1,956	2,247	6.5	6.8	7.0	7.5	7.7	7.7	
<b>MURCIA</b>	4,199	273	330	496	795	1,059	1,246	2.5	2.5	2.9	3.6	4.2	4.3	
<b>NAVARRA</b>	740	65	80	110	132	162	191	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	
<b>PAÍS VASCO</b>	1,877	166	227	277	352	411	444	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	
Álava	188	8	10	24	36	46	64	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	
Guipúzcoa	694	71	104	100	132	146	141	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	
Vizcaya	995	87	113	153	184	219	239	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	
<b>LA RIOJA</b>	521	37	49	56	95	136	148	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	
<b>CEUTA</b>	219	52	56	40	25	26	20	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	
<b>MELILLA</b>	288	42	48	52	51	44	51	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>117,685</b>	<b>10,924</b>	<b>13,291</b>	<b>16,883</b>	<b>22,010</b>	<b>25,512</b>	<b>29,065</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, Subdirectorate-General for Prevention and Management of Knowledge of Gender-based Violence, Special Government Office for Gender-based Violence. Compiled in-house from data provided by the SPEE.

**Table 9.13. Mean monthly RAI payments, by autonomous community, province and year.**

1 January 2006 to 31 December 2011.

	Media mensual					
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>NATIONAL TOTAL</b>	<b>5,673</b>	<b>7,602</b>	<b>9,445</b>	<b>13,461</b>	<b>15,840</b>	<b>17,820</b>
<b>ANDALUCÍA</b>	2,264	2,987	3,561	4,617	5,018	5,428
Almería	88	147	203	327	436	483
Cádiz	516	679	860	1,129	1,048	1,048
Córdoba	232	278	308	376	413	429
Granada	322	402	483	644	669	665
Huelva	113	160	185	230	272	334
Jaén	203	299	341	381	423	470
Málaga	281	365	467	706	842	1,000
Sevilla	508	659	713	824	914	999
<b>ARAGÓN</b>	85	110	135	232	298	358
Huesca	14	15	12	20	33	49
Teruel	14	15	15	21	27	42
Zaragoza	57	81	108	192	238	267
<b>ASTURIAS</b>	138	158	206	243	290	364
<b>BALEARES</b>	65	113	150	219	301	339
<b>CANARIAS</b>	377	564	780	1,101	1,104	1,123
Las Palmas	196	292	348	475	547	552
S.C.Tenerife	181	271	432	625	557	571
<b>CANTABRIA</b>	56	72	90	142	160	168
<b>CASTILLA - LA MANCHA</b>	186	280	365	587	722	908
Albacete	51	76	93	154	176	207
Ciudad Real	73	114	143	195	242	302
Cuenca	14	16	25	44	45	48
Guadalajara	10	17	28	50	71	97
Toledo	39	55	76	145	189	255
<b>CASTILLA Y LEON</b>	266	358	427	578	650	668
Ávila	10	15	27	37	50	51
Burgos	18	31	45	81	98	117
León	110	134	140	154	148	148
Palencia	19	35	44	55	62	56
Salamanca	49	57	65	96	98	92
Segovia	5	7	12	17	33	30
Soria	8	7	7	22	24	25
Valladolid	28	45	62	77	93	101
Zamora	19	26	25	38	46	47
<b>CATALUÑA</b>	378	465	651	1,053	1,337	1,602
Barcelona	266	326	434	660	836	1,007
Girona	34	41	60	100	117	115
Lleida	14	22	48	78	109	119
Tarragona	64	76	110	216	276	362
<b>COM. VALENCIANA</b>	723	992	1,238	1,988	2,617	3,144
Alicante	362	509	628	936	1,200	1,380
Castellón	36	43	65	132	227	296
Valencia	325	440	545	921	1,190	1,467
<b>EXTREMADURA</b>	197	301	369	427	477	559
Badajoz	146	221	268	294	322	376
Cáceres	50	80	101	133	155	183
<b>GALICIA</b>	285	325	355	477	518	577
A Coruña	115	135	149	197	208	219
Lugo	36	42	48	57	68	73
Orense	41	49	51	74	86	95
Pontevedra	93	99	106	149	157	191
<b>MADRID</b>	356	462	586	969	1,215	1,310
<b>MURCIA</b>	126	161	255	452	679	778
<b>NAVARRA</b>	30	42	53	82	89	111
<b>PAÍS VASCO</b>	83	124	149	208	247	268
Álava	5	4	10	21	32	40
Guipúzcoa	36	49	53	80	84	95
Vizcaya	42	71	86	106	132	133
<b>LA RIOJA</b>	19	26	28	49	82	80
<b>CEUTA</b>	23	37	19	9	12	10
<b>MELILLA</b>	18	24	28	28	24	27
<b>NATIONAL TOTAL</b>	<b>5,673</b>	<b>7,602</b>	<b>9,445</b>	<b>13,461</b>	<b>15,840</b>	<b>17,820</b>

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, Subdirectorate-General for Prevention and Management of Knowledge of Gender-based Violence, Special Government Office for Gender-based Violence. Compiled in-house from data provided by the SPEE.

**Table 9.14. Female victims of gender-based violence receiving the RAI, by autonomous community, nationality and year, 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2011.**

	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	Spanish	Foreign	Spanish	Foreign	Spanish	Foreign	Spanish	Foreign	Spanish	Foreign	Spanish	Foreign
<b>NATIONAL TOTAL</b>	<b>9,463</b>	<b>1,457</b>	<b>11,112</b>	<b>2,178</b>	<b>13,626</b>	<b>3,256</b>	<b>16,905</b>	<b>5,104</b>	<b>18,926</b>	<b>6,585</b>	<b>21,340</b>	<b>7,725</b>
<b>ANDALUCÍA</b>	3,860	263	4,473	394	5,346	608	6,296	924	6,711	1,138	7,158	1,368
Almería	144	24	208	44	300	64	391	143	429	219	459	300
Cádiz	879	37	1,004	61	1,279	89	1,555	115	1,545	139	1,487	139
Córdoba	392	26	422	27	470	40	535	52	585	57	601	69
Granada	545	54	562	74	675	107	820	160	877	171	888	174
Huelva	210	19	248	27	292	49	328	68	363	85	440	109
Jaén	341	11	442	22	513	33	541	49	558	66	633	72
Málaga	489	59	561	92	730	159	932	227	1,072	270	1,252	355
Sevilla	890	33	1,026	47	1,087	67	1,194	110	1,282	131	1,398	150
<b>ARAGÓN</b>	114	59	150	72	152	99	208	174	232	249	295	294
Huesca	17	5	20	4	15	7	19	16	23	29	47	37
Teruel	14	13	20	15	17	11	18	16	24	27	25	37
Zaragoza	83	41	110	53	120	81	171	142	185	193	233	220
<b>ASTURIAS</b>	243	23	274	31	321	43	369	80	378	106	497	142
<b>BALEARES</b>	96	40	134	74	206	86	242	127	335	176	364	215
<b>CANARIAS</b>	686	74	900	98	1,163	162	1,467	264	1,502	295	1,536	304
Las Palmas	344	34	438	44	501	64	647	106	746	149	777	154
S.C.Tenerife	342	40	462	54	662	98	820	158	756	146	759	150
<b>CANTABRIA</b>	93	13	117	19	151	34	175	57	196	72	199	71
<b>CASTILLA - LA MANCHA</b>	354	44	429	86	549	146	686	268	797	375	1,018	482
Albacete	98	9	116	15	147	28	184	57	205	73	245	89
Ciudad Real	129	18	165	34	207	46	231	74	272	111	330	151
Cuenca	27	0	34	6	35	18	47	30	40	39	47	48
Guadalajara	19	6	16	16	34	23	45	36	59	54	95	69
Toledo	81	11	98	15	126	31	179	71	221	98	301	125
<b>CASTILLA Y LEÓN</b>	423	71	483	110	596	173	680	277	720	329	753	348
Ávila	21	1	21	4	36	11	41	22	45	32	56	32
Burgos	34	7	37	18	59	32	78	45	91	64	111	86
León	158	37	169	41	189	47	191	57	187	60	171	60
Palencia	36	3	51	11	63	16	66	21	74	20	68	25
Salamanca	70	11	74	15	92	24	113	43	111	48	115	42
Segovia	7	2	11	5	15	7	22	18	35	20	35	17
Soria	12	2	9	4	9	7	15	17	13	23	19	23
Valladolid	56	4	79	6	95	13	104	35	111	41	122	45
Zamora	29	4	32	6	38	16	50	19	53	21	56	18
<b>CATALUÑA</b>	584	220	646	315	873	449	1,171	652	1,435	827	1,787	990
Barcelona	424	131	457	198	587	289	756	384	909	483	1,159	588
Girona	44	30	58	32	81	46	87	78	112	90	118	94
Lleida	25	12	26	22	57	30	90	55	104	85	104	99
Tarragona	91	47	105	63	148	84	238	135	310	169	406	209
<b>COM. VALENCIANA</b>	1,200	230	1,384	358	1,725	556	2,417	923	2,922	1,253	3,477	1,537
Alicante	593	110	700	167	841	265	1,161	388	1,333	528	1,531	610
Castellón	56	22	54	37	79	50	137	109	211	170	288	206
Valencia	551	98	630	154	805	241	1,119	426	1,378	555	1,658	721
<b>EXTREMADURA</b>	350	20	456	28	532	54	583	81	631	117	714	153
Badajoz	258	14	325	15	381	34	404	50	436	68	490	93
Cáceres	92	6	131	13	151	20	179	31	195	49	224	60
<b>GALICIA</b>	433	78	485	84	535	106	625	169	706	215	776	240
A Coruña	176	24	199	30	232	32	258	59	279	70	311	75
Lugo	57	10	62	13	72	16	74	26	84	35	85	35
Orense	51	19	66	17	63	28	87	41	107	50	107	51
Pontevedra	149	25	158	24	168	30	206	43	236	60	273	79
<b>MADRID</b>	515	200	592	308	740	446	1,012	632	1,150	806	1,381	866
<b>MURCIA</b>	234	39	261	69	373	123	550	245	732	327	867	379
<b>NAVARRA</b>	52	13	50	30	59	51	66	66	82	80	107	84
<b>PAÍS VASCO</b>	139	27	187	40	212	65	263	89	292	119	307	137
Álava	8	0	8	2	18	6	25	11	33	13	43	21
Guipúzcoa	55	16	79	25	71	29	98	34	99	47	99	42
Vizcaya	76	11	100	13	123	30	140	44	160	59	165	74
<b>LA RIOJA</b>	27	10	34	15	41	15	59	36	71	65	68	80
<b>CEUTA</b>	40	12	40	16	31	9	16	9	15	11	13	7
<b>MELILLA</b>	20	21	17	31	21	31	20	31	19	25	23	28
<b>NATIONAL TOTAL</b>	<b>9,463</b>	<b>1,457</b>	<b>11,112</b>	<b>2,178</b>	<b>13,626</b>	<b>3,256</b>	<b>16,905</b>	<b>5,104</b>	<b>18,926</b>	<b>6,585</b>	<b>21,340</b>	<b>7,725</b>

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, Subdirectorate-General for Prevention and Management of Knowledge of Gender-based Violence, Special Government Office for Gender-based Violence. Compiled in-house from data provided by the SPEE.

**Table 9.15. Female victims of gender-based violence receiving the RAI, by autonomous community, province and age group.**  
1 January 2006 to 31 December 2011.

AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY / PROVINCE	2006							
	TOTAL	16 - 17	18 - 20	21 - 30	31 - 40	41 - 50	51 - 64	Over 64
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,924</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>2,774</b>	<b>4,062</b>	<b>2,470</b>	<b>1,250</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>ANDALUCÍA</b>	168	0	3	50	49	43	22	1
Almería	916	3	28	223	341	208	113	0
Cádiz	418	1	7	114	156	93	46	1
Córdoba	570	0	17	141	221	130	60	1
Granada	229	1	9	68	84	44	23	0
Huelva	352	1	7	87	131	79	47	0
Jaén	548	7	11	139	207	134	49	1
Málaga	923	2	28	227	353	196	114	3
Sevilla	173	0	5	47	65	38	18	0
<b>ARAGÓN</b>	22	0	0	4	8	7	3	0
Huesca	27	0	1	11	10	3	2	0
Teruel	124	0	4	32	47	28	13	0
Zaragoza	266	1	5	82	99	56	22	1
<b>ASTURIAS</b>	266	1	5	82	99	56	22	1
<b>BALEARES</b>	137	1	1	32	42	35	26	0
<b>CANARIAS</b>	378	1	12	96	153	77	38	1
Las Palmas	382	0	12	83	152	98	37	0
S.C.Tenerife	106	1	3	25	37	20	19	1
<b>CANTABRIA</b>	106	1	3	25	37	20	19	1
<b>CASTILLA - LA MANCHA</b>	107	0	3	27	36	24	17	0
Albacete	147	0	3	37	56	41	10	0
Ciudad Real	27	0	1	9	9	6	2	0
Cuenca	25	0	3	5	8	5	4	0
Guadalajara	92	0	2	18	35	27	9	1
Toledo	494	3	14	118	166	126	67	0
<b>CASTILLA Y LEÓN</b>	22	0	0	5	7	5	5	0
Ávila	41	0	0	12	16	6	7	0
Burgos	195	3	4	42	65	61	20	0
León	39	0	1	12	7	11	8	0
Palencia	81	0	6	26	25	14	10	0
Salamanca	9	0	0	0	7	1	1	0
Segovia	14	0	0	1	4	6	3	0
Soria	60	0	1	12	21	15	11	0
Valladolid	33	0	2	8	14	7	2	0
Zamora	805	3	31	224	306	155	86	0
<b>CATALUÑA</b>	555	2	19	143	229	102	60	0
Barcelona	74	1	3	22	24	16	8	0
Girona	37	0	2	11	12	9	3	0
Lleida	139	0	7	48	41	28	15	0
Tarragona	1,430	6	37	364	523	344	152	4
<b>COM. VALENCIANA</b>	793	2	18	177	272	157	74	3
Alicante	78	0	2	19	25	26	6	0
Castellón	649	4	17	168	226	161	72	1
Valencia	370	2	15	89	152	68	44	0
<b>EXTREMADURA</b>	272	2	11	70	106	43	40	0
Badajoz	98	0	4	19	46	25	4	0
Cáceres	511	0	7	116	188	130	70	0
<b>GALICIA</b>	200	0	2	39	72	54	33	0
A Coruña	67	0	0	22	20	17	8	0
Lugo	70	0	3	16	29	14	8	0
Ourense	174	0	2	39	67	45	21	0
Pontevedra	715	0	19	183	252	162	96	3
<b>MADRID</b>	715	0	19	183	252	162	96	3
<b>MURCIA</b>	273	2	12	70	112	55	22	0
<b>NAVARRA</b>	65	0	6	13	25	15	6	0
<b>PAÍS VASCO</b>	8	0	0	5	0	3	0	0
Álava	71	0	3	17	31	15	5	0
Guipúzcoa	87	1	3	18	34	17	14	0
Vizcaya	37	0	2	9	11	8	7	0
<b>LA RIOJA</b>	37	0	2	9	11	8	7	0
<b>CEUTA</b>	52	0	3	25	13	9	2	0
<b>MELILLA</b>	42	1	1	13	15	9	3	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,924</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>2,774</b>	<b>4,062</b>	<b>2,470</b>	<b>1,250</b>	<b>18</b>

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, Subdirectorate-General for Prevention and Management of Knowledge of Gender-based Violence, Special Government Office for Gender-based Violence. Compiled in-house from data provided by the SPEE.

**Table 9.15. (Cont.). Female victims of gender-based violence receiving the RAI, by autonomous community, province and age group. 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2011.**

AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY / PROVINCE	2007							
	TOTAL	16 - 17	18 - 20	21 - 30	31 - 40	41 - 50	51 - 64	Over 64
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13,291</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>3,467</b>	<b>4,765</b>	<b>3,019</b>	<b>1,483</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>ANDALUCÍA</b>	252	1	10	72	81	62	25	1
Almería	1,065	6	31	262	397	251	117	1
Cádiz	449	2	19	124	158	105	41	0
Córdoba	636	2	32	170	219	145	67	1
Granada	275	2	10	76	90	64	33	0
Huelva	464	2	13	119	160	113	56	1
Jaén	653	7	27	162	232	158	66	1
Málaga	1,073	3	29	267	404	246	122	2
Sevilla	222	0	6	61	82	51	22	0
<b>ARAGÓN</b>	24	0	1	3	10	6	4	0
Huesca	35	0	1	13	12	7	2	0
Teruel	163	0	4	45	60	38	16	0
Zaragoza	305	1	11	80	113	73	26	1
<b>ASTURIAS</b>	305	1	11	80	113	73	26	1
<b>BALEARES</b>	209	4	4	50	71	52	28	0
<b>CANARIAS</b>	482	1	22	131	168	96	64	0
Las Palmas	516	1	30	110	188	134	52	1
S.C.Tenerife	136	0	9	37	41	30	19	0
<b>CANTABRIA</b>	136	0	9	37	41	30	19	0
<b>CASTILLA - LA MANCHA</b>	131	0	4	35	44	23	25	0
Albacete	199	2	8	59	74	37	19	0
Ciudad Real	40	0	2	14	17	3	4	0
Cuenca	32	0	1	13	5	9	4	0
Guadalajara	113	1	6	22	41	36	7	0
Toledo	593	1	24	132	219	139	78	0
<b>CASTILLA Y LEÓN</b>	25	0	0	6	9	7	3	0
Ávila	55	0	3	10	22	14	6	0
Burgos	210	1	7	45	76	56	25	0
León	62	0	1	15	16	14	16	0
Palencia	89	0	7	26	32	14	10	0
Salamanca	16	0	0	1	14	0	1	0
Segovia	13	0	0	4	5	4	0	0
Soria	85	0	2	16	33	21	13	0
Valladolid	38	0	4	9	12	9	4	0
Zamora	961	3	37	280	354	190	96	1
<b>CATALUÑA</b>	655	3	19	180	253	129	70	1
Barcelona	90	0	6	33	27	20	4	0
Girona	48	0	3	13	19	12	1	0
Lleida	168	0	9	54	55	29	21	0
Tarragona	1,742	11	49	468	631	396	184	3
<b>COM. VALENCIANA</b>	867	4	28	229	318	204	83	1
Alicante	91	1	1	29	31	19	10	0
Castellón	784	6	20	210	282	173	91	2
Valencia	484	5	22	132	158	100	67	0
<b>EXTREMADURA</b>	340	4	16	90	115	65	50	0
Badajoz	144	1	6	42	43	35	17	0
Cáceres	569	1	10	122	195	152	88	1
<b>GALICIA</b>	229	0	3	49	73	65	39	0
A Coruña	75	1	4	15	30	17	8	0
Lugo	83	0	1	24	29	20	9	0
Ourense	182	0	2	34	63	50	32	1
Pontevedra	900	0	33	244	320	198	103	2
<b>MADRID</b>	900	0	33	244	320	198	103	2
<b>MURCIA</b>	330	8	13	99	133	57	19	1
<b>NAVARRA</b>	80	1	1	25	27	15	11	0
<b>PAÍS VASCO</b>	10	0	0	6	1	3	0	0
Álava	104	0	0	20	51	23	10	0
Guipúzcoa	113	1	4	24	38	27	19	0
Vizcaya	49	0	2	13	21	7	6	0
<b>LA RIOJA</b>	49	0	2	13	21	7	6	0
<b>CEUTA</b>	56	0	4	21	15	14	2	0
<b>MELILLA</b>	48	0	1	17	17	10	3	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13,291</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>3,467</b>	<b>4,765</b>	<b>3,019</b>	<b>1,483</b>	<b>17</b>

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, Subdirectorate-General for Prevention and Management of Knowledge of Gender-based Violence, Special Government Office for Gender-based Violence. Compiled in-house from data provided by the SPEE.

**Table 9.15. (Cont.). Female victims of gender-based violence receiving the RAI, by autonomous community, province and age group. 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2011.**

AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY / PROVINCE	2008							
	TOTAL	16 - 17	18 - 20	21 - 30	31 - 40	41 - 50	51 - 64	Over 64
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16,883</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>4,613</b>	<b>5,975</b>	<b>3,773</b>	<b>1,632</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>ANDALUCÍA</b>	365	2	17	95	132	84	35	0
Almería	1,368	12	61	361	498	310	122	4
Cádiz	510	7	21	150	152	134	45	1
Córdoba	782	5	28	235	280	175	59	0
Granada	341	1	19	88	116	83	33	1
Huelva	546	5	22	148	190	127	52	2
Jaén	889	8	60	234	296	215	75	1
Málaga	1,154	3	50	298	402	277	122	2
Sevilla	251	0	9	75	92	57	18	0
<b>ARAGÓN</b>	22	0	1	3	7	7	4	0
Huesca	28	0	0	11	11	4	2	0
Teruel	201	0	8	61	74	46	12	0
Zaragoza	364	1	13	89	143	86	31	1
<b>ASTURIAS</b>	364	1	13	89	143	86	31	1
<b>BALEARES</b>	292	1	11	74	112	70	24	0
<b>CANARIAS</b>	565	3	29	142	194	131	62	4
Las Palmas	760	4	37	197	258	186	77	1
S.C.Tenerife	185	0	9	66	57	37	16	0
<b>CANTABRIA</b>	185	0	9	66	57	37	16	0
<b>CASTILLA - LA MANCHA</b>	175	0	5	43	61	37	28	1
Albacete	253	2	14	77	96	42	22	0
Ciudad Real	53	2	6	18	14	9	4	0
Cuenca	57	0	2	22	14	11	8	0
Guadalajara	157	1	7	36	69	29	14	1
Toledo	769	2	26	188	283	182	88	0
<b>CASTILLA Y LEÓN</b>	47	0	1	9	15	17	5	0
Ávila	91	0	5	24	33	19	10	0
Burgos	236	0	5	51	94	61	25	0
León	79	0	1	20	20	21	17	0
Palencia	116	0	7	28	49	23	9	0
Salamanca	22	0	1	5	11	3	2	0
Segovia	16	0	0	9	5	2	0	0
Soria	108	1	4	24	38	27	14	0
Valladolid	54	1	2	18	18	9	6	0
Zamora	1,322	7	50	410	462	276	114	3
<b>CATALUÑA</b>	876	5	25	264	315	185	79	3
Barcelona	127	0	12	40	42	28	5	0
Girona	87	2	4	29	29	17	6	0
Lleida	232	0	9	77	76	46	24	0
Tarragona	2,281	16	107	641	820	476	217	4
<b>COM. VALENCIANA</b>	1,106	7	56	301	397	242	102	1
Alicante	129	2	5	47	44	22	9	0
Castellón	1,046	7	46	293	379	212	106	3
Valencia	586	5	37	168	183	124	68	1
<b>EXTREMADURA</b>	415	3	27	121	128	89	47	0
Badajoz	171	2	10	47	55	35	21	1
Cáceres	641	2	17	122	217	174	108	1
<b>GALICIA</b>	264	1	7	55	80	75	46	0
A Coruña	88	1	4	12	34	23	13	1
Lugo	91	0	2	24	35	20	10	0
Ourense	198	0	4	31	68	56	39	0
Pontevedra	1,186	7	51	307	441	259	119	2
<b>MADRID</b>	1,186	7	51	307	441	259	119	2
<b>MURCIA</b>	496	6	23	166	188	82	30	1
<b>NAVARRA</b>	110	3	5	36	41	15	10	0
<b>PAÍS VASCO</b>	24	1	1	9	8	3	2	0
Álava	100	1	2	24	45	20	8	0
Guipúzcoa	153	1	7	44	54	34	13	0
Vizcaya	56	0	2	14	23	13	4	0
<b>LA RIOJA</b>	56	0	2	14	23	13	4	0
<b>CEUTA</b>	40	0	3	15	11	8	3	0
<b>MELILLA</b>	52	0	0	21	23	7	1	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16,883</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>4,613</b>	<b>5,975</b>	<b>3,773</b>	<b>1,632</b>	<b>31</b>

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, Subdiretorate-General for Prevention and Management of Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Special Government Office for Gender-based Violence. Compiled in-house from data provided by the SPEE.

**Table 9.15. (Cont.). Female victims of gender-based violence receiving the RAI, by autonomous community, province and age group.**  
1 January 2006 to 31 December 2011.

AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY / PROVINCE	2009							
	TOTAL	16 - 17	18 - 20	21 - 30	31 - 40	41 - 50	51 - 64	Over 64
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22,010</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>1,213</b>	<b>6,405</b>	<b>7,498</b>	<b>4,824</b>	<b>1,860</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>ANDALUCÍA</b>	535	51	403	2,126	2,423	1,627	581	10
Almería	1,670	1	19	177	170	125	43	0
Cádiz	587	16	93	507	573	339	138	4
Córdoba	980	8	28	193	184	129	45	0
Granada	396	6	50	289	342	214	78	1
Huelva	590	0	21	125	138	83	27	2
Jaén	1,159	2	42	167	195	132	51	1
Málaga	1,304	9	90	322	369	279	88	2
Sevilla	382	9	60	346	452	326	111	0
<b>ARAGÓN</b>	35	0	23	127	121	86	25	0
Huesca	34	0	2	15	7	9	2	0
Teruel	313	0	3	13	11	5	2	0
Zaragoza	449	0	18	99	103	72	21	0
<b>ASTURIAS</b>	449	2	20	113	167	103	43	1
<b>BALEARES</b>	369	1	17	100	144	81	26	0
<b>CANARIAS</b>	753	14	107	441	553	433	181	2
Las Palmas	978	12	44	180	256	187	72	2
S.C.Tenerife	232	2	63	261	297	246	109	0
<b>CANTABRIA</b>	232	0	16	82	78	40	15	1
<b>CASTILLA - LA MANCHA</b>	241	9	54	284	331	185	90	1
Albacete	305	2	7	63	84	50	34	1
Ciudad Real	77	3	18	94	111	57	22	0
Cuenca	81	1	6	34	21	14	1	0
Guadalajara	250	1	8	29	22	14	7	0
Toledo	957	2	15	64	93	50	26	0
<b>CASTILLA Y LEÓN</b>	63	7	38	264	339	219	84	6
Ávila	123	1	2	13	18	22	6	1
Burgos	248	0	2	40	47	21	13	0
León	87	0	8	63	98	60	17	2
Palencia	156	0	3	21	25	22	15	1
Salamanca	40	2	7	50	54	35	8	0
Segovia	32	0	0	12	16	9	3	0
Soria	139	0	2	11	14	4	1	0
Valladolid	69	3	6	34	48	30	16	2
Zamora	1,823	1	8	20	19	16	5	0
<b>CATALUÑA</b>	1,140	13	85	594	613	366	149	3
Barcelona	165	9	39	367	382	239	101	3
Girona	145	0	12	56	54	36	7	0
Lleida	373	2	9	38	55	33	8	0
Tarragona	3,340	2	25	133	122	58	33	0
<b>COM. VALENCIANA</b>	1,549	47	190	989	1,141	705	263	5
Alicante	246	17	88	469	519	331	122	3
Castellón	1,545	8	12	79	88	43	16	0
Valencia	664	22	90	441	534	331	125	2
<b>EXTREMADURA</b>	454	10	49	196	211	140	55	3
Badajoz	210	8	36	138	136	102	32	2
Cáceres	794	2	13	58	75	38	23	1
<b>GALICIA</b>	317	2	36	181	282	201	90	2
A Coruña	100	2	12	74	100	92	37	0
Lugo	128	0	3	22	38	24	11	2
Ourense	249	0	12	32	44	31	9	0
Pontevedra	1,644	0	9	53	100	54	33	0
<b>MADRID</b>	1,644	8	91	438	572	373	161	1
<b>MURCIA</b>	795	7	47	263	290	146	42	0
<b>NAVARRA</b>	132	1	12	51	38	18	12	0
<b>PAÍS VASCO</b>	36	1	19	102	124	71	34	1
Álava	132	0	1	13	11	7	4	0
Guipúzcoa	184	1	6	34	47	29	15	0
Vizcaya	95	0	12	55	66	35	15	1
<b>LA RIOJA</b>	95	1	3	26	44	15	6	0
<b>CEUTA</b>	25	0	1	8	7	7	2	0
<b>MELILLA</b>	51	0	2	20	20	8	1	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22,010</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>1,213</b>	<b>6,405</b>	<b>7,498</b>	<b>4,824</b>	<b>1,860</b>	<b>36</b>

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, Subdirectorate-General for Prevention and Management of Knowledge of Gender-based Violence, Special Government Office for Gender-based Violence. Compiled in-house from data provided by the SPEE.

**Table 9.15. (Cont.). Female victims of gender-based violence receiving the RAI, by autonomous community, province and age group.**  
1 January 2006 to 31 December 2011.

AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY / PROVINCE	2010							
	TOTAL	16 - 17	18 - 20	21 - 30	31 - 40	41 - 50	51 - 64	Over 64
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25,512</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>1,524</b>	<b>7,691</b>	<b>8,503</b>	<b>5,499</b>	<b>2,058</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>ANDALUCÍA</b>	<b>7,850</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>2,462</b>	<b>2,574</b>	<b>1,712</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>4</b>
Almería	649	5	27	217	212	140	48	0
Cádiz	1,684	15	105	558	555	332	119	0
Córdoba	642	7	33	231	187	135	49	0
Granada	1,048	6	51	315	361	228	85	2
Huelva	448	1	37	148	149	84	29	0
Jaén	624	4	44	194	200	141	41	0
Málaga	1,342	8	85	402	458	293	95	1
Sevilla	1,413	13	84	397	452	359	107	1
<b>ARAGÓN</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1</b>
Huesca	52	0	0	19	25	7	1	0
Teruel	51	0	3	18	17	7	6	0
Zaragoza	378	2	24	114	117	93	27	1
<b>ASTURIAS</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>BALEARES</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>CANARIAS</b>	<b>1,797</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>1</b>
Las Palmas	895	10	71	228	294	203	88	1
S.C.Tenerife	902	3	49	259	272	217	102	0
<b>CANTABRIA</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>CASTILLA - LA MANCHA</b>	<b>1,172</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>1</b>
Albacete	278	3	8	73	100	60	34	0
Ciudad Real	383	6	28	114	131	72	32	0
Cuenca	79	0	4	36	24	12	3	0
Guadalajara	113	0	5	40	40	19	8	1
Toledo	319	3	20	94	111	58	33	0
<b>CASTILLA Y LEÓN</b>	<b>1,049</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>1</b>
Ávila	77	0	5	20	25	22	5	0
Burgos	155	0	6	56	56	27	10	0
León	247	1	13	55	86	65	27	0
Palencia	94	0	7	25	22	25	15	0
Salamanca	159	3	8	51	52	34	11	0
Segovia	55	1	1	11	22	12	8	0
Soria	36	0	4	9	13	7	3	0
Valladolid	152	0	5	40	57	37	12	1
Zamora	74	0	11	18	23	18	4	0
<b>CATALUÑA</b>	<b>2,262</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>1</b>
Barcelona	1,392	5	66	415	469	312	124	1
Girona	202	1	11	74	64	39	13	0
Lleida	189	2	8	55	74	38	12	0
Tarragona	479	2	25	167	165	85	35	0
<b>COM. VALENCIANA</b>	<b>4,175</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>1,236</b>	<b>1,405</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>3</b>
Alicante	1,861	21	134	549	619	400	138	0
Castellón	381	10	22	129	134	60	26	0
Valencia	1,933	27	130	558	652	416	147	3
<b>EXTREMADURA</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>2</b>
Badajoz	504	12	34	163	167	101	26	1
Cáceres	244	2	17	63	82	55	24	1
<b>GALICIA</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>1</b>
A Coruña	349	0	19	95	104	93	38	0
Lugo	119	1	5	33	37	31	11	1
Ourense	157	0	12	44	53	33	15	0
Pontevedra	296	0	13	78	105	65	35	0
<b>MADRID</b>	<b>1,956</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>MURCIA</b>	<b>1,059</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>NAVARRA</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>PAÍS VASCO</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>1</b>
Álava	46	0	4	17	13	7	5	0
Guipúzcoa	146	0	5	35	55	33	18	0
Vizcaya	219	0	13	63	77	44	21	1
<b>LA RIOJA</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>CEUTA</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>MELILLA</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25,512</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, Subdirectorate-General for Prevention and Management of Knowledge of Gender-based Violence, Special Government Office for Gender-based Violence. Compiled in-house from data provided by the SPEE.

**Table 9.15. (Cont.). Female victims of gender-based violence receiving the RAI, by autonomous community, province and age group.**  
1 January 2006 to 31 December 2011.

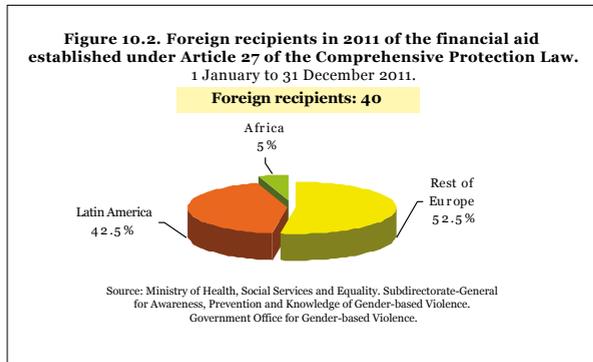
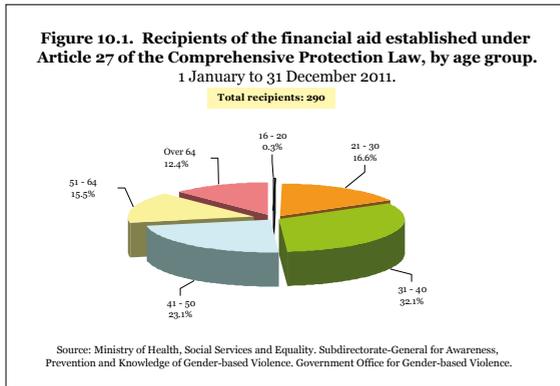
AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY / PROVINCE	2011							
	TOTAL	16 - 17	18 - 20	21 - 30	31 - 40	41 - 50	51 - 64	Over 64
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>29,065</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>1,668</b>	<b>8,926</b>	<b>9,837</b>	<b>6,299</b>	<b>2,106</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>ANDALUCÍA</b>	<b>8,526</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>2,760</b>	<b>2,866</b>	<b>1,807</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>6</b>
Almería	759	1	31	245	289	146	47	0
Cádiz	1,626	17	115	529	556	302	106	1
Córdoba	670	5	42	241	204	133	44	1
Granada	1,062	7	47	313	366	245	83	1
Huelva	549	3	35	190	189	106	26	0
Jaén	705	7	46	235	222	160	33	2
Málaga	1,607	8	99	522	549	336	93	0
Sevilla	1,548	9	92	485	491	379	91	1
<b>ARAGÓN</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>0</b>
Huesca	84	1	2	26	42	8	5	0
Teruel	62	0	2	15	27	11	7	0
Zaragoza	443	1	23	145	147	94	33	0
<b>ASTURIAS</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>BALEARES</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>CANARIAS</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>0</b>
Las Palmas	579	7	71	277	288	210	78	0
S.C.Tenerife	1,840	4	43	255	293	229	85	0
<b>CANTABRIA</b>	<b>931</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>CASTILLA - LA MANCHA</b>	<b>909</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>2</b>
Albacete	270	7	15	91	121	66	33	1
Ciudad Real	270	3	33	162	138	102	43	0
Cuenca	1,500	1	5	32	34	16	7	0
Guadalajara	334	2	10	56	57	27	11	1
Toledo	481	1	29	135	144	83	34	0
<b>CASTILLA Y LEÓN</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>0</b>
Ávila	164	2	4	24	28	22	8	0
Burgos	426	3	13	64	61	41	15	0
León	1,101	2	11	56	77	68	17	0
Palencia	88	0	8	27	27	20	11	0
Salamanca	197	1	9	40	55	34	18	0
Segovia	231	0	2	14	19	10	7	0
Soria	93	0	2	14	14	9	3	0
Valladolid	157	0	6	52	52	45	12	0
Zamora	52	0	6	20	26	19	3	0
<b>CATALUÑA</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>845</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>4</b>
Barcelona	167	1	74	513	588	405	163	3
Girona	74	1	9	78	79	34	11	0
Lleida	2,777	1	13	51	81	46	10	1
Tarragona	1,747	5	35	203	206	128	38	0
<b>COM. VALENCIANA</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>1,520</b>	<b>1,737</b>	<b>1,068</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>5</b>
Alicante	203	16	123	649	743	463	147	0
Castellón	615	5	33	167	160	96	33	0
Valencia	5,014	25	157	704	834	509	145	5
<b>EXTREMADURA</b>	<b>2,141</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>0</b>
Badajoz	494	10	38	206	179	111	39	0
Cáceres	2,379	5	16	79	101	53	30	0
<b>GALICIA</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>0</b>
A Coruña	583	1	18	114	124	87	42	0
Lugo	284	0	6	30	41	34	9	0
Ourense	1,016	0	10	43	54	35	16	0
Pontevedra	386	1	6	91	127	85	42	0
<b>MADRID</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>MURCIA</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>NAVARRA</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>PAÍS VASCO</b>	<b>2,247</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>0</b>
Álava	2,247	0	4	17	23	12	8	0
Guipúzcoa	1,246	0	5	37	51	33	15	0
Vizcaya	1,246	0	11	80	74	59	15	0
<b>LA RIOJA</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>CEUTA</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>MELILLA</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>29,065</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>1,668</b>	<b>8,926</b>	<b>9,837</b>	<b>6,299</b>	<b>2,106</b>	<b>26</b>

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, Subdirectorate-General for Prevention and Management of Knowledge of Gender-based Violence, Special Government Office for Gender-based Violence. Compiled in-house from data provided by the SPEE.

# 10 RECIPIENTS OF THE FINANCIAL AID ESTABLISHED UNDER ARTICLE 27 OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PROTECTION LAW. 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2011.

## 10.1. RECIPIENTS OF THE FINANCIAL AID ESTABLISHED UNDER ARTICLE 27 OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PROTECTION LAW. 2011.

At the end of 2011, the Government Office for Gender-based Violence held on record that, in the course of the year, financial aid had been granted to 291<sup>17</sup> female victims of gender-based violence under Article 27 of the Comprehensive Protection Law. This is 14% more than the number receiving aid the year before (255). It is also the second-highest figure in the 2006–2011 period (in which aid was granted in a total of 1,370 cases) after 2009 (317).



By age group<sup>18</sup>, the majority of recipients were aged between 31 and 50 (55.2%). This trend was maintained from 2006 to 2011, when the figure fell (bearing in mind that this age group accounted for 63.2% of all aid granted in 2010) due to the rise in the number of recipients aged 51 and over. As regards the younger age

17. Data on variables such as age, nationality, amount of aid, etc. are not available for the 291 cases.

18. The age of one woman is unknown.

groups, there was a slight increase in the 21–30 bracket between 2010 and 2011 (rising from 15.8% to 16.6%). In contrast, the under-20 age group recorded the second-lowest figure since 2006.

In terms of the nationality of the recipients of this type of aid, 86.2% (250) were Spanish and 13.8% (40) were foreign nationals. In comparison with the previous year, the number of Spanish recipients rose.

With regard to aid granted to foreign recipients, European and Latin American women accounted for the vast majority (95%). African women received the remaining 5%, the lowest figure in the entire period under review, due above all to the increase in the number of payments made to Europeans.

The autonomous communities that granted most aid under Article 27 of the Comprehensive Protection Law were Comunidad Valenciana (28.9%), Galicia and Extremadura (16.5% each). In contrast, the regional governments of Baleares, Murcia and La Rioja did not grant any aid. No figures are available for Navarra or País Vasco, as they are not subject to the general reimbursement procedure. Nor is information available on the autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla.

## **10.2. CHANGES IN NUMBERS OF RECIPIENTS OF THE FINANCIAL AID ESTABLISHED UNDER ARTICLE 27 OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PROTECTION LAW .**

**1 January 2006 to 31 December 2011.**

Based on the information held by the Government Office for Gender-based Violence at the end of 2011, over the period under review financial aid was granted under the provisions of Article 27 of the Comprehensive Protection Law in a total of 1,370 cases.

**Table 10.1. Recipients of the financial aid established under Article 27 of the Comprehensive Protection Law, by autonomous community and year.**

1 January 2006 to 31 December 2011

AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY	Total	Vertical %	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,370</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>291</b>
Andalucía	260	19.0	0	31	60	80	52	37
Aragón	74	5.4	1	9	10	19	13	22
Asturias	38	2.8	3	6	9	7	8	5
Canarias	72	5.3	0	5	19	25	9	14
Cantabria	30	2.2	3	15	3	5	2	2
Castilla-La Mancha	56	4.1	7	9	10	17	8	5
Castilla y León	47	3.4	9	8	11	6	8	5
Cataluña	109	8.0	0	0	5	49	42	13
Extremadura	115	8.4	0	0	8	30	29	48
Galicia	187	13.6	20	51	28	12	28	48
La Rioja	49	3.6	6	13	15	10	5	0
Madrid	49	3.6	0	8	10	13	10	8
Valencia	284	20.7	13	34	68	44	41	84

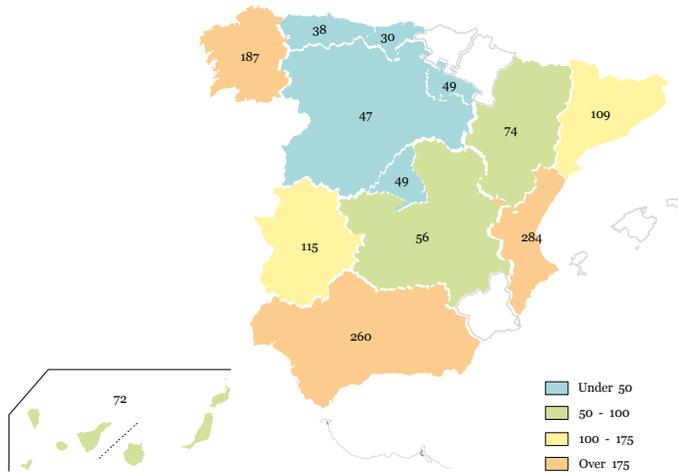
Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

Comunidad Valenciana (284) and Andalucía (260) were the two autonomous communities in which most financial aid allowances were granted, followed by Galicia (187).

Together, these three regions accounted for over half (53.4%) of all financial aid allowances granted under Article 27 of the Comprehensive Protection Law.

**Recipients of the aid established under Article 27 of the Comprehensive Protection Law, by autonomous community.**  
1 January 2006 to 31 December 2011

**Total: 1,370**



Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

### **10.3. RECIPIENTS OF THE FINANCIAL AID ESTABLISHED UNDER ARTICLE 27 OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PROTECTION LAW, BY AGE GROUP.**

**1 January 2006 to 31 December 2011.**

Over the period under review, 802 women aged between 31 and 50 received aid under Article 27 of the Comprehensive Protection Law. Overall, 58.9% of the total number of these aid allowances were granted to women in that age group. Furthermore, 442 aid allowances were granted to women aged between 31 and 40; 360 were granted to women aged between 41 and 50; and 323 were granted to women over 50. These groups accounted for 82% of the total. Overall, 222 victims aged between 21 and 30 received financial aid under Article 27 of the Comprehensive Protection Law, and 14 women under 21 years of age received the allowance.

In all the years of the period under review, most of the financial aid allowances were granted to victims belonging to the 31–40 and 41–50 age

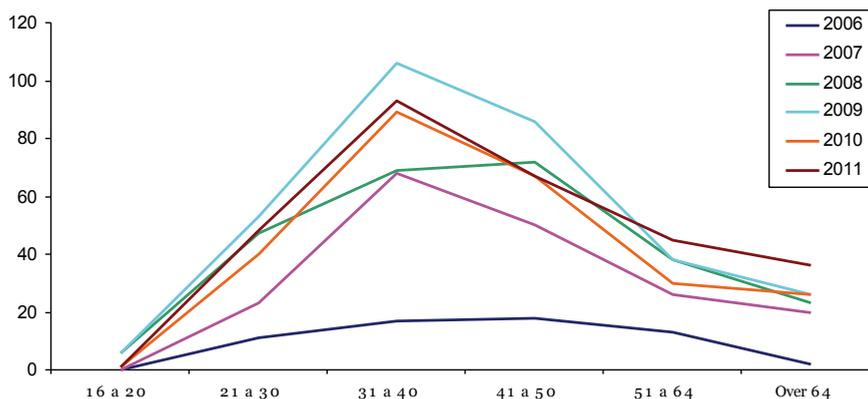
groups. In 2006, a total of 57.4% of recipients were aged between 31 and 50; in 2007 this rose to 63.1%; in 2008 it dropped to 55.3%; in 2009 it rose again to 61%; in 2010 it climbed further to 61.7%; and in 2011 the figure fell to 55.2% (the lowest in the period under review).<sup>19</sup>

**Table 10.2. Recipients of the financial aid established under Article 27 of the Comprehensive Protection Law, by age group and year, and percentage breakdown by age group.**  
1 January 2006 to 31 December 2011.

Age	AID GRANTED BY RECIPIENT AGE													
	Total	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% Total	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,361</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>100.0</b>						
16 - 20	14	0	0	6	6	1	1	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	1.9	0.4	0.3
21 - 30	222	11	23	47	53	40	48	16.3	18.0	12.3	18.4	16.8	15.8	16.6
31 - 40	442	17	68	69	106	89	93	32.5	27.9	36.4	27.1	33.7	35.2	32.1
41 - 50	360	18	50	72	86	67	67	26.5	29.5	26.7	28.2	27.3	26.5	23.1
51 - 64	190	13	26	38	38	30	45	14.0	21.3	13.9	14.9	12.1	11.9	15.5
Over 64	133	2	20	23	26	26	36	9.8	3.3	10.7	9.0	8.3	10.3	12.4

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

**Figure 10.3. Recipients of the aid established under Article 27 of the Comprehensive Protection Law, by age group and year.**  
1 January 2006 to 31 December 2011.



Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

19. The number of aid allowances granted totalled 1,370. However, data on the age of the recipients are only available in 1,362 cases.

## 10.4. RECIPIENTS OF THE FINANCIAL AID ESTABLISHED UNDER ARTICLE 27 OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PROTECTION LAW, BY NATIONALITY.

1 January 2006 to 31 December 2011.

In terms of the nationality of the recipients of this financial aid, Spanish women made up over 80% of the total in all of the years under review.<sup>20</sup>

**Table 10.3. Recipients of the aid established under Article 27 of the Comprehensive Protection Law, by nationality and year.** 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2011.

Total recipients: 1,365

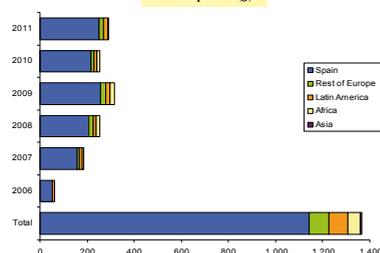
Year	Nationality			Horizontal %		
	Total	Spanish	Foreign	Total	Spanish	Foreign
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,365</b>	<b>1,142</b>	<b>223</b>	100.0	83.7	16.3
<b>2006</b>	62	53	9	100.0	85.5	14.5
<b>2007</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>28</b>	100.0	85.0	15.0
<b>2008</b>	255	206	49	100.0	80.8	19.2
<b>2009</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>58</b>	100.0	81.6	18.4
<b>2010</b>	255	216	39	100.0	84.7	15.3
<b>2011</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>40</b>	100.0	86.2	13.8

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

As the following graph shows, in the period between 2006 and 2011, almost 17% of aid allowances were granted to foreign nationals. European women were granted most aid allowances (85), representing 38% of all allowances granted to foreign nationals. This reversed the trend followed until then, in which Latin American women were the non-Spanish group to benefit most.

**Figure 10.4. Recipients of the aid established under Article 27 of the Comprehensive Protection Law, by nationality and year.** 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2011.

Total recipients: 1,370



Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

20. As mentioned above, the number of aid allowances granted totalled 1,370. However, data on the amount of aid are only available in 1,358 cases.

In contrast, Asian recipients represented barely 2% over the entire period, and no aid allowances were granted to women in this group in the last two years analysed.

In terms of changes in the numbers by year and continent, there was an increase in the number of recipients originating from all continents except Asia and Africa. In 2011, there was a return to the upward trend interrupted in 2010, though without reaching the number of aid allowances granted to foreign nationals in 2009 (258 as compared with 250 in 2011).

By nationality, Moroccans (44), Romanians (40) and Ecuadorans (18) were the most numerous. As was the case with Spanish nationals, the 31–40 age group received most aid allowances.

### 10.5. RECIPIENTS OF THE FINANCIAL AID ESTABLISHED UNDER ARTICLE 27 OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PROTECTION LAW, BY AGE GROUP AND NATIONALITY. 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2011.

As mentioned above, the aid allowances granted to foreign victims represented almost 17% of the total. As in the case of Spanish women, most of the women who received this aid belonged to the 31–40 age group (although in the case of African victims, the biggest group fell within the 21–30 age bracket).<sup>21</sup>

**Table 10.4. Recipients of the aid established under Article 27 of the Comprehensive Protection Law, by age group and nationality.**  
1 January to 31 December 2011.

Age	Total	Spain	Europe	Latin America	Africa	Asia
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,358</b>	<b>1,136</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>4</b>
16 - 20	14	9	1	1	3	0
21 - 30	222	162	19	22	19	0
31 - 40	442	340	45	39	17	1
41 - 50	358	310	17	16	13	2
51 - 64	189	183	3	2	0	1
Over 64	133	132	0	1	0	0

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

21. As mentioned above, the number of aid allowances granted totalled 1,370. However, data on the amount of aid are only available in 1,358 cases.

In terms of mean age by nationality, the figures show that the mean age of Spanish recipients was higher than that of all foreign recipients except Asians (though the figure is unreliable due to the low number of women receiving the aid). African recipients had the lowest mean age (33 years old). In comparison with the previous year, the mean age rose across all nationality groups.

**Table 10.5. Mean age of recipients of the aid established under Article 27 of the Comprehensive Protection Law, by nationality and year.**

1 January to 31 December 2011.

Nationality	Mean age						
	Mean of total	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>Spain</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>Rest of Europe</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>Latin America</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>Africa</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>Asia</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorates-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

## **10.6. AMOUNT OF FINANCIAL AID GRANTED UNDER ARTICLE 27 OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PROTECTION LAW.**

1 January 2006 to 31 December 2011.

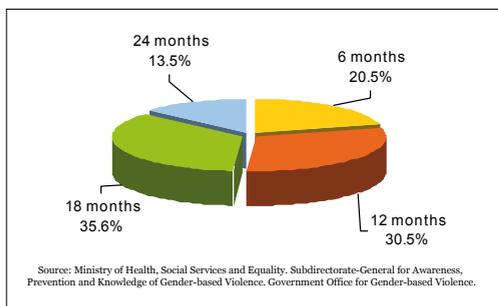
The amount of aid differs according to the recipient's family responsibilities and, where appropriate, to the degree of officially recognised disability (applicable to the recipient, family members under her care, or minors living under her roof).

Generally, the amount of aid is equivalent to six months' unemployment benefit, though it can be equivalent to 12, 18 or 24 months' benefit. The latter options depend on several factors, such as number of family members under the recipient's care, number of minors living under her roof, degree of officially recognised disability of the recipient, or a combination of these.

The breakdown by amount received shows that 20.5% of aid allowances granted were for basic or general support (6 months' unemployment benefit). It may be assumed therefore that this was the percentage of women who did not have family responsibilities or a certified disability. At the other end of the scale, the highest aid allowances (24 months' benefit) were received by 13.5% of claimants.<sup>22</sup>

22. As mentioned above, the number of aid allowances granted totalled 1,370. However, data on the amount of aid are only available in 1,358 cases.

**Figure 10.5 and Table 10.6. Aid granted under Article 27 of the Comprehensive Protection Law, by duration.**  
1 January 2006 to 31 December 2011.



**Total recipients: 1,367**

Amount of aid	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,367</b>
<b>6 months</b>	280
<b>12 months</b>	417
<b>18 months</b>	486
<b>24 months</b>	184

The figures for the entire period under review show that in 2011 the number of allowances granted increased year on year in all of the categories, though without matching the maximums recorded in 2009. The 12- and 18-month categories were the allowances most frequently granted and correspond to cases in which the victim either had a certified disability or had people under her care.

**Table 10.7. Aid granted under Article 27 of the Comprehensive Protection Law, by duration and year..**  
1 January 2006 to 31 December 2011.

Amount of aid	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Total</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>290</b>
<b>6 months</b>	10	39	70	59	48	54
<b>12 months</b>	24	67	66	103	63	94
<b>18 months</b>	19	60	84	111	105	107
<b>24 months</b>	9	23	36	44	37	35

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence, Government Office for Gender-based Violence.



# 11 TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE.

1 January 2005 to 31 December 2011.

## 11.1. APPLICATIONS FOR TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS BY FOREIGN FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE.

1 January 2005 to 31 December 2011.

Based on the information held at 31 December 2011 in the immigration database operated by the Ministry of Public Finance and Administration, between 2005 and 2011 a total of 4,567 foreign female victims of gender-based violence aged 16 and over applied for temporary residence and work permits. As Table 11.1 shows, between 2005 and 2010, the number of applications increased every year. There was a significant rise in 2006 when the number of applications rocketed by 1,062%, climbing from 29 applications in 2005 to 337 in 2006. In contrast, in 2011 the number dropped to 839, representing a 31.7% decrease on the previous year's figure (1,229).

**Table 11.1. Foreign female victims of gender-based violence aged 16 and over applying for temporary residence and work permits, and year-on-year variation (%), 2005–2011**

	Total 2005-2011	Year of entry						
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Total applications</b>	<b>4,567</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>1,229</b>	<b>839</b>
<b>Year-on-year variation (%)</b>		-	1,062.1%	51.3%	43.7%	21.4%	38.1%	-31.7%

Source: Ministry of Public Finance and Administration

By age group, and over the entire period under review, women aged between 21 and 40 made up 78.1% of foreign nationals applying for temporary residence and work permits. In 2011, this percentage stood at 81.8%.

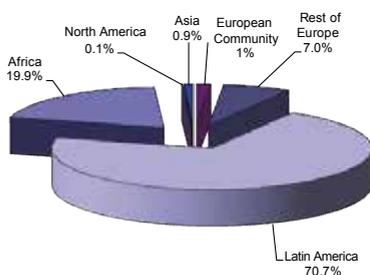
**Table 11.2. Foreign female victims of gender-based violence aged 16 and over applying for residence and work permits, by age group.**

	Total 2005-2011	Year of entry						
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,567</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>1,229</b>	<b>839</b>
16-17	8	0	0	4	1	1	0	2
18-20	33	0	3	2	8	3	7	10
21-30	1,508	5	75	139	195	318	446	330
31-40	2,061	18	161	256	358	381	531	356
41-50	789	5	77	87	134	157	208	121
51-64	160	1	21	22	34	29	36	17
Over 64	8	0	0	0	3	1	1	3
<b>Vertical %</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
16-17	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%
18-20	0.7%	0.0%	0.9%	0.4%	1.1%	0.3%	0.6%	1.2%
21-30	33.0%	17.2%	22.3%	27.3%	26.6%	35.7%	36.3%	39.3%
31-40	45.1%	62.1%	47.8%	50.2%	48.8%	42.8%	43.2%	42.4%
41-50	17.3%	17.2%	22.8%	17.1%	18.3%	17.6%	16.9%	14.4%
51-64	3.5%	3.4%	6.2%	4.3%	4.6%	3.3%	2.9%	2.0%
Over 64	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%

Source: Ministry of Public Finance and Administration

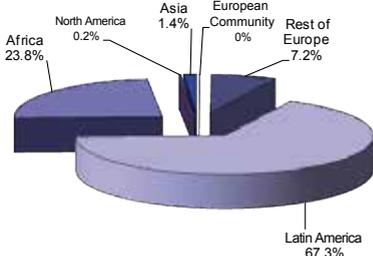
By continent, the vast majority of women applying for temporary residence and work permits from 2005 onwards were Latin American (3,224 applicants, representing 70.7% of the total). They were followed by Africans (907 women), Europeans (385), Asians (40) and North Americans (6).

**Figure 11.1. Foreign female victims of gender-based violence applying for residence and work permits, by nationality. 2005-2011**



Source: Ministry of Public Finance and Administration.

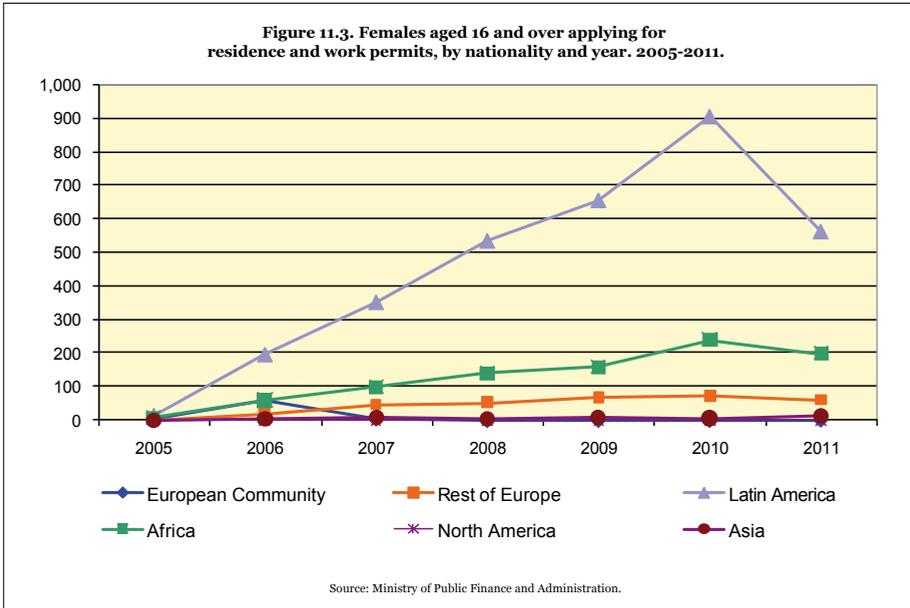
**Figure 11.2. Foreign female victims of gender-based violence applying for residence and work permits, by nationality. 2011**



Source: Ministry of Public Finance and Administration.

In 2011, the number fell by 31.7% on 2010. The biggest drop was in the number of applications by Latin American women. These were followed by Africans and women from non-EC European countries (-37.9%, -17.1% and -16.7%, respectively). In contrast, applications from Asian women dou-

bled in the final year of the period, climbing from 6 applications in 2010 to 12 in 2011.



## 11.2. DECISIONS ON APPLICATIONS FOR TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS BY FOREIGN FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE.

1 January 2005 to 31 December 2011.

A decision was made on over 92% of applications received in the period under review and residence and work permits were granted in 67.5% of cases. Overall, 24.7% of applicants were not granted permits and, at 31 December, 7.7% of applications were pending a decision.

**Table 11.3. Foreign female victims of gender-based violence aged 16 and over applying for temporary residence and work permits, by decision status and year. 2005–2011**

	Total 2005-2011	Year of entry						
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Absolute figures. Total</b>	<b>4,567</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>1,229</b>	<b>839</b>
Disallowed	76	1	3	14	10	16	17	15
Granted	3,084	13	226	340	493	627	870	515
Denied	436	5	38	52	87	91	106	57
Not granted (other)	616	10	70	103	135	117	130	51
Under consideration	353	0	0	1	8	38	105	201
Not considered	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
<b>Vertical % Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Disallowed	1.7%	3.4%	0.9%	2.7%	1.4%	1.8%	1.4%	1.8%
Granted	67.5%	44.8%	67.1%	66.7%	67.3%	70.4%	70.8%	61.4%
Denied	9.5%	17.2%	11.3%	10.2%	11.9%	10.2%	8.6%	6.8%
Not granted (other)	13.5%	34.5%	20.8%	20.2%	18.4%	13.1%	10.6%	6.1%
Under consideration	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	1.1%	4.3%	8.5%	24.0%
Not considered	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%

Source: Ministry of Public Finance and Administration

### 11.3. TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE.

1 January 2005 to 31 December 2011.

As the table below shows, between 2005 and 2010 the number of residence and work permits granted increased year after year. However, the size of the year-on-year variation decreased over the period and, by 2011, it had fallen to over -40%.

**Table 11.4. Temporary residence and work permits granted to female victims of gender-based violence. Year-on-year variation (%). 2005–2011.**

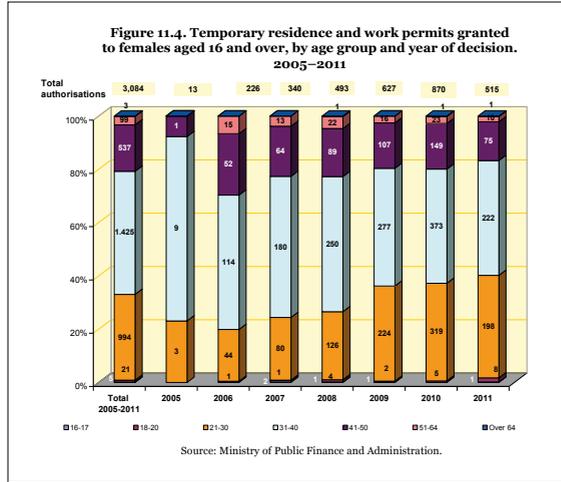
Absolute figures	Total 2005-2011	Year of entry						
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,084</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>515</b>
<b>% Variation</b>			1,638.5%	50.4%	45.0%	27.2%	38.8%	-40.8%

Source: Ministry of Public Finance and Administration

### 11.3.1. Temporary residence and work permits granted to foreign female victims of gender-based violence, by age group.

1 January 2005 to 31 December 2011.

By age group, the highest numbers of permits (both over the entire period and in each individual year) were granted to women in the 31–40 (1,425 permits) and 21–30 (994) age brackets. Between them, the two age groups accounted for over three-quarters (78.4%) of all permits granted in the period under review. Likewise, since 2006 the percentage of permits granted to women aged between 21 and 30 increased year after year, rising from 19.5% in 2006 to 38.4% in 2011.



The mean age of women granted residence permits during the period under review was 34.6 years old. In 2011, the mean age fell to 33.3. Thus, the data show a downward trend in the mean age of these women.

**Table 11.5. Mean age of foreign females granted temporary residence and work permits, by year of decision.**

	Total 2005-2011	Year of decision						
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Mean age	34.6	38.0	37.1	35.7	36.3	34.5	34.2	33.3

Source: Ministry of Public Finance and Administration

### 11.3.2. Temporary residence and work permits granted to foreign female victims of gender-based violence, by nationality.

1 January 2005 to 31 December 2011.

Since 2005, over 70% of residence and work permits granted to victims of gender-based violence were issued to Latin American women (2,224 permits, representing 72.1%); 578 were granted to African women (18.7%); 221 to women from European countries outside the EU (7.2%); and 22 were issued to Asian women (0.7%).

In the last year of the period, the percentage of permits granted to Latin American women fell by more than 6 points on the year before, dropping to 68.3%. Conversely, the percentage of permits granted to African women rose by 3 points, while the percentage granted to women from non-EC European countries increased by 2 points.

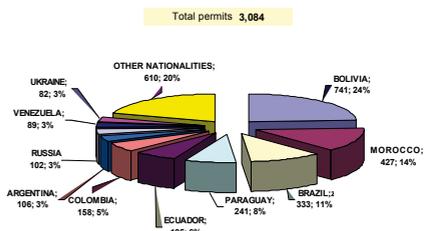
**Table 11.6. Temporary residence and work permits granted to female victims of gender-based violence, by nationality and year of decision. Absolute data and vertical percentages. 2005-2011**

Absolute figures	Total 2005-2011	Year of entry						
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,084</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>515</b>
European Community	36	1	26	8	1	0	0	0
Rest of Europe	221	1	6	32	34	41	51	56
Latin America	2224	0	66	194	320	481	631	532
Africa	578	0	38	55	72	94	150	169
North America	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asia	22	0	1	3	2	5	3	8
Not known	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
<b>Vertical % Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Latin America	1.2%	7.7%	11.5%	2.4%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Africa	7.2%	7.7%	2.7%	9.4%	6.9%	6.5%	5.9%	10.9%
North America	72.1%	0.0%	29.2%	57.1%	64.9%	76.7%	72.5%	103.3%
Asia	18.7%	0.0%	16.8%	16.2%	14.6%	15.0%	17.2%	32.8%
Oceania	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.7%	0.0%	0.4%	0.9%	0.4%	0.8%	0.3%	1.6%
Not known	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%

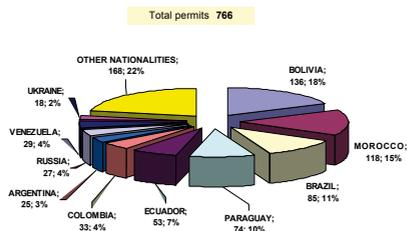
Source: Ministry of Public Finance and Administration

By nationality, the highest numbers of residence and work permits were granted to Bolivian women (741 over the entire period and 136 in 2011), followed by Moroccans, Brazilians, Paraguayans, Ecuadorans and Colombians. As the charts below show, the breakdown was identical both in 2011 and over the entire period under review.

**Figure 11.5. Temporary residence and work permits granted to female victims of gender-based violence aged 16 and over, by nationality, 2005–2011**



**Figure 11.6. Temporary residence and work permits granted to female victims of gender-based violence aged 16 and over, by nationality, 2011**



Source: Ministry of Public Finance and Administration.

Comparing the number of permits granted as at 31 December 2011 against the number granted as at 31 December 2010 to women of the most numerous nationalities shows an increase in the number issued to Venezuelan women (up 31%). In contrast, the numbers granted to women from Bolivia (-33%), Colombia (-26.7%) and Argentina (-16.7%) all fell.

**Table 11.7. Temporary residence and work permits granted to foreign female victims of gender-based violence, by nationality, year of decision and 2010-2011 year-on-year variation (%)**

	Absolute figures								% Variation
	2005-2011	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2010-2011
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,084</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>-8.5%</b>
<b>BOLIVIA</b>	741	0	22	66	137	177	203	136	-33.0%
<b>MOROCCO</b>	427	0	30	45	58	66	110	118	7.3%
<b>BRAZIL</b>	333	0	7	30	50	73	88	85	-3.4%
<b>PARAGUAY</b>	241	0	9	11	16	57	74	74	0.0%
<b>ECUADOR</b>	195	0	6	28	21	36	51	53	3.9%
<b>COLOMBIA</b>	158	0	8	16	24	32	45	33	-26.7%
<b>ARGENTINA</b>	106	0	4	11	16	20	30	25	-16.7%
<b>RUSSIA</b>	102	1	2	14	17	16	25	27	8.0%
<b>VENEZUELA</b>	89	0	3	5	10	20	22	29	31.8%
<b>UKRAINE</b>	82	0	3	12	9	21	19	18	-5.3%
<b>OTHER NATIONALITIES</b>	610	1	43	54	71	103	170	168	-1.2%

Source: Ministry of Public Finance and Administration

The highest mean age recorded among the most numerous nationalities, as highlighted in the chart above, was found among Colombian women (38.2 years old), while the lowest was found among Ecuadoran women (32.8). In

2011, the highest mean ages were recorded among Argentinean (37 years old) and Venezuelan women (36).

**Table 11.8. Mean age of foreign females granted temporary residence and work permits, by nationality and year of decision. 2005–2011**

	Total 2005-2011	Year of decision						
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
BOLIVIA	33.6	-	36.3	34.7	34.9	33.5	33.2	32.2
MOROCCO	34.2	-	36.7	35.4	36.4	33.9	32.9	33.2
BRAZIL	35.9	-	38.9	36.3	38.7	34.8	36.2	34.3
PARAGUAY	33.6	-	39.3	36.8	35.5	34.7	32.3	32.6
ECUADOR	32.8	-	32.5	33.6	34.0	34.5	31.5	32.0
COLOMBIA	38.2	-	42.5	42.4	40.0	37.1	38.4	34.7
ARGENTINA	35.7	-	37.5	35.0	36.4	35.1	34.6	37.1
RUSSIA	36.0	41.0	36.5	37.5	35.8	32.9	38.9	34.3
VENEZUELA	36.5	-	38.3	42.2	39.0	35.9	35.1	36.0
UKRAINE	35.5	-	38.3	33.7	37.2	36.8	37.6	31.8

Source: Ministry of Public Finance and Administration

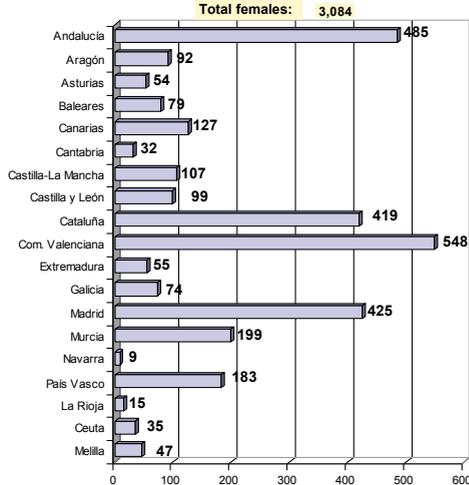
### 11.3.3. Temporary residence and work permits granted to foreign female victims of gender-based violence, by autonomous community and province.

1 January 2005 to 31 December 2011.

By autonomous community, and since 2005, women in Comunidad Valenciana were granted 548 residence permits (17.8% of the total); women in Andalucía were granted 485 (15.7%); women in Madrid were granted 425 (13.8%) and women in Cataluña were granted 419 (13.6%). These four autonomous communities accounted for 60.9% of all permits granted.

By province, Madrid, Valencia, Barcelona and

**Figure 11.7. Temporary residence and work permits granted, by autonomous community. 2005–2011**



Source: Ministry of Public Finance and Administration.  
Note: The nationalities of 3 women were unknown.

Murcia accounted for 39.4% of the total number of permits issued as at 31 December 2011.

The autonomous communities that recorded the biggest rises between 31 December 2010 and the end of 2011 in the number of residence and work permits granted were Asturias (30.8%), Navarra (25%) and Castilla-La Mancha (20.8%). Conversely, the greatest decreases were recorded in Cantabria, País Vasco and Andalucía, where the figures fell by 54.5%, 35.2% and 30.8%, respectively. In Spain as a whole, in the last year of the period the number of permits granted dropped by 8.5% on the 2010 figure.

**Table 11.9. Temporary residence permits granted, by autonomous community and year of decision. Variation (%) 2010–2011**

	Total 2005-2011	Year							% Variation 2010–2011
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,084</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>-8.5%</b>
Andalucía	485	1	28	41	63	105	146	101	-30.8%
Aragón	92	0	1	12	12	26	20	21	5.0%
Asturias	54	0	3	4	8	9	13	17	30.8%
Baleares	79	0	2	6	4	20	22	25	13.6%
Canarias	127	0	3	7	24	33	35	25	-28.6%
Cantabria	32	0	1	5	5	5	11	5	-54.5%
Castilla-La Mancha	107	0	8	11	13	22	24	29	20.8%
Castilla y León	99	0	2	12	13	20	28	24	-14.3%
Cataluña	419	0	11	59	70	93	90	96	6.7%
Com. Valenciana	548	0	16	37	68	115	159	153	-3.8%
Extremadura	55	0	2	8	11	11	13	10	-23.1%
Galicia	74	0	4	3	12	15	20	20	0.0%
Madrid	425	0	25	37	51	86	105	121	15.2%
Murcia	199	1	4	19	41	36	53	45	-15.1%
Navarra	9	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	25.0%
País Vasco	183	0	10	12	24	20	71	46	-35.2%
La Rioja	15	0	1	1	2	2	5	4	-20.0%
Ceuta	35	0	7	9	2	1	8	8	0.0%
Melilla	47	0	9	9	6	2	10	11	10.0%

Source: Ministry of Public Finance and Administration

## 11.4. TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE, BY AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY AND NATIONALITY (CONTINENT AND COUNTRY).

1 January 2005 to 31 December 2010.

Over half of the residence permits granted to European women were issued in Andalucía (61.1%); 19.8% were granted in Comunidad Valenciana;

and 12.5% in Cataluña. Meanwhile, 22% of those granted to African women were issued in Andalucía; 13.8% were granted in Comunidad Valenciana; and 13.1% in Cataluña. As regards American women, 17.5% of permits were granted in Comunidad Valenciana; 14.5% in Andalucía; 14.1% in Madrid; and 13.6% in Cataluña.

**Table 11.10. Temporary residence and work permits granted to foreign female victims of gender-based violence, by autonomous community and continent of origin. 2005–2011**

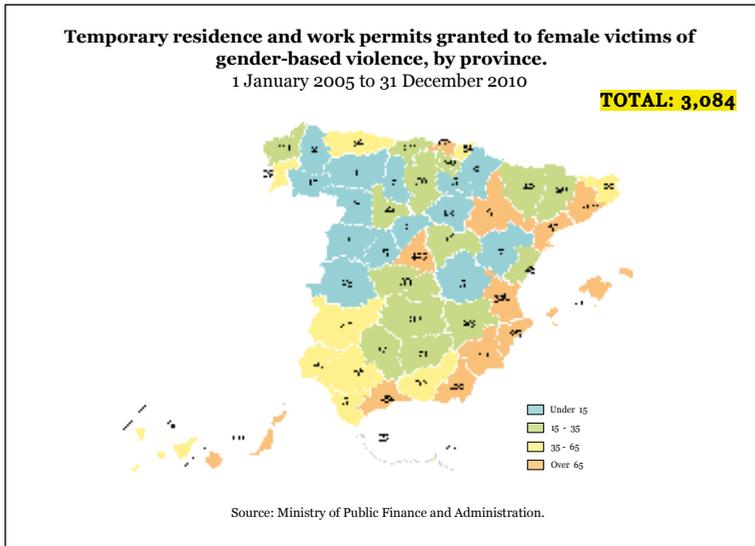
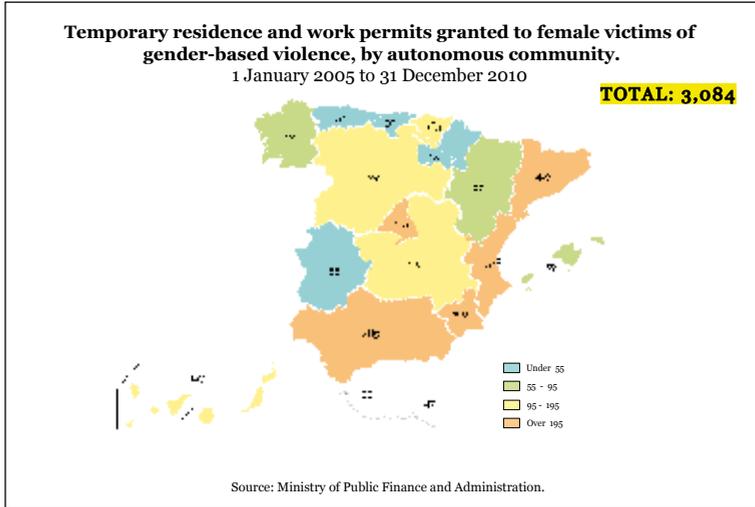
	Total	Europe	America	Africa	Asia and others
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,084</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>2,224</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>25</b>
Andalucía	485	74	281	127	3
Aragón	92	8	60	23	1
Asturias	54	6	42	5	1
Baleares	79	5	60	14	0
Canarias	127	4	107	14	2
Cantabria	32	5	26	1	0
Castilla-La Mancha	107	8	82	17	0
Castilla y León	99	6	81	12	0
Cataluña	419	32	305	76	6
Com. Valenciana	548	51	410	80	7
Extremadura	55	6	38	11	0
Galicia	74	0	70	4	0
Madrid	425	25	350	46	4
Murcia	199	16	150	33	0
Navarra	9	0	8	1	0
País Vasco	183	11	141	30	1
La Rioja	15	0	12	3	0
Ceuta	35	0	1	34	0
Melilla	47	0	0	47	0

Source: Ministry of Public Finance and Administration

In terms of the breakdown by autonomous community of the six largest nationality groups:

- 23.3% of Bolivians were granted permits in Comunidad Valenciana (18.2% of the total obtained residence permits in the province of Valencia); 19% in Cataluña; 11.2% in Andalucía; 12.6% in Madrid; and 11.5% in Murcia.
- 26.7% of Moroccans were granted permits in Andalucía (8.9% of the total obtained residence permits in the province of Almería); 11.9% in Comunidad Valenciana; 11.1% in Melilla; and 10.3% in Cataluña.
- 18.6% of Brazilians were granted residence permits in Andalucía; 15.6% in Comunidad Valenciana; 10.5% in Galicia; and 8.1% in Cataluña.
- 24.9% of Paraguayans were granted permits in Madrid; 13.3% in both Andalucía and Comunidad Valenciana; and 9.5% in Cataluña.

- 27.2% of Ecuadorans were granted permits in Madrid; 16.4% in Comunidad Valenciana; 15.4% in Murcia; and 11.3% in Cataluña.
- 23.4% of Colombians were granted permits in Comunidad Valenciana (11.4% of the total were issued permits in the province of Valencia); 13.3% Madrid; and 12.7% in Andalucía.



**Table 11.11. Foreign female victims of gender-based violence aged 16 and over applying for temporary residence and work permits, by autonomous community, province and year of application. 2005–2011**

	Total 2005-2011	Year of application						
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>NATIONAL TOTAL</b>	<b>4,567</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>1,229</b>	<b>839</b>
Andalucía	694	4	51	85	117	137	173	127
Almería	126	0	5	9	20	26	39	27
Cádiz	81	0	3	10	12	12	24	20
Córdoba	31	0	5	5	3	4	10	4
Granada	84	0	9	17	19	15	16	8
Huelva	51	0	2	5	6	9	10	19
Jaén	38	1	4	5	9	6	9	4
Málaga	213	1	15	27	45	54	48	23
Sevilla	70	2	8	7	3	11	17	22
Aragón	146	0	15	11	26	30	28	36
Huesca	21	0	4	2	3	2	8	2
Teruel	13	0	3	0	0	3	1	6
Zaragoza	112	0	8	9	23	25	19	28
Asturias	67	0	4	7	11	15	14	16
Baleares	106	0	6	8	10	28	35	19
Canarias	178	1	6	16	32	37	50	36
Las Palmas	94	1	5	13	18	18	25	14
S.C.Tenerife	84	0	1	3	14	19	25	22
Cantabria	47	0	7	5	5	8	16	6
Castilla-La Mancha	174	0	14	17	27	41	41	34
Albacete	32	0	3	2	7	7	9	4
Ciudad Real	57	0	5	7	11	16	11	7
Cuenca	12	0	0	2	0	1	3	6
Guadalajara	20	0	1	0	3	5	6	5
Toledo	53	0	5	6	6	12	12	12
Castilla y León	170	0	6	20	39	26	41	38
Ávila	6	0	0	2	0	2	0	2
Burgos	48	0	4	2	8	8	12	14
León	27	0	2	4	10	1	7	3
Palencia	5	0	0	1	2	0	1	1
Salamanca	20	0	0	2	3	6	6	3
Segovia	6	0	0	0	1	1	3	1
Soria	15	0	0	1	5	1	3	5
Valladolid	38	0	0	8	9	5	8	8
Zamora	5	0	0	0	1	2	1	1
Cataluña	671	3	61	97	120	115	150	125
Barcelona	442	2	51	73	83	69	93	71
Girona	91	0	7	10	16	14	20	24
Lleida	44	1	1	2	4	13	6	17
Tarragona	94	0	2	12	17	19	31	13
Com. Valenciana	766	1	39	59	116	171	234	146
Alicante	266	0	20	19	37	53	81	56
Castellón	50	0	2	8	6	14	10	10
Valencia	450	1	17	32	73	104	143	80
Extremadura	85	0	7	20	16	13	17	12
Badajoz	60	0	6	14	11	11	10	8
Cáceres	25	0	1	6	5	2	7	4
Galicia	142	1	10	12	18	22	48	31
A Coruña	41	0	3	6	6	10	12	4
Lugo	17	0	0	1	1	2	8	5
Orense	17	0	1	1	2	3	4	6
Pontevedra	67	1	6	4	9	7	24	16
Madrid	740	18	68	79	110	153	209	103
Murcia	237	1	9	30	46	37	78	36
Navarra	12	0	0	0	0	1	4	7
Pais Vasco	211	0	10	23	26	37	70	45
Álava	39	0	0	5	8	7	8	11
Guipúzcoa	64	0	2	4	4	14	22	18
Vizcaya	108	0	8	14	14	16	40	16
La Rioja	21	0	3	0	3	5	4	6
Ceuta	45	0	9	10	4	4	12	6
Melilla	53	0	11	11	6	10	5	10
Not known	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
<b>NATIONAL TOTAL</b>	<b>4,567</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>1,229</b>	<b>839</b>

Source: Ministry of Public Finance and Administration

**Table 11.12. Temporary residence and work permits granted to foreign female victims of gender-based violence aged 16 and over, by autonomous community, province and year. 2005–2011**

	Total 2005-2011	Year of application						
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>NATIONAL TOTAL</b>	<b>3,084</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>766</b>
Andalucía	485	1	28	41	63	105	146	101
Almería	102	0	4	6	14	20	36	22
Cádiz	54	0	3	2	9	11	21	8
Córdoba	17	0	3	3	2	2	5	2
Granada	62	0	4	11	8	14	14	11
Huelva	39	0	0	3	4	7	9	16
Jaén	21	1	3	1	4	4	4	4
Málaga	154	0	10	11	21	43	47	22
Sevilla	36	0	1	4	1	4	10	16
Aragón	92	0	1	12	12	26	20	21
Huesca	16	0	0	3	4	2	5	2
Teruel	7	0	1	2	0	2	1	1
Zaragoza	69	0	0	7	8	22	14	18
Asturias	54	0	3	4	8	9	13	17
Baleares	79	0	2	6	4	20	22	25
Canarias	127	0	3	7	24	33	35	25
Las Palmas	66	0	3	5	13	15	17	13
S.C.Tenerife	61	0	0	2	11	18	18	12
Cantabria	32	0	1	5	5	5	11	5
Castilla-La Mancha	107	0	8	11	13	22	24	29
Albacete	23	0	1	2	5	7	3	5
Ciudad Real	30	0	3	3	7	6	6	5
Cuenca	5	0	0	1	0	0	1	3
Guadalajara	16	0	1	0	1	3	5	6
Toledo	33	0	3	5	0	6	9	10
Castilla y León	99	0	2	12	13	20	28	24
Ávila	5	0	0	2	0	2	0	1
Burgos	30	0	1	2	4	6	7	10
León	11	0	1	2	1	0	6	1
Palencia	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Salamanca	10	0	0	0	1	4	5	0
Segovia	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Soria	13	0	0	1	4	1	3	4
Valladolid	22	0	0	5	3	4	4	6
Zamora	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Cataluña	419	0	11	59	70	93	90	96
Barcelona	262	0	7	48	43	54	55	55
Girona	60	0	4	5	12	13	10	16
Lleida	29	0	0	1	1	8	8	11
Tarragona	68	0	0	5	14	18	17	14
Com. Valenciana	548	0	16	37	68	115	159	153
Alicante	195	0	9	15	18	48	58	47
Castellón	25	0	1	4	2	4	9	5
Valencia	328	0	6	18	48	63	92	101
Extremadura	55	0	2	8	11	11	13	10
Badajoz	42	0	2	7	7	8	10	8
Cáceres	13	0	0	1	4	3	3	2
Galicia	74	0	4	3	12	15	20	20
A Coruña	23	0	1	0	6	6	5	5
Lugo	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Orense	10	0	0	0	2	1	1	6
Pontevedra	39	0	3	3	4	8	13	8
Madrid	425	0	25	37	51	86	105	121
Murcia	199	1	4	19	41	36	53	45
Navarra	9	0	0	0	0	0	4	5
País Vasco	183	0	10	12	24	20	71	46
Álava	30	0	0	3	4	5	9	9
Guipúzcoa	51	0	2	1	5	5	21	17
Vizcaya	102	0	8	8	15	10	41	20
La Rioja	15	0	1	1	2	2	5	4
Ceuta	35	0	7	9	2	1	8	8
Melilla	47	0	9	9	6	2	10	11
Not known								
<b>NATIONAL TOTAL</b>	<b>3,084</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>766</b>

Source: Ministry of Public Finance and Administration

**Table 11.13. Temporary residence and work permits granted to foreign female victims of gender-based violence aged 16 and over, by autonomous community, province and nationality (continent). 2005–2011**

	Total 2005-2011	Nationality						
		European Community	Rest of Europe	Latin America	Africa	América del Norte	Asia	Not known
<b>NATIONAL TOTAL</b>	<b>3,084</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>2,222</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>3</b>
Andalucía	485	11	63	280	127	1	3	0
Almería	102	2	28	30	42	0	0	0
Cádiz	54	1	3	39	11	0	0	0
Córdoba	17	1	1	11	3	0	1	0
Granada	62	1	4	44	13	0	0	0
Huelva	39	0	0	19	20	0	0	0
Jaén	21	2	3	11	5	0	0	0
Málaga	154	2	24	99	26	1	2	0
Sevilla	36	2	0	27	7	0	0	0
Aragón	92	2	6	60	23	0	1	0
Huesca	16	1	1	11	3	0	0	0
Teruel	12	1	0	5	1	0	0	0
Zaragoza	64	0	5	44	19	0	1	0
Asturias	54	0	6	42	5	0	1	0
Baleares	79	1	4	59	14	1	0	0
Canarias	127	0	4	107	14	0	1	1
Las Palmas	66	0	1	54	9	0	1	1
S.C.Tenerife	61	0	3	53	5	0	0	0
Cantabria	32	1	4	26	1	0	0	0
Castilla-La Mancha	107	3	5	82	17	0	0	0
Albacete	23	0	0	19	4	0	0	0
Ciudad Real	30	2	2	24	2	0	0	0
Cuenca	5	0	1	4	0	0	0	0
Guadalajara	20	0	2	9	5	0	0	0
Toledo	29	1	0	26	6	0	0	0
Castilla y León	99	1	5	81	12	0	0	0
Ávila	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
Burgos	30	1	3	21	5	0	0	0
León	11	0	1	8	2	0	0	0
Palencia	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Salamanca	10	0	1	9	0	0	0	0
Segovia	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Soria	13	0	0	11	2	0	0	0
Valladolid	22	0	0	19	3	0	0	0
Zamora	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Cataluña	419	1	31	305	76	0	6	0
Barcelona	262	1	16	207	36	0	2	0
Girona	60	0	10	40	8	0	2	0
Lleida	29	0	1	15	11	0	2	0
Tarragona	68	0	4	43	21	0	0	0
Com. Valenciana	548	6	45	410	80	0	5	2
Alicante	195	2	28	126	37	0	2	0
Castellón	25	1	1	16	7	0	0	0
Valencia	328	3	16	268	36	0	3	2
Extremadura	55	1	5	38	11	0	0	0
Badajoz	42	0	4	30	8	0	0	0
Cáceres	13	1	1	8	3	0	0	0
Galicia	74	0	0	70	4	0	0	0
A Coruña	23	0	0	22	1	0	0	0
Lugo	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Orense	10	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
Pontevedra	39	0	0	36	3	0	0	0
Madrid	425	6	19	350	46	0	4	0
Murcia	199	2	14	150	33	0	0	0
Navarra	9	0	0	8	1	0	0	0
País Vasco	183	1	10	141	30	0	1	0
Álava	30	0	2	18	10	0	0	0
Guipuzcoa	51	0	6	34	10	0	1	0
Vizcaya	102	1	2	89	10	0	0	0
La Rioja	24	0	0	12	3	0	0	0
Ceuta	36	0	0	1	34	0	0	0
Not known								
<b>NATIONAL TOTAL</b>	<b>3,084</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>2,222</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>3</b>

Source: Ministry of Public Finance and Administration

**Table 11.14. Temporary residence and work permits granted to foreign female victims of gender-based violence aged 16 and over, by autonomous community, province and nationality (continent).**

	Year 2011						
	Total	European Community	Rest of Europe	Latin America	Africa	Asia	Not known
<b>NATIONAL TOTAL</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Andalucía</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
Almería	20	0	6	5	9	0	0
Cádiz	6	0	0	4	2	0	0
Córdoba	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
Granada	6	0	0	3	3	0	0
Huelva	14	0	0	2	12	0	0
Jaén	3	0	0	2	1	0	0
Málaga	17	0	5	9	2	1	0
Sevilla	10	0	0	9	1	0	0
<b>Aragón</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Huesca	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
Teruel	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Zaragoza	15	0	2	9	4	0	0
<b>Asturias</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Baleares</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Canarias</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Las Palmas	10	0	0	9	1	0	0
S.C.Tenerife	10	0	1	7	2	0	0
<b>Cantabria</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Castilla-La Mancha</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Albacete	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
Ciudad Real	4	0	0	3	1	0	0
Cuenca	3	0	0	3	0	0	0
Guadalajara	5	0	1	3	1	0	0
Toledo	8	0	0	6	2	0	0
<b>Castilla y León</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Ávila	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Burgos	10	0	1	7	2	0	0
León	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Palencia	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Salamanca	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Segovia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Soria	4	0	0	3	1	0	0
Valladolid	4	0	0	3	1	0	0
Zamora	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
<b>Cataluña</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Barcelona	33	0	3	27	3	0	0
Girona	12	0	4	6	2	0	0
Lleida	10	0	0	5	5	0	0
Tarragona	8	0	1	5	2	0	0
<b>Com. Valenciana</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
Alicante	38	0	4	28	5	1	0
Castellón	3	0	0	2	1	0	0
Valencia	59	0	2	49	6	1	1
<b>Extremadura</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Badajoz	7	0	0	4	3	0	0
Cáceres	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
<b>Galicia</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
A Coruña	4	0	0	3	1	0	0
Lugo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orense	5	0	0	5	0	0	0
Pontevedra	5	0	0	5	0	0	0
<b>Madrid</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
Murcia	27	0	1	20	6	0	0
Navarra	4	0	0	3	1	0	0
<b>País Vasco</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
Álava	9	0	1	4	4	0	0
Guipúzcoa	14	0	1	9	3	1	0
Vizcaya	15	0	0	12	3	0	0
<b>La Rioja</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Ceuta	5	0	0	0	5	0	0
Melilla	8	0	0	0	8	0	0
Not known	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>NATIONAL TOTAL</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>

Source: Ministry of Public Finance and Administration

**Table 11.15. Temporary residence and work permits granted to foreign female victims of gender-based violence aged 16 and over, by nationality. 2005–2011. Absolute figures. Total and countries with highest numbers of female recipients.**

	2005-2011										
	Total	BOLIVIA	MOROCCO	BRAZIL	PARAGUAY	ECUADOR	COLOMBIA	ARGENTINA	RUSSIA	VENEZUELA	UKRAINE
<b>National total</b>	<b>3,084</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>82</b>
Andalucía	485	83	114	62	32	19	20	29	41	6	21
Almería	102	4	38	8	2	6	1	6	24	0	4
Cádiz	54	21	10	7	3	1	2	2	2	0	0
Córdoba	17	4	2	2	1	2	2	0	1	0	0
Granada	62	24	12	8	2	1	4	3	3	0	1
Huelva	39	3	20	7	0	3	5	0	0	0	0
Jaén	21	3	3	0	1	2	2	0	2	1	1
Málaga	154	21	23	18	20	2	4	17	9	4	15
Sevilla	36	3	6	12	3	2	0	1	0	1	0
Aragón	92	2	10	7	1	15	5	4	5	1	0
Huesca	16	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
Teruel	7	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Zaragoza	69	1	8	5	1	12	3	3	5	1	0
Asturias	54	1	2	17	7	2	4	5	4	2	1
Baleares	79	26	9	7	3	1	6	7	2	1	1
Canarias	127	16	7	15	5	1	15	8	3	22	1
Las Palmas	66	7	5	8	5	1	12	2	1	6	0
S.C.Tenerife	61	9	2	7	0	0	3	6	2	16	1
Cantabria	32	3	0	3	5	3	4	0	0	2	2
Castilla-La Mancha	107	29	13	5	17	5	6	3	2	1	1
Albacete	23	10	3	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	0
Ciudad Real	30	11	2	2	7	2	1	0	2	0	0
Cuenca	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Guadalajara	17	1	2	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	1
Toledo	33	6	6	2	2	2	3	2	0	0	0
Castilla y León	99	15	6	24	10	5	13	1	0	2	3
Ávila	5	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burgos	30	1	3	6	2	2	6	1	0	1	2
León	11	1	1	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	0
Palencia	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Salamanca	10	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Segovia	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Soria	13	5	1	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Valladolid	22	2	1	12	0	1	3	0	0	0	0
Zamora	3	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Cataluña	419	141	44	27	23	22	7	11	15	9	9
Barcelona	262	100	24	16	17	19	5	7	8	6	4
Girona	60	15	6	5	0	0	1	1	5	2	3
Lleida	29	11	3	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Tarragona	68	15	11	4	6	2	1	3	1	1	2
Com. Valenciana	548	173	51	52	32	32	37	18	19	20	20
Alicante	195	36	29	17	14	14	16	7	15	5	10
Castellón	25	2	7	3	2	1	3	2	0	1	0
Valencia	328	135	15	32	16	17	18	9	4	14	10
Extremadura	55	7	8	18	2	2	2	2	1	0	0
Badajoz	42	5	5	17	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
Cáceres	13	2	3	1	1	0	1	2	1	0	0
Galicia	74	2	4	35	10	3	3	6	0	0	0
A Coruña	23	1	1	11	3	1	0	2	0	0	0
Lugo	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orense	10	0	0	6	3	0	0	1	0	0	0
Pontevedra	39	1	3	17	4	2	3	3	0	0	0
Madrid	425	93	31	31	60	53	21	7	4	14	12
Murcia	199	85	29	5	18	30	4	1	6	2	8
Navarra	9	2	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0
País Vasco	183	61	14	22	12	1	7	1	0	6	3
Álava	30	4	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	2	1
Gulpúzcoa	51	6	5	8	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Vizcaya	102	51	8	10	11	0	6	1	0	4	1
La Rioja	24	2	11	1	4	1	2	3	0	0	0
Ceuta	36	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Melilla	37	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>National total</b>	<b>3,084</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>82</b>

Source: Ministry of Public Finance and Administration

**Table 11.16. Temporary residence and work permits granted to foreign female victims of gender-based violence aged 16 and over, by nationality, 2005–2011. Absolute figures. Total and countries with highest numbers of female recipients.**

	AÑO 2011										
	Total	BOLIVIA	MOROCCO	BRAZIL	PARAGUAY	ECUADOR	COLOMBIA	ARGENTINA	RUSSIA	VENEZUELA	UKRAINE
<b>National total</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Andalucía</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>
Almería	20	0	9	2	1	0	0	0	5	0	1
Cádiz	6	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Córdoba	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Granada	6	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Huelva	14	0	12	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Jaén	3	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Málaga	17	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	0	2
Sevilla	10	0	1	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
<b>Aragón</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
Huesca	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teruel	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaragoza	15	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	2	1	0
<b>Asturias</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Baleares	12	5	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Canarias</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>
Las Palmas	10	0	1	1	2	0	2	1	0	1	0
S.C.Tenerife	10	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	1
<b>Cantabria</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Castilla-La Mancha</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
Albacete	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ciudad Real	4	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cuenca	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Guadalajara	5	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Toledo	8	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
<b>Castilla y León</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Ávila	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burgos	10	0	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	1
León											
Palencia	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salamanca											
Segovia											
Soria	4	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Valladolid	4	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Zamora	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Cataluña</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>
Barcelona	33	10	2	2	5	2	0	0	2	1	0
Girona	12	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	1
Lleida	10	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Tarragona	8	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
<b>Com. Valenciana</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>
Alicante	38	3	3	3	5	2	2	1	2	3	1
Castellón	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Valencia	59	22	2	7	2	3	5	0	0	2	1
<b>Extremadura</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Badajoz	7	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cáceres	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Galicia</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
A Coruña	4	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lugo											
Orense	5	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Pontevedra	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
<b>Madrid</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
Murcia	27	12	5	1	1	4	0	0	0	1	1
Navarra	4	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>País Vasco</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
Álava	9	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Guipúzcoa	14	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vizcaya	15	7	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
<b>La Rioja</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Ceuta	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Melilla	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>National total</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>16</b>

Source: Ministry of Public Finance and Administration

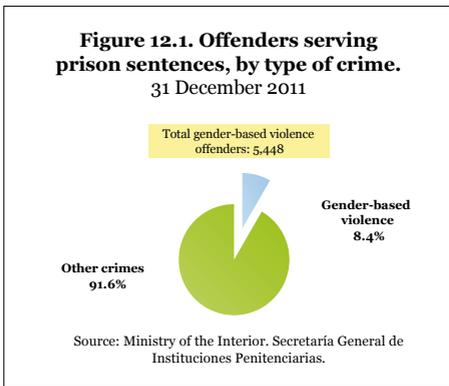


# 12 GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES.

31 December 2011.

## 12.1. GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES, BY NATIONALITY.

31 December 2011.

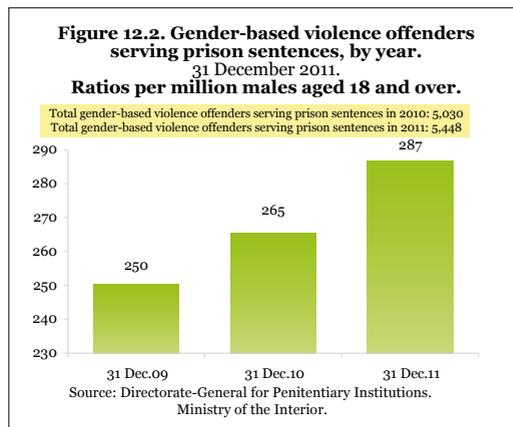


As at 31 December 2011, the total number of male offenders serving prison sentences stood at 65,184. Of that number, 5,448 were serving sentences for crimes of gender-based violence (8.4%).

In December 2010, the total number of offenders serving sentences for crimes of gender-based violence stood at 5,030, an 8.3% increase on the year before. This rise in the number

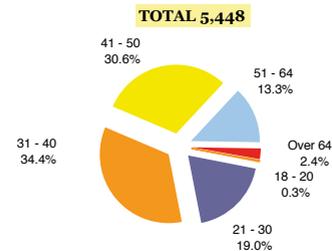
of gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences was lower than the rise in the total number of offenders serving prison sentences for other crimes (which exceeded 35% in the last year of the period).

As Figure 12.2 shows, comparing these data against the adult male population reveals continual growth in the ratio of gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences.



### 12.1.1 Gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences, by age group. 31 December 2011.

**Figure 12.3. Gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences, by age group. 2011**  
31 December 2011



Source: Directorate-General for Penitentiary Institutions.  
Ministry of the Interior.

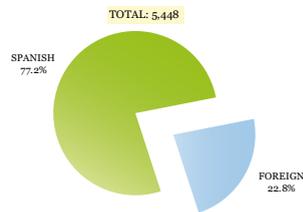
The largest group of gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences was made up of males aged between 31 and 40 (34.4%). It was closely followed in size by the 41–50 age group (30.6%). The smallest groups were made up of males aged between 18 and 20 (0.3%) and aged over 64 (2.4%).

### 12.1.2. Gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences, by nationality. 31 December 2011.

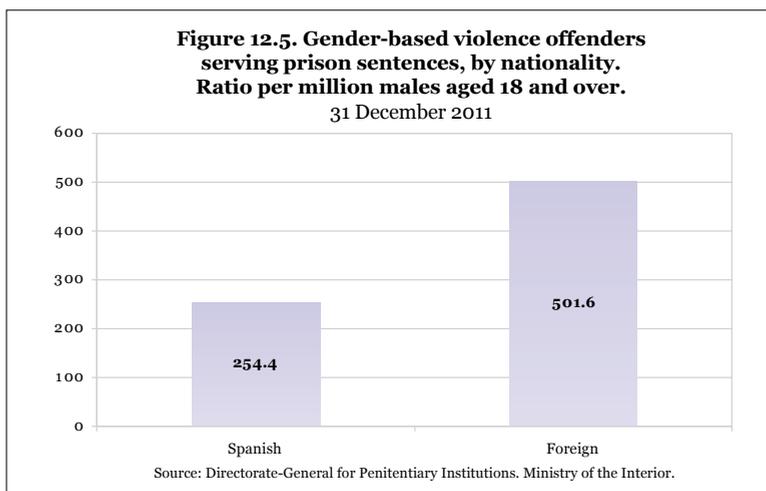
By nationality, 77.2% of gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences were Spanish, while the remaining 22.8% were foreign nationals.

Comparing these figures against population data reveals that, as at 31 December, the ratio of adult foreign gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences stood at 501.6 per million (38.7 points up on the 2010 figure of 462.9). For Spaniards, the ratio stood at 254.4 per million (19.38 points up on the 2010 figure of 235.02).

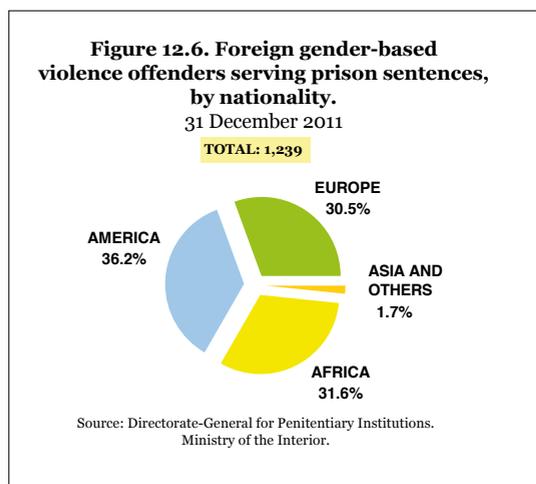
**Figure 12.4. Gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences, by nationality.**  
31 December 2011



Source: Directorate-General for Penitentiary Institutions.  
Ministry of the Interior.



By continent, Latin Americans made up the largest group of gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences (36.2% of the total). Africans made up the next-biggest group (31.6%). In contrast, Asians and the other nationalities not listed on the graph accounted for the smallest proportion (1.7%).

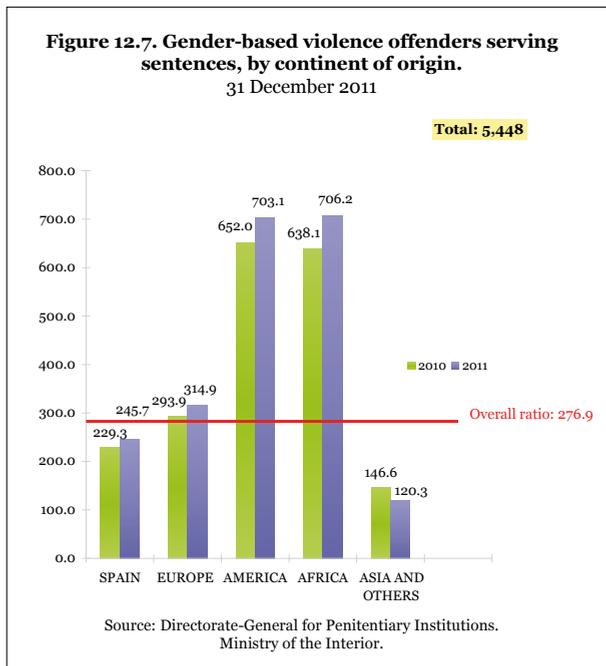


Taking the population of foreign nationals aged 15 and over<sup>23</sup> resident in Spain as the point of comparison changes the findings with regard to 2010. In this case, Africans make up the most numerous group (706.2), followed by Americans (703.1). This changes the 2010 outcome, in which Americans had the highest ratio per million (652.0).

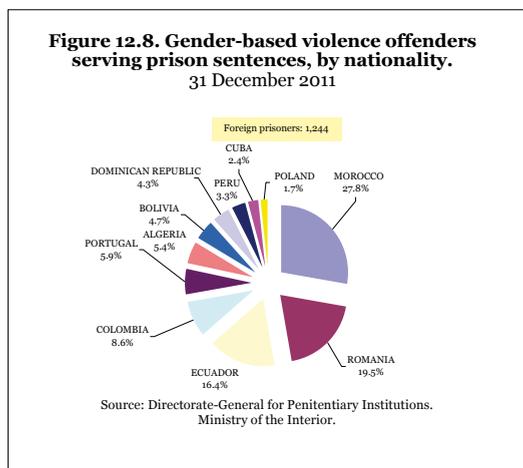
As regards the group with the lowest ratio of offenders serving prison sentences, the sit-

23. As the INE disaggregates foreign population data by nationality in five-year age brackets, the ratios of offenders serving prison sentences by country and continent of origin have been calculated against the population aged 15 and over even though all of the prison population is aged over 18.

uation remained largely unchanged — Asians had a ratio of 146.6 per million in 2010, which fell to 120.3 in 2011.



By nationality, the largest groups were made up of Moroccans and Romanians (27.8% to 19.5%, respectively).



### 12.1.3. Gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences, by declared habitual place of residence (autonomous community and province).

31 December 2011.

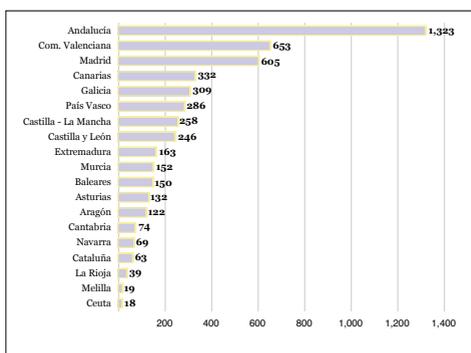
By autonomous community, Andalucía (1,323), Comunidad Valenciana (653) and Madrid (605) were the three regions with the highest numbers of gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences.

**Table 12.1. and Figure.12.9. Gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences, by autonomous community.**

31 December 2011

	2011	
	No. of offenders	Vertical %
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,448</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Andalucía	1,323	24.28%
Com. Valenciana	653	11.99%
Madrid	605	11.10%
No consta	435	7.98%
Canarias	332	6.09%
Galicia	309	5.67%
País Vasco	286	5.25%
Castilla - La Mancha	258	4.74%
Castilla y León	246	4.52%
Extremadura	163	2.99%
Murcia	152	2.79%
Baleares	150	2.75%
Asturias	132	2.42%
Aragón	122	2.24%
Cantabria	74	1.36%
Navarra	69	1.27%
Cataluña	63	1.16%
La Rioja	39	0.72%
Melilla	19	0.35%
Ceuta	18	0.33%

Source: Directorate-General for Penitentiary Institutions. Ministry of the Interior.



In contrast, Ceuta and Melilla had the lowest percentages (0.33% and 0.35%, respectively).

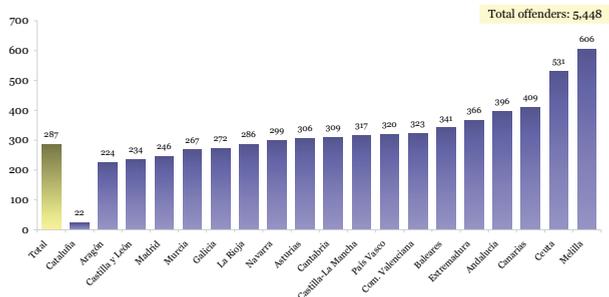
However, comparing these figures and calculating the ratios per million males aged 18 and over shows that Melilla and Ceuta in fact had the

highest ratios (606 and 531, respectively).

By province, 12.1% of gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences declared Madrid as their habitual place of residence. The second-biggest group (6.5%) declared Valencia as their habitual place of residence. As no data are available on the prison population in Cataluña's four provinces, it is not possible to analyse the figures for that autonomous community. With that caveat, the provinces with the lowest percentages of offenders serving prison sentences were Segovia and Teruel (0.1%).

**Figure 12.10. Gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences, by autonomous community. Ratio per million males aged 18 and over.**

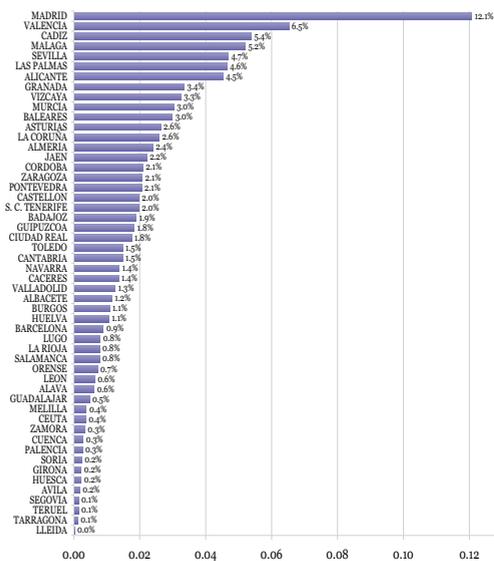
31 December 2011



Source: Directorate-General for Penitentiary Institutions. Ministry of the Interior.

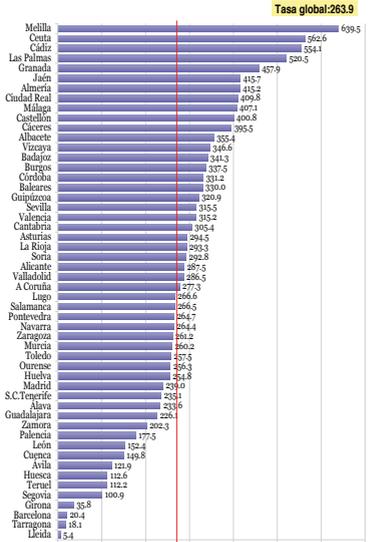
**Figure 12.11. Gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences, by stated habitual province of residence. Percentage breakdown.**

31 December 2011



**Figure 12.12. Ratio of gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences per million males aged 18 and over, by province.**

31 December 2011

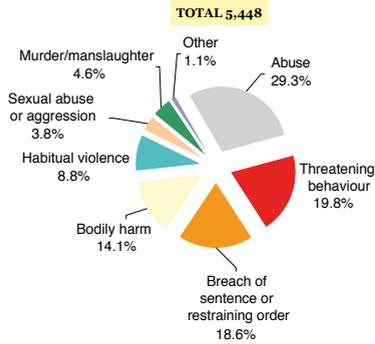


Source: Directorate-General for Penitentiary Institutions. Ministry of the Interior.

### 12.1.4. Gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences, by type of crime<sup>24</sup>. 31 December 2011.

**Figure 12.13. Gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences, by type of crime.**

31 December 2009 to 31 December 2011.



Source: Directorate-General for Penitentiary Institutions. Ministry of the Interior.

With regard to type of crime, the main crime committed by 29.3% of gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences was abuse. This was followed by threatening behaviour (19.8%) and breach of sentence or restraining order (18.6%).

For every million males residing in Spain aged 18 and over, 287 were serving prison sentences for gender-based violence (see Table 12.4). Of this number, the greatest proportions by type of crime were serving

sentences for abuse (84) and threatening behaviour (57).

**Table 12.2. Gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences, by type of crime. Ratios per million males aged 18 and over.**

31 December 2011

	TOTAL	Ratios per million
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,448</b>	<b>287</b>
Abuse	1,596	84
Threatening behaviour	1,080	57
Breach of sentence or restraining order	1,012	53
Bodily harm	766	40
Habitual violence	478	25
Sexual abuse or aggression	205	11
Murder/manslaughter	249	13
Other	62	3

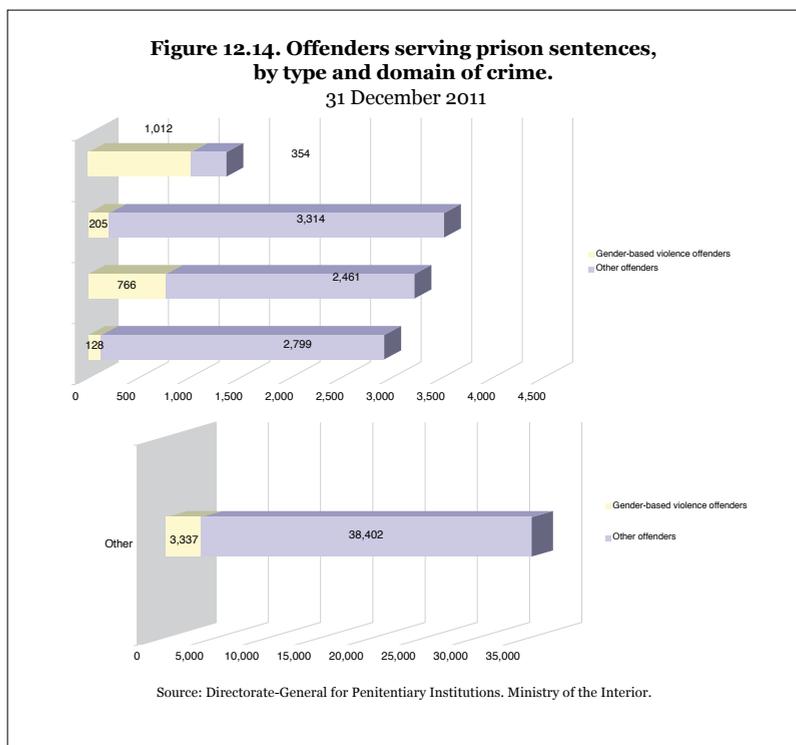
Source: Directorate-General for Penitentiary Institutions. Ministry of the Interior.

By type of crime, as at 31 December 2011 a total of 2,927 prisoners were serving sentences for some form of manslaughter. Of these, 4.4% of the deaths were the result of gender-based violence. As regards prisoners serving sentences for bodily harm, the figure stood at 3,227 in 2011, of which 23.7% of the sentences were for

gender-based violence. The number of prisoners serving sentences for

24. It should be noted that information is only held on the main gender-based violence crime committed by each prisoner, even though the majority of prisoners were also convicted of other crimes.

crimes against sexual freedom amounted to 3,519, of which 5.83% of the crimes were classified as gender-based violence. Finally, the number of prisoners serving sentences for crimes against the administration of justice totalled 1,366, of which 74.1% were related to crimes of gender-based violence.



As regards the cases not classified in the above-mentioned categories, the total stands at 41,739, of which number 8.0% of offenders were serving sentences for crimes of gender-based violence.

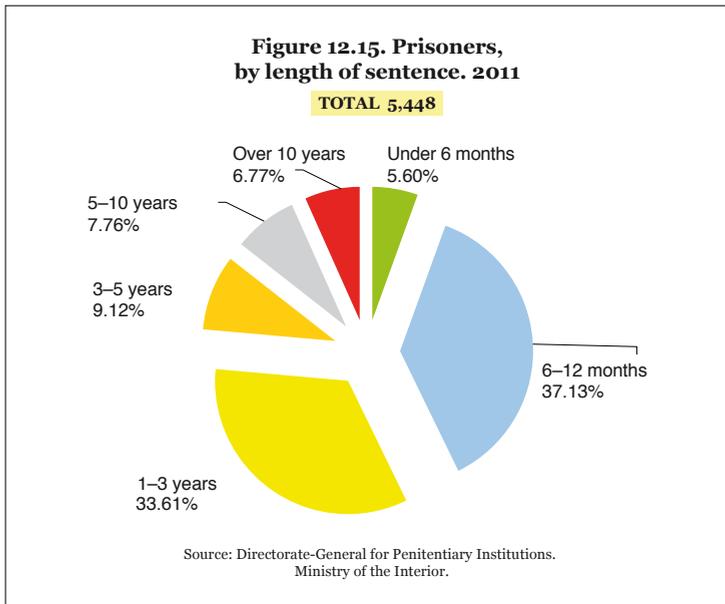
**Table 12.3. Offenders serving prison sentences, by domain and type of crime.**  
31 December 2011

Crime	Total prisoners	Gender-based violence offenders	Horizontal %	Other offenders
<b>Total</b>	<b>52,778</b>	<b>5,448</b>	<b>10.3%</b>	<b>47,330</b>
Manslaughter/murder	2,927	128	4.4%	2,799
Bodily harm	3,227	766	23.7%	2,461
Crimes against sexual freedom	3,519	205	5.8%	3,314
Crimes against the administration of justice	1,366	1,012	74.1%	354
Other	41,739	3,337	8.0%	38,402

Source: Directorate-General for Penitentiary Institutions. Ministry of the Interior.

**12.1.5 Gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences, by length of sentence.**  
**31 December 2012.**

In terms of total length of sentence, 37.1% of offenders serving sentences for gender-based violence as at 31 December 2011 were serving sentences of between 6 months and 1 year. The percentage serving sentences of between 1 and 3 years stood at 33.6%. The percentage for sentences shorter than 1 year reached 42.7%.



**12.1.6. Gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences, by age group and nationality.**  
**31 de diciembre de 2011.**

Analysing the breakdown of gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences by age group reveals that the 31–40 bracket was the largest (accounting for 34.3%). Meanwhile, the youngest age group, 18–20, was the smallest (0.3%).

The breakdown by nationality produces several differences between Spanish and foreign offenders serving prison sentences — the largest group of Spanish offenders was aged between 41 and 50 (32.3%), while the largest group of foreign offenders was aged between 31 and 40 (43.4%). The smallest numbers of offenders were found in the 18–20 age group among both Spanish (0.3%) and foreign nationals (0.3%).

**Table 12.4. Gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences, by age group and nationality.**  
31 December 2011

	No. of offenders					
	Total	Vertical %	Spanish	Vertical %	Foreign	Vertical %
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,448</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>4,204</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,244</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
18–20	15	0.3%	11	0.3%	4	0.3%
21–30	1,032	18.9%	730	17.4%	302	24.3%
31–40	1,868	34.3%	1,328	31.6%	540	43.4%
41–50	1,664	30.5%	1,356	32.3%	308	24.8%
51–64	725	13.3%	646	15.4%	79	6.4%
Over 64	131	2.4%	123	2.9%	8	0.6%
Not known	13	0.2%	10	0.2%	3	0.2%

Source: Directorate-General for Penitentiary Institutions. Ministry of the Interior.

### 12.1.7. Gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences, by declared habitual place of residence (autonomous community and province) and age group. 31 December 2011.

The largest proportion of young offenders (aged between 21 and 30) serving prison sentences resided in Andalucía and Madrid (23.4% and 12.4%, respectively). The highest numbers of offenders in the 41–50 age group resided in Andalucía and Comunidad Valenciana (24.5% and 12.1%, respectively). Finally, the highest numbers of offenders aged over 64 resided in Andalucía and Comunidad Valenciana (34.4% and 9.2%, respectively).

The lowest percentages by age group and habitual place of residence were found in Melilla in the 21–30 age group (0.10%); in Ceuta in the 41–50 age group (0.30%); and in Baleares, Cataluña, Navarra and La Rioja in the over-64 age group (0.76%).

**Table 12.5. Gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences, by autonomous community and age group.**  
31 December 2011

	TOTAL	Vertical %	18–20	21–30	31–40	41–50	51–64	Over 64	Not known
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,448</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1,032</b>	<b>1,868</b>	<b>1,664</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>13</b>
Andalucía	1,323	24.3%	1	242	434	408	189	45	4
Aragón	122	2.2%		26	37	38	16	5	
Asturias	132	2.4%		29	47	32	19	4	1
Baleares	150	2.8%	1	28	62	36	22	1	
Canarias	332	6.1%	1	71	104	106	43	7	
Cantabria	74	1.4%		13	25	24	6	6	
Castilla La Mancha	258	4.7%	1	41	94	90	27	5	
Castilla Y León	246	4.5%	1	42	72	89	35	6	1
Cataluña	63	1.2%		10	29	17	6	1	
Com. Valenciana	653	12.0%	1	125	233	201	78	12	3
Extremadura	163	3.0%		26	45	56	30	5	1
Galicia	309	5.7%		53	102	92	53	9	
Madrid	605	11.1%		128	220	167	79	11	
Murcia	152	2.8%	2	34	47	51	16	2	
Navarra	69	1.3%		11	25	25	7	1	
País Vasco	286	5.2%	2	49	112	81	38	3	1
La Rioja	39	0.7%		8	10	17	3	1	
Ceuta	18	0.3%		4	9	5			
Melilla	19	0.3%	1	1	5	8	2	2	
Not known	435	8.0%	4	91	156	121	56	5	2

Source: Directorate-General for Penitentiary Institutions. Ministry of the Interior.

### 12.1.8. Gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences, by declared habitual place of residence (autonomous community and province) and nationality. 31 December 2011

As at 31 December 2011, Andalucía was the habitual autonomous community of residence of 28.1% of Spanish gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences, while Madrid was the habitual autonomous community of residence for 19.5% of their foreign counterparts. Nationally, Andalucía and Comunidad Valenciana were the habitual autonomous communities of residence for the highest percentages of prisoners (24.3% and 12%, respectively).

**Table 12.6. Gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences, by autonomous community and nationality.**

31 de diciembre de 2011

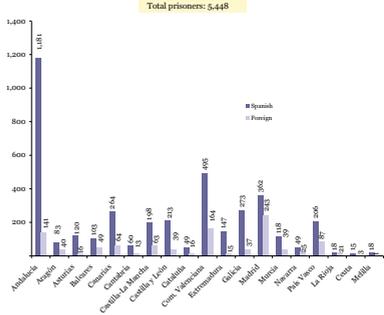
	TOTAL	Vertical %	Nationality		Nationality		Not known	Spanish horizontal %	Foreign horizontal %
			Spanish prisoners	Vertical %	Foreign prisoners	Vertical %			
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,448</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>4,204</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,244</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>77.2%</b>	<b>22.8%</b>
Andalucía	1,323	24.3%	1,181	28.1%	142	11.4%	0	89.3%	10.7%
Aragón	122	2.2%	83	2.0%	39	3.1%	0	68.0%	32.0%
Asturias	132	2.4%	120	2.9%	12	1.0%	0	90.9%	9.1%
Baleares	150	2.8%	103	2.5%	47	3.8%	0	68.7%	31.3%
Canarias	332	6.1%	264	6.3%	68	5.5%	0	79.5%	20.5%
Cantabria	74	1.4%	60	1.4%	14	1.1%	0	81.1%	18.9%
Castilla-La Mancha	258	4.7%	198	4.7%	60	4.8%	0	76.7%	23.3%
Castilla y León	246	4.5%	213	5.1%	33	2.7%	0	86.6%	13.4%
Cataluña	63	1.2%	49	1.2%	14	1.1%	0	77.8%	22.2%
Com. Valenciana	653	12.0%	495	11.8%	158	12.7%	3	75.8%	24.2%
Extremadura	163	3.0%	147	3.5%	16	1.3%	0	90.2%	9.8%
Galicia	309	5.7%	273	6.5%	36	2.9%	0	88.3%	11.7%
Madrid	605	11.1%	362	8.6%	243	19.5%	0	59.8%	40.2%
Murcia	152	2.8%	118	2.8%	34	2.7%	0	77.6%	22.4%
Navarra	69	1.3%	49	1.2%	20	1.6%	0	71.0%	29.0%
País Vasco	286	5.2%	206	4.9%	80	6.4%	0	72.0%	28.0%
La Rioja	39	0.7%	18	0.4%	21	1.7%	0	46.2%	53.8%
Ceuta	18	0.3%	15	0.4%	3	0.2%	0	83.3%	16.7%
Melilla	19	0.3%	18	0.4%	1	0.1%	0	94.7%	5.3%
Not known	435	8.0%	232		203	16.3%	2	53.3%	46.7%

Source: Directorate-General for Penitentiary Institutions, Ministry of the Interior.  
Note: Nationality of 2 people is not known

By autonomous community, those with the highest percentages of Spanish offenders were Melilla (94.7%) and Asturias (90.9%). At the other end of the scale, those with the lowest percentages of Spaniards were La Rioja (46.2%) and Madrid (59.8%).

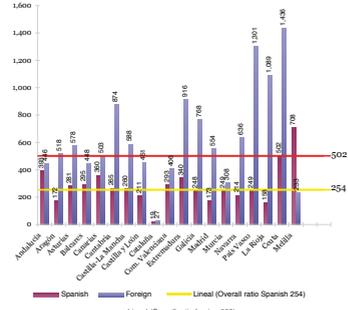
As regards the ratios of offenders serving prison sentences per million males aged 18 and over, the highest numbers of Spanish prisoners resided in Melilla and Ceuta (708 and 502, respectively), while the highest numbers of foreign prisoners resided in Ceuta and País Vasco (1,436 and 1,301, respectively). The lowest ratio of Spaniards per million resided in La Rioja (158), while Melilla had the lowest ratio of foreign nationals per million (233).

**Figure 12.16. Prisoners by autonomous community and nationality.**  
31 December 2011.  
Total prisoners: 5,448



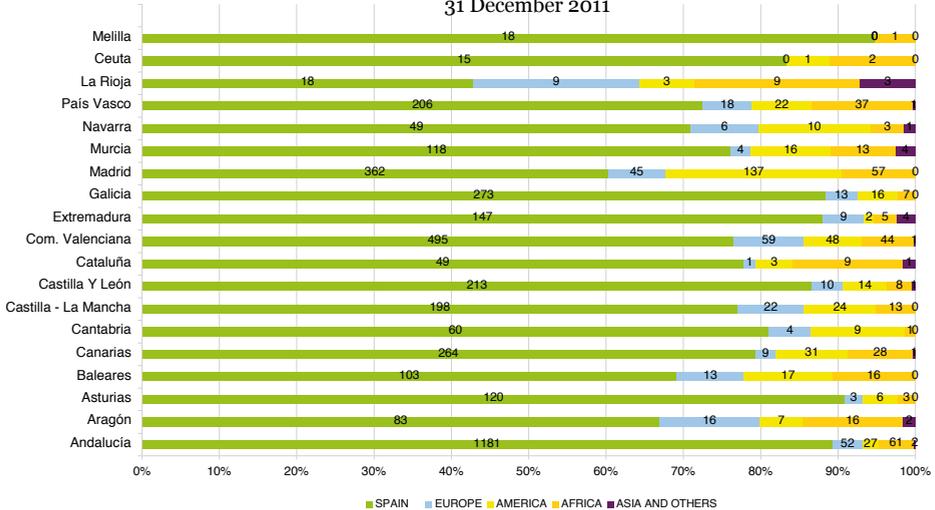
Source: Directorate-General for Penitentiary Institutions. Ministry of the Interior.

**Figure 12.17. Prisoners by autonomous community and nationality.**  
Ratio per million males aged 18 and over.  
31 December 2011



As regards foreign offenders serving prison sentences by continent, the highest percentages were as follows: Americans made up the majority of foreign offenders serving prison sentences in Madrid (22.6) and Navarra (14.5%); Africans made up the majority in La Rioja (23.4% of foreign prisoners) and Cataluña (14.3%); and Europeans accounted for the majority in La Rioja (23.1%) and Aragón (13.1%).

**Figure 12.18. Gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences by nationality (continent) and autonomous community.**  
Percentage breakdown.  
31 December 2011



Source: Directorate-General for Penitentiary Institutions. Ministry of the Interior.

### 12.1.9. Gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences, by type of crime and age group. 31 December 2011.

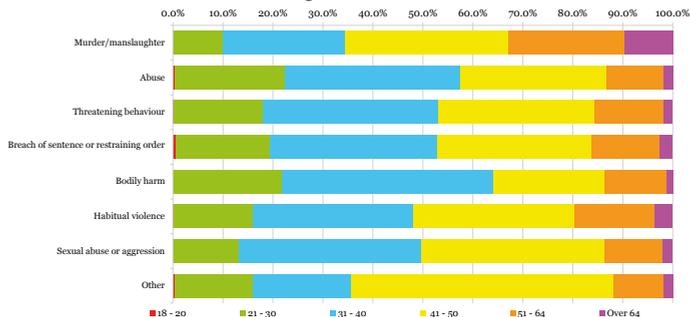
Comparing type of crime against offender (5,448) age group shows that among all the types listed, offenders most frequently fell within the 31–40 age group (34.3% of the total). Thus, in this age group, 37.7% of offenders were serving sentences for bodily harm; 36.6% were serving sentences for sexual abuse or aggression; 35.1% were serving sentences for threatening behaviour; 35.0% were serving sentences for abuse; and 33.2% were serving sentences for breach of sentence.

**Table 12.7. Gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences, by type of crime and age group.**  
31 December 2011

	TOTAL	18–20	21–30	31–40	41–50	51–64 s	Over 64
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,448</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1,032</b>	<b>1,868</b>	<b>1,664</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>131</b>
Murder/manslaughter	249	0	25	61	81	58	24
Abuse	1,596	5	354	558	466	183	29
Threatening behaviour	1,009	1	179	354	313	140	18
Breach of sentence or restraining order	1,012	6	190	336	311	138	26
Bodily harm	766	1	148	289	153	84	9
Habitual violence	478	1	76	153	153	77	17
Sexual abuse or aggression	205	0	27	75	75	24	4
Other	71	1	33	42	112	21	4

Source: Directorate-General for Penitentiary Institutions, Ministry of the Interior.

**Figure 12.19. Gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences, by type of crime and age group.**  
31 December 2011



Source: Directorate-General for Penitentiary Institutions, Ministry of the Interior.

Comparing mean age against type of crime confirms this pattern. The mean age of gender-based violence offenders serving sentences for murder or manslaughter was 46, while the lowest mean ages were found among prisoners serving sentences for abuse or bodily harm (39 in both cases).

**Table 12.8. Mean age of offenders serving prison sentences, by type of crime.**  
31 December 2011

	Edad media
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>40</b>
Murder/manslaughter	46
Habitual violence	42
Sexual abuse or aggression	41
Threatening behaviour	40
Breach of sentence or restraining order	40
Abuse	39
Bodily harm	39
Other	40

Note: Nationality is not stated in 5 records.  
Source: Directorate-General for Penitentiary Institutions, Ministry of the Interior.

### 12.1.10 Gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences, by type of crime and nationality. 31 December 2011.

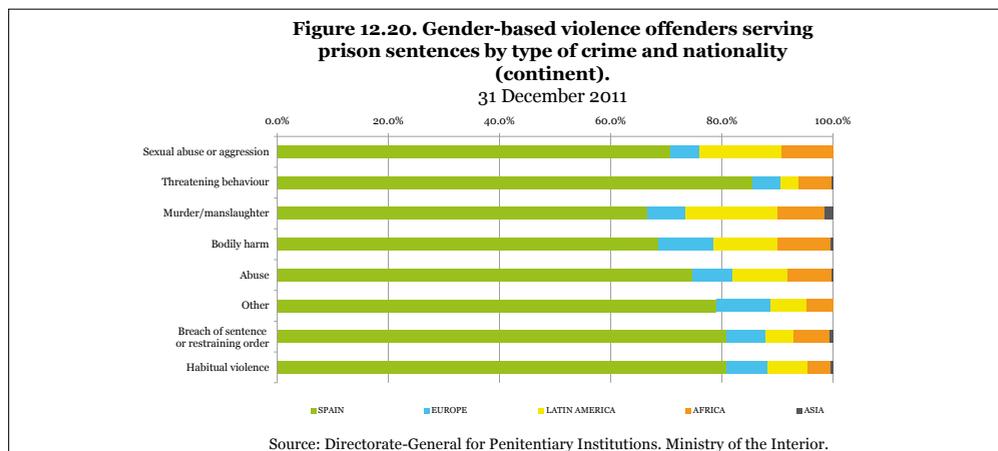
Spanish offenders were most frequently serving sentences for abuse (28.4%) and threatening behaviour (20.5%). Foreign offenders coincided with their Spanish counterparts in the most frequent crime being abuse (31.5%) but, for them, the second most frequent crime was bodily harm (19.7%).

**Table 12.9. Offenders serving prison sentences, by type of crime and nationality.**  
31 December 2011.

	Total	Vertical %	Nationality		Nationality	
			Spanish	Vertical %	Foreign	Vertical %
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,448</b>	100.0%	<b>4,204</b>	100.0%	<b>1,239</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Murder/manslaughter	249	4.6%	166	3.9%	83	3.2%
Abuse	1,596	29.3%	1193	28.4%	401	31.5%
Threatening behaviour	1,009	18.5%	862	20.5%	146	11.6%
Breach of sentence or restraining order	1,012	18.6%	818	19.5%	193	16.7%
Bodily harm	766	14.1%	525	12.5%	240	19.7%
Habitual violence	478	8.8%	386	9.2%	92	7.0%
Sexual abuse or aggression	205	3.8%	145	3.4%	60	4.6%
Other	133	2.4%	109	2.6%	24	2.2%

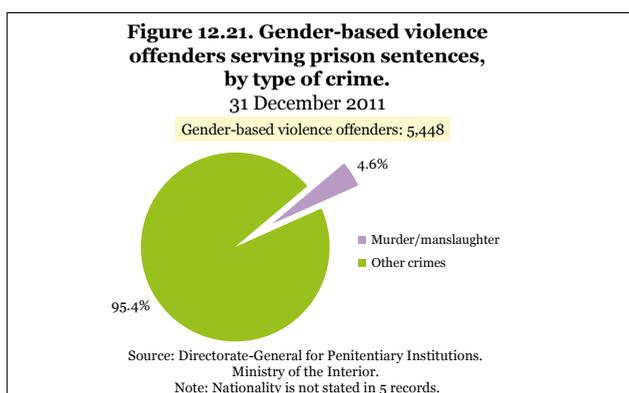
Note: Nationality is not stated in 5 records.  
Source: Directorate-General for Penitentiary Institutions, Ministry of the Interior.

By continent, abuse was the most common type of crime committed by prisoners serving sentences (29.6% among Europeans, 35.5% among Latin Americans, 32.14% among Africans and 19% among Asians and others), as the graph below shows.



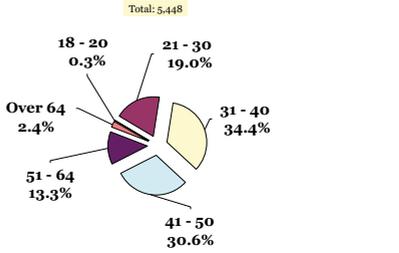
### 12.1.11 Gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences for manslaughter or murder. Socio-demographic characteristics. 2011.

As at 31 December 2011, the number of gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences for manslaughter or murder stood at 249. These offenders represented 4.6% of the total number serving prison sentences for gender-based violence.

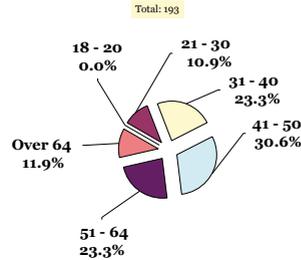


By age, offenders serving sentences for manslaughter or murder were generally older than the overall population of gender-based violence offenders. While the former were mostly found in the 41–50 age group (30.6%), the latter were mostly found in the 31–40 age group (34.4%).

**Figure 12.22. Gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences, by age group. 2011.**

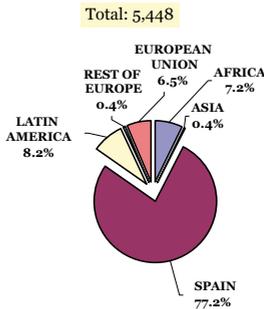


**Figure 12.23. Gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences for manslaughter or murder, by age group. 2011.**

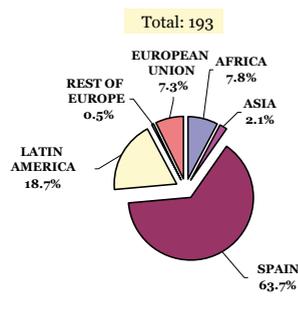


Source: Directorate-General for Penitentiary Institutions, Ministry of the Interior.

**Figure 12.24. Gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences, by nationality. 2011**



**Figure 12.25. Gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences for manslaughter/murder, by nationality. 2011**



Source: Directorate-General for Penitentiary Institutions, Ministry of the Interior.

Note: Nationality is not stated in 5 records.

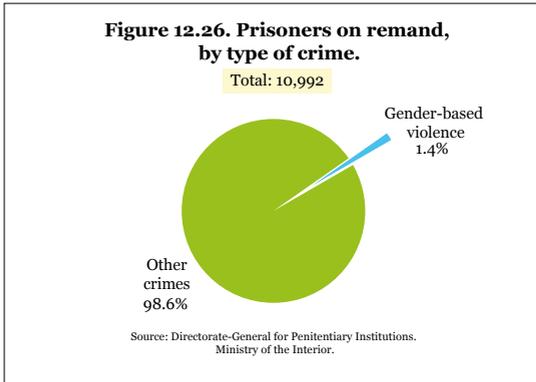
Overall, 77.2% of gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences were Spanish, with foreign nationals making up the remaining 22.8%. The highest number of foreign offenders originated from Latin America (8.2%), while the lowest numbers originated from Asia and the rest of Europe (0.4% each).

Spaniards made up 63.7% of gender-based violence offenders serving sentences for manslaughter or murder. Among foreign offenders, the highest

number originated from Latin America (18.7%), while the lowest number originated from non-EU countries (0.5%).

## 12.2. GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS ON REMAND.

31 December 2011.



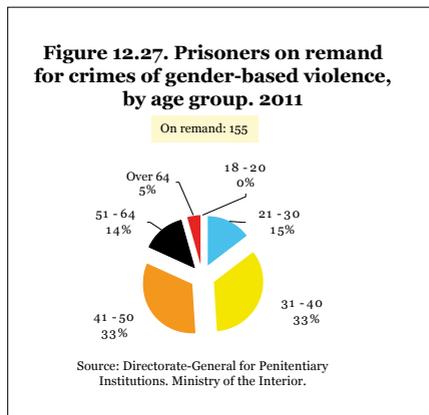
As at 31 December, there were 10,992 offenders on remand in Spain. Of that number, 155 (1.4%) were on remand for crimes of gender-based violence. Within that figure, 46 were on remand for gender-based murder or manslaughter. Prisoners on remand for gender-based murder or homicide accounted for 29.7% of the total number of prisoners on remand for crimes of gender-based violence.

### 12.2.1 Gender-based violence offenders on remand, by age group.

31 December 2011.

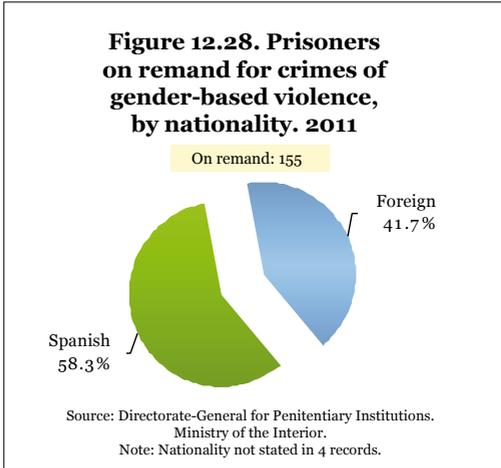
As at 31 December 2011, there were 10,992 offenders on remand. Of that number, 155 (1.4%) were on remand for crimes of gender-based violence. By age group, the largest numbers of prisoners on remand fell within the 41–50 (33%) and 31–40 (33%) brackets.

The mean age of prisoners on remand for crimes of gender-based violence was 45, while that of prisoners on remand for gender-based murder was



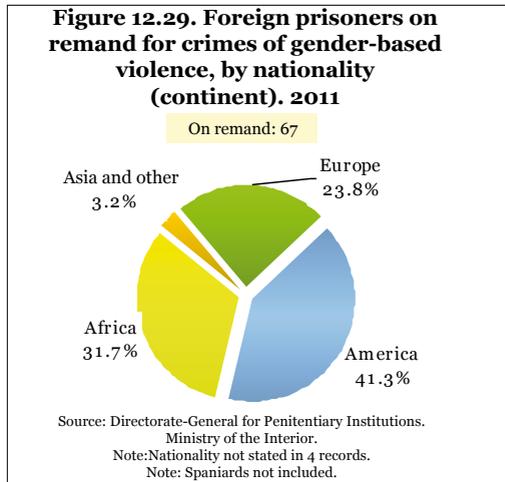
52. Meanwhile, the mean age of prisoners on remand for gender-based manslaughter was 44.

**12.2.2. Gender-based violence offenders on remand, by nationality.**  
**31 December 2011.**

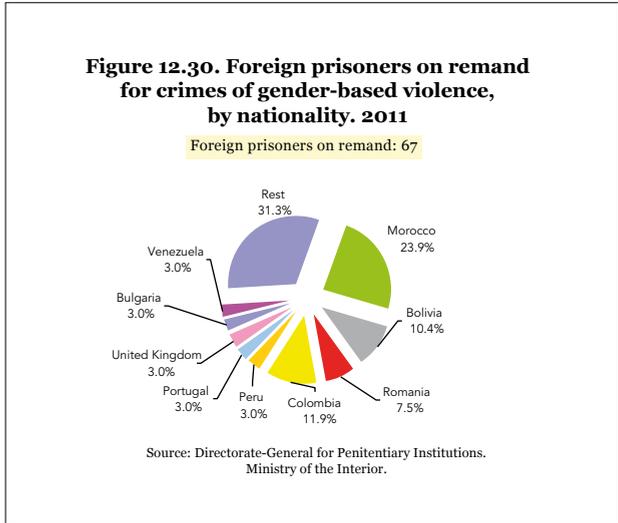


By nationality, 58.3% of the 155 prisoners on remand for crimes of gender-based violence were Spanish (88), while 41.7% were foreign nationals (63). This calculation does not take into account the 4 cases in which nationality was not recorded.

By continent of origin of foreign gender-based violence offenders on remand, the most numerous were American (41.3%; 26 prisoners) and African (31.7%; 20 prisoners). The least numerous were Asians (3.2%; 2 prisoners).



By country of origin, 23.9% of prisoners on remand (16) were Moroccan, while 10.4% (7) were Bolivian. The least numerous were Peruvian, Portuguese, British, Bulgarian and Venezuelan, all accounting for 3.0% each (2 prisoners).



**12.2.3. Gender-based violence offenders on remand, by autonomous community and province. 31 December 2011.**

As at 31 December 2011, Andalucía was the habitual autonomous community of residence declared by 26.5% of gender-based violence offenders on remand. It was followed in order of magnitude by Comunidad Valenciana (12.9%).

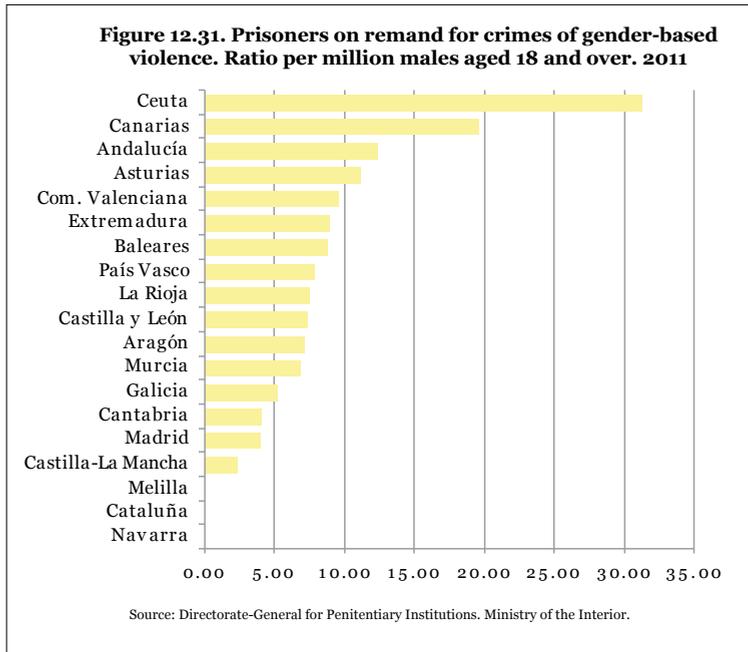
**Table 12.10. Prisoners on remand for crimes of gender-based violence, by autonomous community, 2011**

	TOTAL	Vertical %	Nationality		Nationality	
			Spanish	Vertical %	Foreign	Vertical %
<b>Total</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Andalucía	41	26.5%	31	35.2%	10	15.9%
Aragón	4	2.6%	2	2.3%	2	3.2%
Asturias	5	3.2%	3	3.4%	2	3.2%
Baleares	4	2.6%	2	2.3%	2	3.2%
Canarias	17	11.0%	11	12.5%	6	9.5%
Cantabria	1	0.6%	1	1.1%	0	0.0%
Castilla - La Mancha	2	1.3%	2	2.3%	0	0.0%
Castilla y León	8	5.2%	4	4.5%	4	6.3%
Cataluña	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Com. Valenciana	20	12.9%	9	10.2%	10	15.9%
Extremadura	4	2.6%	4	4.5%	0	0.0%
Galicia	6	3.9%	5	5.7%	1	1.6%
Madrid	10	6.5%	2	2.3%	8	12.7%
Murcia	4	2.6%	2	2.3%	2	3.2%
Navarra	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
País Vasco	7	4.5%	3	3.4%	4	6.3%
La Rioja	1	0.6%	1	1.1%	0	0.0%
Ceuta	1	0.6%	1	1.1%	0	0.0%
Melilla	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Not known	20	-	5	-	-	-

Source: Directorate-General for Penitentiary Institutions, Ministry of the Interior.  
 Note: Nationality is not stated in 3 records.

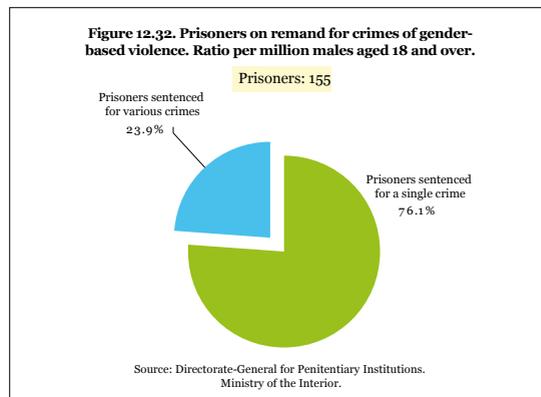
The autonomous communities of habitual residence of the highest numbers of Spanish gender-based violence offenders on remand were Andalucía (35.2% of all Spanish prisoners) and Canarias (12.5% of all Spanish prisoners). Meanwhile, the autonomous communities of habitual residence of the highest numbers of foreign gender-based violence offenders on remand were Andalucía (15.9% of all foreign prisoners) and Comunidad Valenciana (15.9% of all foreign prisoners).

Using these data to calculate the ratio of prisoners on remand per million inhabitants aged 18 and over produces the figures shown in Figure 12.33. As can be seen, Ceuta (31.26) and Canarias (19.57) had the highest ratios. The autonomous communities with the lowest ratios of prisoners on remand per million inhabitants aged 18 and over were Cataluña, Navarra and Melilla (0), none of which were claimed as the habitual place of residence by any prisoners of this type.



### 12.2.4. Charges against gender-based violence offenders on remand, by type of crime. 31 December 2011.

Of the total number of gender-based violence offenders on remand as at 31 December 2011 (155 prisoners), 23.9% were facing more than one charge<sup>25</sup> and 76.1% were facing a single charge.



25. Note: Analysis in this section was carried out on the total number of crimes, not on the total number of gender-based violence offenders on remand.

The most common crimes committed by prisoners on remand were manslaughter/murder (29.7%) and abuse (17.4%). The least frequent crime was habitual violence (3.9%).

**Table 12.11. Gender-based violence offenders on remand, by type of crime. 2011.**

	Total crimes of gender-based violence			
	On remand	Vertical %	Convicted offenders	Vertical %
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>5,448</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Murder/manslaughter	46	29.7%	249	4.6%
Abuse	27	17.4%	1,596	29.3%
Bodily harm	11	7.1%	766	14.1%
Breach of sentence or restraining order	30	19.4%	1,012	18.6%
Threatening behaviour	21	13.5%	1,009	18.5%
Sexual abuse or aggression	11	7.1%	205	3.8%
Habitual violence	6	3.9%	478	8.8%
Other	3	1.9%	133	2.4%

Source: Directorate-General for Penitentiary Institutions. Ministry of the Interior.

As regards convicted offenders, the most common crimes were abuse (29.3%) and breach of sentence or restraining order (18.6%). The least frequent crimes were sexual abuse or aggression (3.8%) and manslaughter/murder (4.6%).

## 12.2.5. Gender-based violence offenders on remand, by age and nationality.

31 December 2011.

By age group, offenders aged between 41 and 50 made up the largest group of Spaniards on remand (39.8%), while those aged over 64 made up the smallest group (5.7%). Foreign offenders on remand were primarily aged between 31 and 40 (34.9%), while the proportion of those aged over 64 was negligible (3.2%).

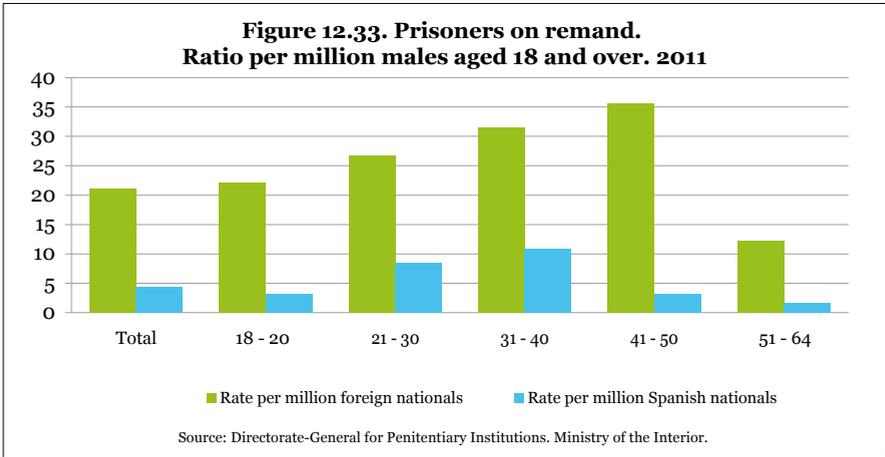
**Table 12.12. Prisoners on remand for crimes of gender-based violence, by age group and nationality.**

	TOTAL	Vertical %	Nationality		Nationality	
			Spanish	Vertical %	Foreign	Vertical %
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
18-20						
21-30	23	14.8%	8	9.1%	14	22.2%
31-40	53	34.2%	29	33.0%	22	34.9%
41-50	51	32.9%	35	39.8%	15	23.8%
51-64	21	13.5%	11	12.5%	10	15.9%
Over 64	7	4.5%	5	5.7%	2	3.2%

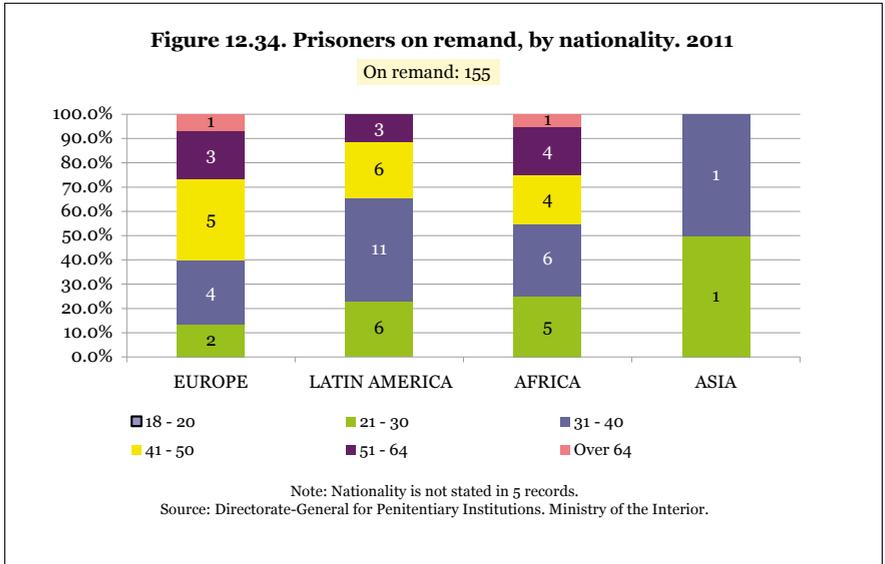
Note: Nationality is not stated in 4 records.

Source: Directorate-General for Penitentiary Institutions. Ministry of the Interior.

Comparing these figures against the population aged 18 and over shows that the ratio of foreign prisoners per million male foreigners aged 18 and over across all age brackets was higher than that of Spanish prisoners, with the 31–40 and 41–50 age brackets particularly prominent.



By continent, the most highly populated age groups were 41–50 for Europeans (33.3%); 31–40 for Latin Americans (42.3%) and Africans (30%); and 21–30 and 31–40 for Asians (50.0%).



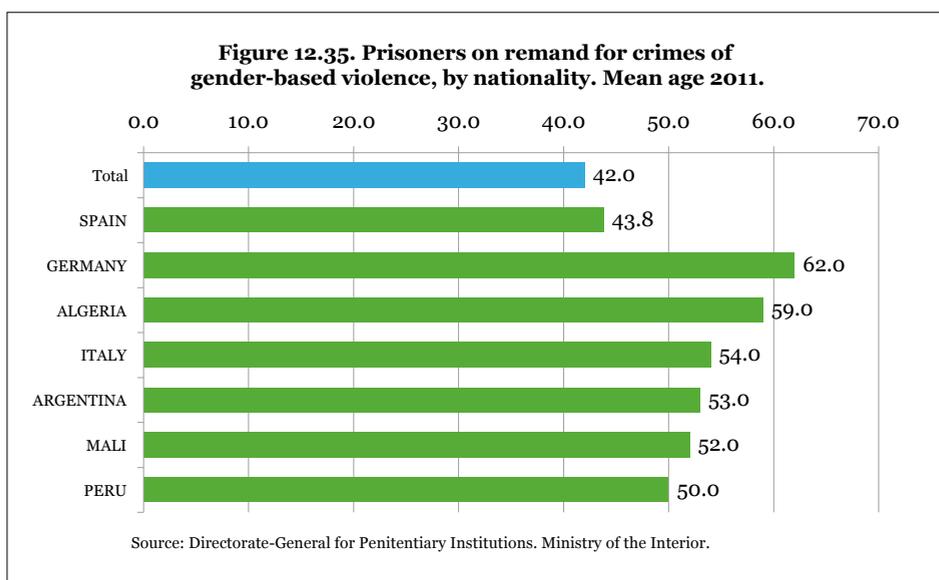
As Table 12.16 shows, the mean age of Spanish prisoners (41) was 1 year older than the overall figure. By continent, prisoners from Asia had the oldest mean age (40).

**Table 12.13. Prisoners on remand for crimes of gender-based violence, by nationality (continent). 2011**

	Mean age
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>40</b>
Spain	41
Europe	38
America	35
Africa	37
Asia and others	40

Source: Directorate-General for Penitentiary Institutions. Ministry of the Interior.

In terms of mean age by nationality for countries with most gender-based violence offenders on remand, the age varied between 44 and 62 years old.



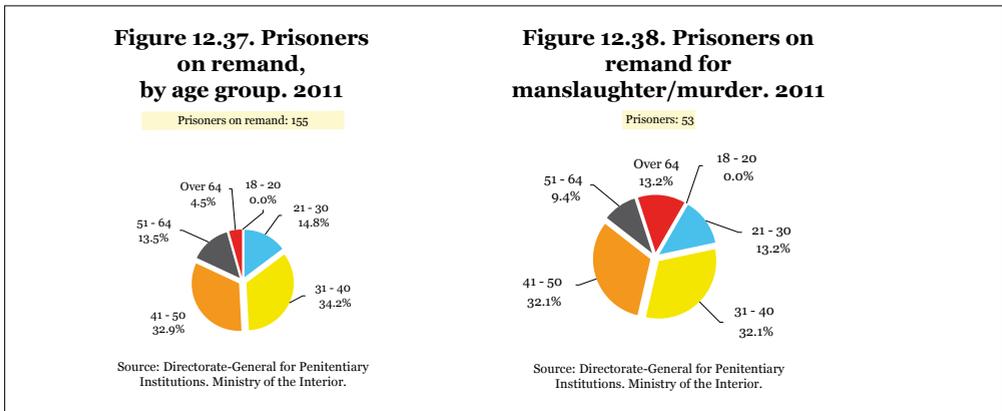
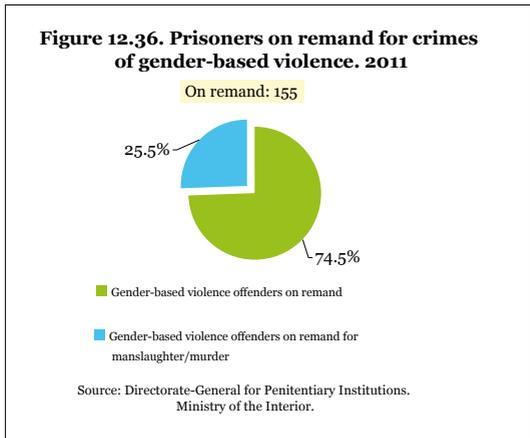
## 12.2.6. Gender-based violence offenders on remand for manslaughter or murder. Socio-demographic characteristics.

31 December 2011.

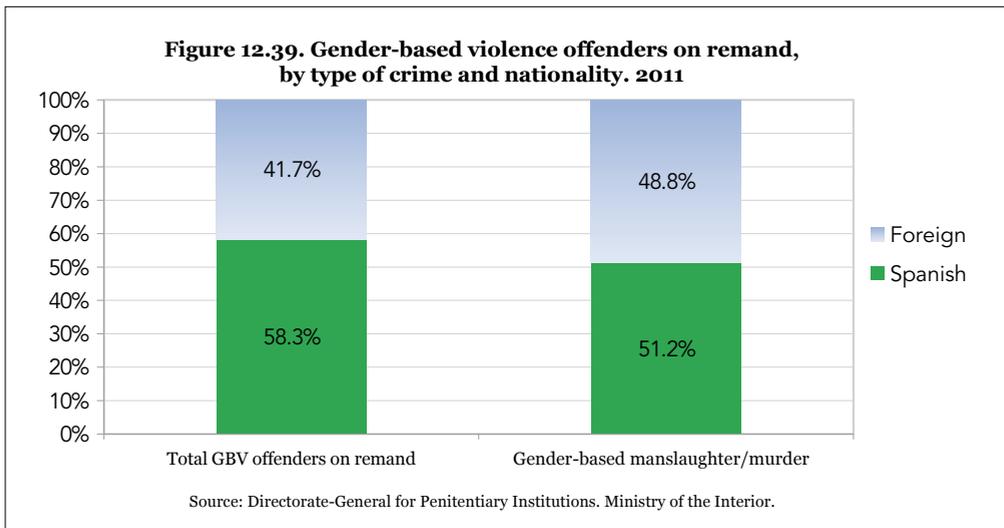
As at 31 December 2011, a total of 53 gender-based violence offenders were on remand for manslaughter or murder. Overall, 25.5% of all gender-based violence offenders on remand were on remand for murder or manslaughter.

By age group, offenders on remand for manslaughter or murder were mainly aged between 31 and 50 (64.2%). The most highly populated group on remand for gender-based violence in general was aged between 31 and 40 (34.2%).

At the close of 2011, 58.3% of gender-based violence offenders on remand were Spanish nationals, while 41.7% were foreign nationals.



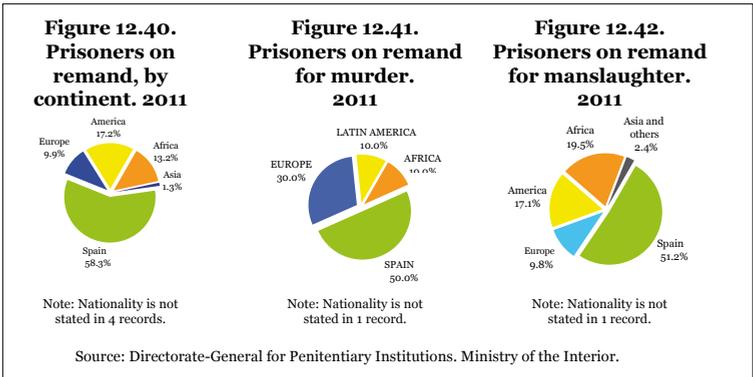
In the case of gender-based manslaughter/murder, the majority of prisoners on remand were Spanish (51.2%) .



By continent, of the total number of offenders on remand, over half were European (with Spaniards accounting for 58.3% of the total number), while the second-biggest group were American (17.2%). The smallest group were Asians, with 1.3%.

Comparing these figures against offenders on remand for murder, the biggest group were Spanish (50%), followed by other Europeans (30%). The smallest groups were Africans and Latin Americans (10%).

As regards the breakdown for offenders on remand for manslaughter/murder, the largest group was again made up of Spanish nationals (51.2%), with Africans comprising the second-largest group (19.5%). The smallest group of offenders on remand were Asians (2.4%).





**Table 12.14. Gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences, by autonomous community, province and age group.**

31 December 2011

	No. prisoners	Vertical %	18 - 20	21 - 30	31 - 40	41 - 50	51 - 64	Over 64	Not known	Mean age
<b>Total Spain</b>	<b>5,448</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1,032</b>	<b>1,868</b>	<b>1,664</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>ANDALUCÍA</b>	1,323	24.3%	1	242	434	408	189	45	4	41
Almería	120	2.2%	0	18	45	36	21	0	0	41
Cádiz	270	5.0%	0	54	90	71	45	7	3	40
Córdoba	105	1.9%	0	20	34	40	8	2	1	40
Granada	168	3.1%	1	34	58	48	19	8	0	40
Huelva	53	1.0%	0	10	18	17	7	1	0	40
Jaén	111	2.0%	0	23	38	31	13	6	0	41
Málaga	261	4.8%	0	46	86	83	35	11	0	41
Sevilla	235	4.3%	0	37	65	82	41	10	0	42
<b>ARAGÓN</b>	122	2.2%	0	26	37	38	16	5	0	41
Huesca	11	0.2%	0	2	4	4	1	0	0	38
Teruel	7	0.1%	0	2	2	3	0	0	0	38
Zaragoza	104	1.9%	0	22	31	31	15	5	0	41
<b>ASTURIAS</b>	132	2.4%	0	29	47	32	19	4	1	40
<b>BALEARES</b>	150	2.8%	1	28	62	36	22	1	0	39
<b>CANARIAS</b>	332	6.1%	1	71	104	106	43	7	0	40
Las Palmas	233	4.3%	1	52	73	76	25	6	0	40
S.C Tenerife	99	1.8%	0	19	31	30	18	1	0	41
<b>CANTABRIA</b>	74	1.4%	0	13	25	24	6	6	0	41
<b>CASTILLA- LA MANCHA</b>	258	4.7%	1	41	94	90	27	5	0	40
Albacete	58	1.1%	1	8	21	21	5	2	0	41
Ciudad Real	88	1.6%	0	13	30	34	10	1	0	41
Cuenca	14	0.3%	0	1	6	3	4	0	0	40
Guadalajara	24	0.4%	0	3	11	7	3	0	0	40
Toledo	74	1.4%	0	16	26	25	5	2	0	39
<b>CASTILLA Y LEÓN</b>	246	4.5%	1	42	72	89	35	6	1	41
Ávila	9	0.2%	0	1	3	4	1	0	0	42
Burgos	54	1.0%	0	10	18	15	9	1	1	41
León	32	0.6%	0	6	9	11	5	1	0	41
Palencia	13	0.2%	0	2	3	6	2	0	0	41
Salamanca	39	0.7%	1	6	7	21	3	1	0	42
Segovia	7	0.1%	0	0	2	3	2	0	0	47
Soria	12	0.2%	0	2	3	5	2	0	0	41
Valladolid	63	1.2%	0	12	22	20	7	2	0	40
Zamora	17	0.3%	0	3	5	4	4	1	0	44
<b>CATALUÑA</b>	63	1.2%	0	10	29	17	6	1	0	40
Barcelona	45	0.8%	0	5	22	13	4	1	0	40
Girona	11	0.2%	0	3	6	2	0	0	0	35
Lleida	1	0.0%	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	61
Tarragona	6	0.1%	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	40
<b>COM. VALENCIANA</b>	653	12.0%	1	125	233	201	78	12	3	40
Alicante	227	4.2%	0	49	70	73	29	4	2	40
Castellón	99	1.8%	0	23	36	29	8	3	0	39
Valencia	327	6.0%	1	53	127	99	41	5	1	40
<b>EXTREMADURA</b>	163	3.0%	0	26	45	56	30	5	1	42
Badajoz	95	1.7%	0	13	25	32	21	3	1	43
Cáceres	68	1.2%	0	13	20	24	9	2	0	41
<b>GALICIA</b>	309	5.7%	0	53	102	92	53	9	0	41
A Coruña	130	2.4%	0	20	47	43	18	2	0	41
Lugo	40	0.7%	0	8	14	10	7	1	0	41
Orense	36	0.7%	0	9	6	11	9	1	0	42
Pontevedra	103	1.9%	0	16	35	28	19	5	0	42
<b>MADRID</b>	605	11.1%	0	128	220	167	79	11	0	39
<b>MURCIA</b>	152	2.8%	2	34	47	51	16	2	0	39
<b>NAVARRA</b>	69	1.3%	0	11	25	25	7	1	0	40
<b>PAÍS VASCO</b>	286	5.2%	2	49	112	81	38	3	1	39
Álava	31	0.6%	0	5	10	10	5	1	0	41
Guipúzcoa	92	1.7%	1	14	36	27	13	0	1	40
Vizcaya	163	3.0%	1	30	66	44	20	2	0	39
<b>LA RIOJA</b>	39	0.7%	0	8	10	17	3	1	0	41
<b>CEUTA</b>	18	0.3%	0	4	9	5	0	0	0	36
<b>MELILLA</b>	19	0.3%	1	1	5	8	2	2	0	44
<b>NOT KNOWN</b>	1	0.0%	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	42
<b>NO PROVINCE</b>	434	8.0%	4	91	156	120	56	5	2	39
<b>TOTAL SPAIN</b>	<b>5,448</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1,032</b>	<b>1,868</b>	<b>1,664</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>40</b>

Source: Directorate-General for Penitentiary Institutions. Ministry of the Interior.

**Table 12.15. Gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences, by autonomous community, province and age group. Ratios per million males aged 18 and over.**  
31 December 2011

	Ratios per million males						
	Total	18 - 20	21 - 30	31 - 40	41 - 50	51 - 64	Over 65
<b>Total Spain</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>ANDALUCÍA</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>82</b>
Almería	415	0	302	646	654	411	0
Cádiz	554	0	613	839	722	465	95
Córdoba	331	0	359	547	637	130	34
Granada	458	58	515	756	665	272	123
Huelva	255	0	263	384	421	176	30
Jaén	416	0	481	740	585	259	117
Málaga	407	0	422	609	656	278	99
Sevilla	316	0	276	380	550	291	87
<b>ARAGÓN</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>43</b>
Huesca	113	0	139	204	216	50	0
Teruel	112	0	216	179	258	0	0
Zaragoza	261	0	355	357	403	187	63
<b>ASTURIAS</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>BALEARES</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>CANARIAS</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>53</b>
Las Palmas	521	53	666	688	780	293	97
S.C Tenerife	235	0	270	326	348	218	14
<b>CANTABRIA</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>130</b>
<b>CASTILLA-LA MANCHA</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>31</b>
Albacete	355	135	283	618	649	168	63
Ciudad Real	410	0	336	698	818	252	24
Cuenca	150	0	65	344	167	235	0
Guadalajara	226	0	167	415	323	160	0
Toledo	258	0	311	393	455	96	39
<b>CASTILLA Y LEÓN</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>24</b>
Ávila	122	0	98	232	290	64	0
Burgos	337	0	434	577	487	255	29
León	152	0	202	245	282	110	19
Palencia	178	0	191	242	428	115	0
Salamanca	266	192	280	273	771	99	27
Segovia	101	0	0	151	217	143	0
Soria	293	0	356	419	628	239	0
Valladolid	287	0	374	473	475	146	46
Zamora	202	0	269	380	271	224	41
<b>CATALUÑA</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>
Barcelona	20	0	14	42	31	9	3
Girona	36	0	60	85	33	0	0
Lleida	5	0	0	0	0	28	0
Tarragona	18	0	37	13	31	15	0
<b>COM. VALENCIANA</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>31</b>
Alicante	288	0	398	420	494	182	25
Castellón	401	0	557	625	599	170	69
Valencia	315	25	308	529	485	202	28
<b>EXTREMADURA</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>55</b>
Badajoz	341	0	269	463	581	386	57
Cáceres	395	0	480	667	704	254	52
<b>GALICIA</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>34</b>
A Coruña	277	0	292	495	503	178	19
Lugo	267	0	395	562	386	217	24
Orense	256	0	489	259	475	300	24
Pontevedra	265	0	263	418	387	233	66
<b>MADRID</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>MURCIA</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>NAVARRA</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>PAÍS VASCO</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>17</b>
Álava	234	0	253	343	385	175	40
Gipúzcoa	321	110	357	600	483	201	0
Vizcaya	347	69	451	681	478	191	21
<b>LA RIOJA</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>CEUTA</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>1.270</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>MELILLA</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>1.299</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>597</b>
<b>TOTAL SPAIN</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>38</b>

Source: Directorate-General for Penitentiary Institutions, Ministry of the Interior.

**Table 12.16. Gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences, by autonomous community, province and nationality.**  
31 December 2011

	No. prisoners	Vertical %	Nationality		Nationality		Spanish horizontal %	Foreign horizontal %
			Spanish	Vertical %	Foreign	Vertical %		
<b>Total Spain</b>	<b>5,447</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>4,204</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,243</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>77.2%</b>	<b>22.8%</b>
<b>ANDALUCÍA</b>	1,323	24.3%	1,181	28.1%	142	11.4%	89.3%	10.7%
Almería	120	2.2%	76	1.8%	44	3.5%	63.3%	36.7%
Cádiz	270	5.0%	258	6.1%	12	1.0%	95.6%	4.4%
Córdoba	105	1.9%	98	2.3%	7	0.6%	93.3%	6.7%
Granada	168	3.1%	149	3.5%	19	1.5%	88.7%	11.3%
Huelva	53	1.0%	47	1.1%	6	0.5%	88.7%	11.3%
Jaén	111	2.0%	100	2.4%	11	0.9%	90.1%	9.9%
Málaga	261	4.8%	229	5.4%	32	2.6%	87.7%	12.3%
Sevilla	235	4.3%	224	5.3%	11	0.9%	95.3%	4.7%
<b>ARAGÓN</b>	122	2.2%	83	2.0%	39	3.1%	68.0%	32.0%
Huesca	11	0.2%	7	0.2%	4	0.3%	63.6%	36.4%
Teruel	7	0.1%	4	0.1%	3	0.2%	57.1%	42.9%
Zaragoza	104	1.9%	72	1.7%	32	2.6%	69.2%	30.8%
<b>ASTURIAS</b>	132	2.4%	120	2.9%	12	1.0%	90.9%	9.1%
<b>BALEARES</b>	150	2.8%	103	2.5%	47	3.8%	68.7%	31.3%
<b>CANARIAS</b>	332	6.1%	264	6.3%	68	5.5%	79.5%	20.5%
Las Palmas	233	4.3%	187	4.4%	46	3.7%	80.3%	19.7%
S.C Tenerife	99	1.8%	77	1.8%	22	1.8%	77.8%	22.2%
<b>CANTABRIA</b>	74	1.4%	60	1.4%	14	1.1%	81.1%	18.9%
<b>CASTILLA- LA MANCHA</b>	258	4.7%	198	4.7%	60	4.8%	76.7%	23.3%
Albacete	58	1.1%	47	1.1%	11	0.9%	81.0%	19.0%
Ciudad Real	88	1.6%	75	1.8%	13	1.0%	85.2%	14.8%
Cuenca	14	0.3%	9	0.2%	5	0.4%	64.3%	35.7%
Guadalajara	24	0.4%	16	0.4%	8	0.6%	66.7%	33.3%
Toledo	74	1.4%	51	1.2%	23	1.9%	68.9%	31.1%
<b>CASTILLA Y LEÓN</b>	246	4.5%	213	5.1%	33	2.7%	86.6%	13.4%
Ávila	9	0.2%	8	0.2%	1	0.1%	88.9%	11.1%
Burgos	54	1.0%	44	1.0%	10	0.8%	81.5%	18.5%
León	32	0.6%	27	0.6%	5	0.4%	84.4%	15.6%
Palencia	13	0.2%	12	0.3%	1	0.1%	92.3%	7.7%
Salamanca	39	0.7%	37	0.9%	2	0.2%	94.9%	5.1%
Segovia	7	0.1%	5	0.1%	2	0.2%	71.4%	28.6%
Soria	12	0.2%	10	0.2%	2	0.2%	83.3%	16.7%
Valladolid	63	1.2%	54	1.3%	9	0.7%	85.7%	14.3%
Zamora	17	0.3%	16	0.4%	1	0.1%	94.1%	5.9%
<b>CATALUÑA</b>	63	1.2%	49	1.2%	14	1.1%	77.8%	22.2%
Barcelona	45	0.8%	35	0.8%	10	0.8%	77.8%	22.2%
Girona	11	0.2%	8	0.2%	3	0.2%	72.7%	27.3%
Lleida	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Tarragona	6	0.1%	5	0.1%	1	0.1%	83.3%	16.7%
<b>COM. VALENCIANA</b>	653	12.0%	495	11.8%	158	12.7%	75.8%	24.2%
Alicante	227	4.2%	172	4.1%	55	4.4%	75.8%	24.2%
Castellón	99	1.8%	68	1.6%	31	2.5%	68.7%	31.3%
Valencia	327	6.0%	255	6.1%	72	5.8%	78.0%	22.0%
<b>EXTREMADURA</b>	163	3.0%	147	3.5%	16	1.3%	90.2%	9.8%
Badajoz	95	1.7%	87	2.1%	8	0.6%	91.6%	8.4%
Cáceres	68	1.2%	60	1.4%	8	0.6%	88.2%	11.8%
<b>GALICIA</b>	309	5.7%	273	6.5%	36	2.9%	88.3%	11.7%
A Coruña	130	2.4%	120	2.9%	10	0.8%	92.3%	7.7%
Lugo	40	0.7%	32	0.8%	8	0.6%	80.0%	20.0%
Orense	36	0.7%	30	0.7%	6	0.5%	83.3%	16.7%
Pontevedra	103	1.9%	91	2.2%	12	1.0%	88.3%	11.7%
<b>MADRID</b>	605	11.1%	362	8.6%	243	19.5%	59.8%	40.2%
<b>MURCIA</b>	152	2.8%	118	2.8%	34	2.7%	77.6%	22.4%
<b>NAVARRA</b>	69	1.3%	49	1.2%	20	1.6%	71.0%	29.0%
<b>PAÍS VASCO</b>	286	5.3%	206	4.9%	80	6.4%	72.0%	28.0%
Álava	31	0.6%	19	0.5%	12	1.0%	61.3%	38.7%
Gulpiúzcoa	92	1.7%	62	1.5%	30	2.4%	67.4%	32.6%
Vizcaya	163	3.0%	125	3.0%	38	3.1%	76.7%	23.3%
<b>LA RIOJA</b>	39	0.7%	18	0.4%	21	1.7%	46.2%	53.8%
<b>CEUTA</b>	18	0.3%	15	0.4%	3	0.2%	83.3%	16.7%
<b>MELILLA</b>	19	0.3%	18	0.4%	1	0.1%	94.7%	5.3%
<b>NO PROVINCE</b>	434	8.0%	232	5.5%	202	16.3%	46.5%	46.5%
<b>TOTAL SPAIN</b>	<b>5447</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>4,204</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,243</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>77.2%</b>	<b>22.8%</b>

Source: Directorate-General for Penitentiary Institutions. Ministry of the Interior.  
Note: Province is not stated in 1 record

**Table 12.17. Gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences, by autonomous community and nationality. Ratios per million males aged 18 and over.**  
31 December 2011

	TOTAL	Ratio per million prisoners	Ratios per million	
			Spanish	Foreign
<b>Total Spain</b>	<b>5-447</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>501</b>
<b>ANDALUCÍA</b>	1,323	398	393	446
Almería	120	415	354	591
Cádiz	270	554	553	571
Córdoba	105	331	320	649
Granada	168	458	442	630
Huelva	53	255	249	307
Jaén	111	416	391	961
Málaga	261	407	439	269
Sevilla	235	316	314	343
<b>ARAGÓN</b>	122	219	172	518
Huesca	11	113	82	318
Teruel	7	112	73	392
Zaragoza	104	261	210	581
<b>ASTURIAS</b>	132	295	281	578
<b>BALEARES</b>	150	330	295	448
<b>CANARIAS</b>	332	382	360	503
Las Palmas	233	521	493	670
S.C Tenerife	99	235	217	331
<b>CANTABRIA</b>	74	305	265	874
<b>CASTILLA- LA MANCHA</b>	258	298	260	588
Albacete	58	355	315	783
Ciudad Real	88	410	386	636
Cuenca	14	150	112	374
Guadalajara	24	226	181	456
Toledo	74	258	203	626
<b>CASTILLA Y LEÓN</b>	246	227	211	451
Ávila	9	122	117	185
Burgos	54	337	304	645
León	32	150	133	442
Palencia	13	178	171	324
Salamanca	39	261	261	269
Segovia	7	101	83	228
Soria	12	293	273	463
Valladolid	63	287	262	653
Zamora	17	202	199	275
<b>CATALUÑA</b>	63	21	19	27
Barcelona	45	20	19	29
Girona	11	36	34	44
Lleida	1	5	7	0
Tarragona	6	18	19	16
<b>COM. VALENCIANA</b>	653	314	293	406
Alicante	227	288	296	265
Castellón	99	392	332	648
Valencia	327	315	282	538
<b>EXTREMADURA</b>	163	362	340	916
Badajoz	95	341	325	746
Cáceres	68	395	363	1185
<b>GALICIA</b>	309	269	248	768
A Coruña	130	277	265	641
Lugo	40	267	223	1275
Orense	36	256	225	811
Pontevedra	103	265	245	680
<b>MADRID</b>	605	239	173	554
<b>MURCIA</b>	152	260	249	308
<b>NAVARRA</b>	69	264	214	636
<b>PAÍS VASCO</b>	286	321	249	1301
Álava	31	234	158	937
Guipúzcoa	92	321	231	1616
Vizcaya	163	347	284	1261
<b>LA RIOJA</b>	39	293	158	1089
<b>CEUTA</b>	18	563	502	1436
<b>MELILLA</b>	19	639	708	233
<b>NO PROVINCE</b>	434	-		
<b>TOTAL SPAIN</b>	<b>5447</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>501</b>

Source: Directorate-General for Penitentiary Institutions. Ministry of the Interior.  
Note: Province is not stated in 1 record

**Table 12.18. Changes in numbers of gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences, by autonomous community and province.**

31 December 2011

	31-Dec-09	31-Dec-10	31-Dec-11	% variation 31 Dec. 2009 and 31 Dec. 2010	% variation 31 Dec. 2010 and 31 Dec. 2011
<b>Total Spain</b>	4,734	5,030	5,448	6.3%	8.3%
<b>ANDALUCÍA</b>	1,211	1,267	1,323	4.6%	4.4%
Almería	137	117	120	-14.6%	2.6%
Cádiz	212	248	270	17.0%	8.9%
Córdoba	74	101	105	36.5%	4.0%
Granada	153	151	168	-1.3%	11.3%
Huelva	68	60	53	-11.8%	-11.7%
Jaén	110	119	111	8.2%	-6.7%
Málaga	255	244	261	-4.3%	7.0%
Sevilla	202	227	235	12.4%	3.5%
<b>ARAGÓN</b>	105	121	122	15.2%	0.8%
Huesca	11	15	11	36.4%	-26.7%
Teruel	6	7	7	16.7%	0.0%
Zaragoza	88	99	104	12.5%	5.1%
<b>ASTURIAS</b>	115	122	132	6.1%	8.2%
<b>BALEARES</b>	131	139	150	6.1%	7.9%
<b>CANARIAS</b>	302	332	332	9.9%	0.0%
Las Palmas	201	222	233	10.4%	5.0%
S.C Tenerife	101	110	99	8.9%	-10.0%
<b>CANTABRIA</b>	66	63	74	-4.5%	17.5%
<b>CASTILLA- LA MANCHA</b>	240	227	258	-5.4%	13.7%
Albacete	61	53	58	-13.1%	9.4%
Ciudad Real	77	75	88	-2.6%	17.3%
Cuenca	10	13	14	30.0%	7.7%
Guadalajara	17	14	24	-17.6%	71.4%
Toledo	75	72	74	-4.0%	2.8%
<b>CASTILLA Y LEÓN</b>	173	191	246	10.4%	28.8%
Ávila	2	4	9	100.0%	125.0%
Burgos	44	53	54	20.5%	1.9%
León	51	27	32	-47.1%	18.5%
Palencia	5	9	13	80.0%	44.4%
Salamanca	16	24	39	50.0%	62.5%
Segovia	4	7	7	75.0%	0.0%
Soria	9	8	12	-11.1%	50.0%
Valladolid	28	40	63	42.9%	57.5%
Zamora	14	19	17	35.7%	-10.5%
<b>CATALUÑA</b>	61	56	63	-8.2%	12.5%
Barcelona	42	39	45	-7.1%	15.4%
Girona	8	8	11	0.0%	37.5%
Lleida	1	1	1	0.0%	0.0%
Tarragona	10	8	6	-20.0%	-25.0%
<b>COM. VALENCIANA</b>	590	615	653	4.2%	6.2%
Alicante	195	213	227	9.2%	6.6%
Castellón	93	95	99	2.2%	4.2%
Valencia	302	307	327	1.7%	6.5%
<b>EXTREMADURA</b>	136	127	163	-6.6%	28.3%
Badajoz	82	81	95	-1.2%	17.3%
Cáceres	54	46	68	-14.8%	47.8%
<b>GALICIA</b>	345	333	309	-3.5%	-7.2%
A Coruña	141	148	130	5.0%	-12.2%
Lugo	48	46	40	-4.2%	-13.0%
Orense	29	33	36	13.8%	9.1%
Pontevedra	127	106	103	-16.5%	-2.8%
<b>MADRID</b>	417	516	605	23.7%	17.2%
<b>MURCIA</b>	177	160	152	-9.6%	-5.0%
<b>NAVARRA</b>	47	55	69	17.0%	25.5%
<b>PAÍS VASCO</b>	233	262	286	12.4%	9.2%
Álava	27	29	31	7.4%	6.9%
Guipúzcoa	73	78	92	6.8%	17.9%
Vizcaya	133	155	163	16.5%	5.2%
<b>LA RIOJA</b>	38	33	39	-13.2%	18.2%
<b>CEUTA</b>	20	26	18	30.0%	-30.8%
<b>MELILLA</b>	18	15	19	-16.7%	26.7%
<b>NOT KNOWN</b>	309	370	435	19.7%	17.6%
<b>TOTAL SPAIN</b>	4,734	5,030	5,448	6.3%	8.3%

Source: Directorate-General for Penitentiary Institutions, Ministry of the Interior.



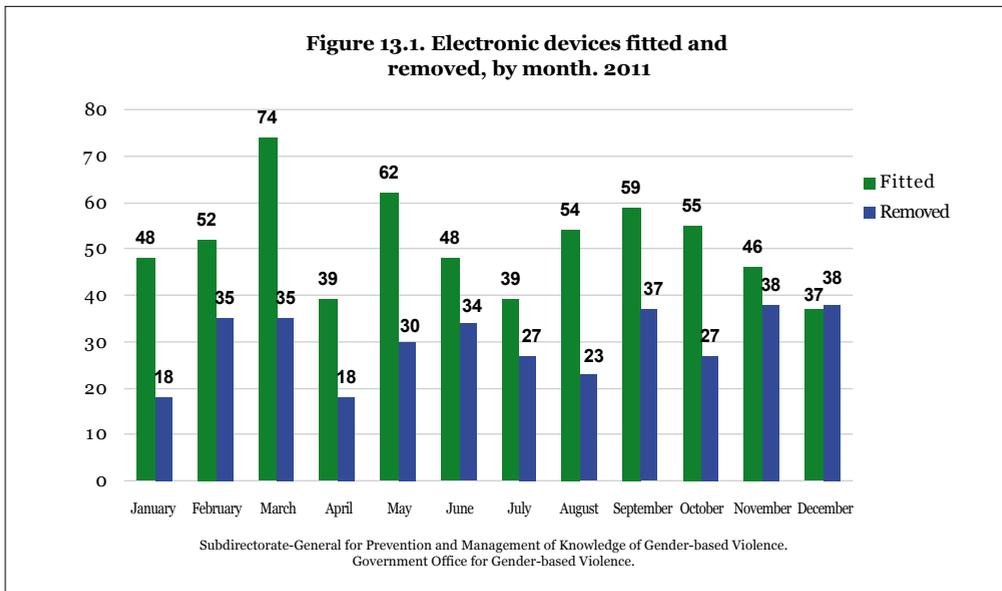
# 13 ELECTRONIC MONITORING OF RESTRAINING ORDERS ON GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS.

24 July 2009 to 31 December 2011.

## 13.1. NUMBER OF ELECTRONIC DEVICES FITTED. 2011.

In 2011, a total of 613 electronic devices were fitted at a mean of 51 per month. Of these, 360 had been removed by the end of the year, giving a mean of 30 removals per month.

The following graph shows the numbers of devices fitted and removed each month. Most electronic devices were fitted in March (74; 12.1%), while most were removed in November and December (38 each; 10.6%).



## **13.2. ACTIVE ELECTRONIC DEVICES, BY AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY.**

**31 December 2011.**

By autonomous community, Madrid recorded the highest number of electronic devices fitted and removed in 2011 — 192 devices fitted (31.3%) and 140 devices removed (38.9%). It was followed by Andalucía with 130 devices fitted (21.0%, a three-point increase on the previous year) and 68 devices removed (18.9%). These two autonomous communities accounted for 52.5% of all devices fitted and 57.8% of all those removed in 2011. In both cases the percentages were lower than they were in 2010.

## **13.3. CHANGES IN NUMBERS OF ELECTRONIC DEVICES FITTED.**

**24 July 2009 to 31 December 2011.**

Since electronic monitoring of restraining orders on gender-based violence offenders began on 24 July 2009, and through to 31 December 2011, a total of 1,323 pairs of electronic devices were fitted. Of the number fitted, 542 had been removed by the end of 2011, leaving 781 active pairs of devices in operation (a 42.3% increase on 2010).

The following table shows the numbers of pairs of electronic devices (assigned to victims of gender-based violence and their aggressors) fitted and removed per month.

**Table 13.1. Number of electronic devices fitted and removed per month.**  
24 July 2009 to 31 December 2011

	Fitted	Removed
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,323</b>	<b>542</b>
august 2009	7	0
september 2009	13	0
october 2009	22	3
november 2009	21	4
december 2009	103	6
january 2010	39	4
february 2010	33	5
march 2010	32	12
april 2010	33	4
may 2010	54	15
june 2010	47	18
july 2010	52	22
august 2010	63	8
september 2010	49	19
october 2010	38	20
november 2010	48	19
december 2010	56	23
january 2011	48	18
february 2011	52	35
march 2011	74	35
april 2011	39	18
may 2011	62	30
june 2011	48	34
july 2011	39	27
august 2011	54	23
september 2011	59	37
october 2011	55	27
november 2011	46	38
december 2011	37	38

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence..

**Table 13. 2. Electronic devices active, fitted and removed, by autonomous community.**  
**Vertical percentages.**

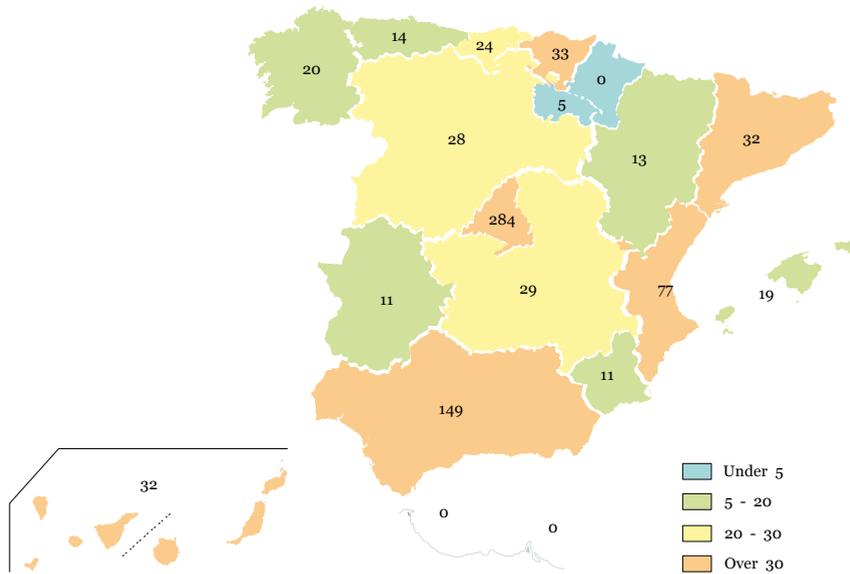
24 July 2009 to 31 December 2011.

	Fitted		Removed		Active	
	Number	Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Vertical %
<b>TOTAL SPAIN</b>	<b>1,323</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>ANDALUCÍA</b>	249	18.8%	100	18.5%	149	19.1%
Almería	15	1.1%	7	1.3%	8	1.0%
Cádiz	22	1.7%	10	1.8%	12	1.5%
Córdoba	13	1.0%	8	1.5%	5	0.6%
Granada	34	2.6%	14	2.6%	20	2.6%
Huelva	10	0.8%	5	0.9%	5	0.6%
Jaén	42	3.2%	18	3.3%	24	3.1%
Málaga	69	5.2%	20	3.7%	49	6.3%
Sevilla	44	3.3%	18	3.3%	26	3.3%
<b>ARAGÓN</b>	23	1.7%	10	1.8%	13	1.7%
Huesca	4	0.3%	1	0.2%	3	0.4%
Teruel	10	0.8%	6	1.1%	4	0.5%
Zaragoza	9	0.7%	3	0.6%	6	0.8%
<b>ASTURIAS</b>	26	2.0%	12	2.2%	14	1.8%
<b>BALEARES</b>	30	2.3%	11	2.0%	19	2.4%
<b>CANARIAS</b>	49	3.7%	17	3.1%	32	4.1%
Las Palmas	22	1.7%	6	1.1%	16	2.0%
S.C.Tenerife	27	2.0%	11	2.0%	16	2.0%
<b>CANTABRIA</b>	43	3.3%	19	3.5%	24	3.1%
<b>CASTILLA - LA MANCHA</b>	41	3.1%	12	2.2%	29	3.7%
Albacete	4	0.3%	0	0.0%	4	0.5%
Ciudad Real	17	1.3%	3	0.6%	14	1.8%
Cuenca	2	0.2%	0	0.0%	2	0.3%
Guadalajara	3	0.2%	0	0.0%	3	0.4%
Toledo	15	1.1%	9	1.7%	6	0.8%
<b>CASTILLA Y LEÓN</b>	55	4.2%	27	5.0%	28	3.6%
Ávila	3	0.2%	1	0.2%	2	0.3%
Burgos	1	0.1%	1	0.2%	0	0.0%
León	3	0.2%	1	0.2%	2	0.3%
Palencia	13	1.0%	6	1.1%	7	0.9%
Salamanca	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Segovia	9	0.7%	6	1.1%	3	0.4%
Soria	17	1.3%	5	0.9%	12	1.5%
Valladolid	8	0.6%	7	1.3%	1	0.1%
Zamora	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%
<b>CATALUÑA</b>	49	3.7%	17	3.1%	32	4.1%
Barcelona	30	2.3%	11	2.0%	19	2.4%
Girona	3	0.2%	1	0.2%	2	0.3%
Lleida	5	0.4%	1	0.2%	4	0.5%
Tarragona	11	0.8%	4	0.7%	7	0.9%
<b>COM. VALENCIANA</b>	115	8.7%	38	7.0%	77	9.9%
Alicante	33	2.5%	13	2.4%	20	2.6%
Castellón	5	0.4%	2	0.4%	3	0.4%
Valencia	77	5.8%	23	4.2%	54	6.9%
<b>EXTREMADURA</b>	17	1.3%	6	1.1%	11	1.4%
Badajoz	10	0.8%	5	0.9%	5	0.6%
Cáceres	7	0.5%	1	0.2%	6	0.8%
<b>GALICIA</b>	42	3.2%	22	4.1%	20	2.6%
A Coruña	16	1.2%	11	2.0%	5	0.6%
Lugo	9	0.7%	3	0.6%	6	0.8%
Orense	2	0.2%	2	0.4%	0	0.0%
Pontevedra	15	1.1%	6	1.1%	9	1.2%
<b>MADRID</b>	498	37.6%	214	39.5%	284	36.4%
<b>MURCIA</b>	18	1.4%	7	1.3%	11	1.4%
<b>NAVARRA</b>	1	0.1%	1	0.2%	0	0.0%
<b>PAÍS VASCO</b>	57	4.3%	24	4.4%	33	4.2%
Álava	3	0.2%	3	0.6%	0	0.0%
Guipúzcoa	19	1.4%	7	1.3%	12	1.5%
Vizcaya	35	2.6%	14	2.6%	21	2.7%
<b>LA RIOJA</b>	10	0.8%	5	0.9%	5	0.6%
<b>CEUTA</b>	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>MELILLA</b>	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>TOTAL SPAIN</b>	<b>1,323</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Subdirectorate-General for Prevention and Management of Knowledge of Gender-based Violence.  
Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

**Figure 13.2. Active electronic devices,  
by autonomous community.**  
31 December 2011.

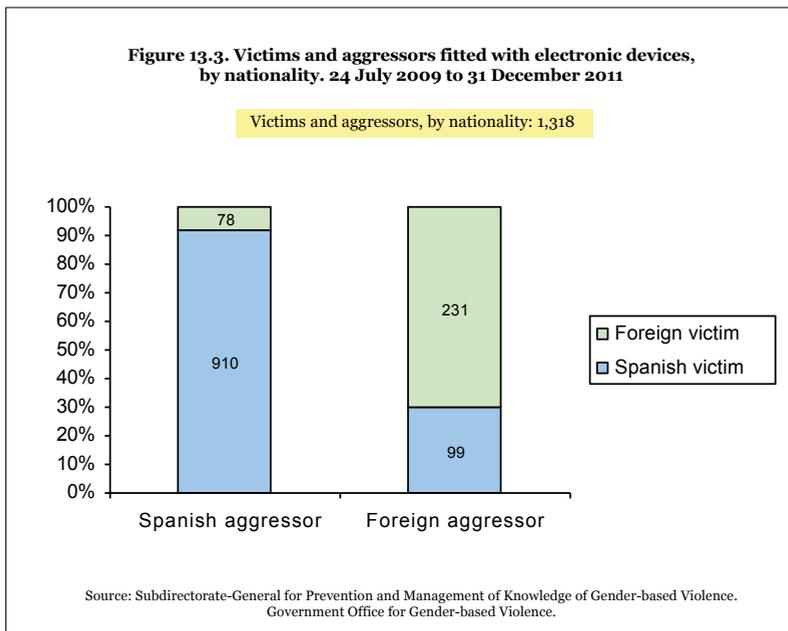
**TOTAL: 781**



Source: Subdirectorato-General for Prevention and Management of Knowledge of Gender-based Violence.  
Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

### 13.4. SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS<sup>26</sup> OF VICTIMS AND AGGRESSORS FITTED WITH ELECTRONIC DEVICES. 24 July 2009 to 31 December 2010.

Of the total number of couples fitted with electronic devices over the period under review (1,323 couples), in 68.7% of cases both the victim and the aggressor were Spanish nationals. In 17.5% of cases, both victim and aggressor were foreign nationals. In 25.2% of cases, a foreign victim was abused by a Spanish national, and in 9.8% of cases a Spanish victim was abused by a foreign national.



The table below shows the breakdown by victim and aggressor age group. The highest number of couples fell within the 21–50 age group (84.4% of the total number of victims and 81.7% of the total number of aggressors for which age data are available).

26. Note: The socio-demographic data on the different types of alarm triggered were obtained by cross-referencing the aforementioned figures with those for pairs of devices fitted. Therefore, the data only take into account records in which both files share a common identifier.

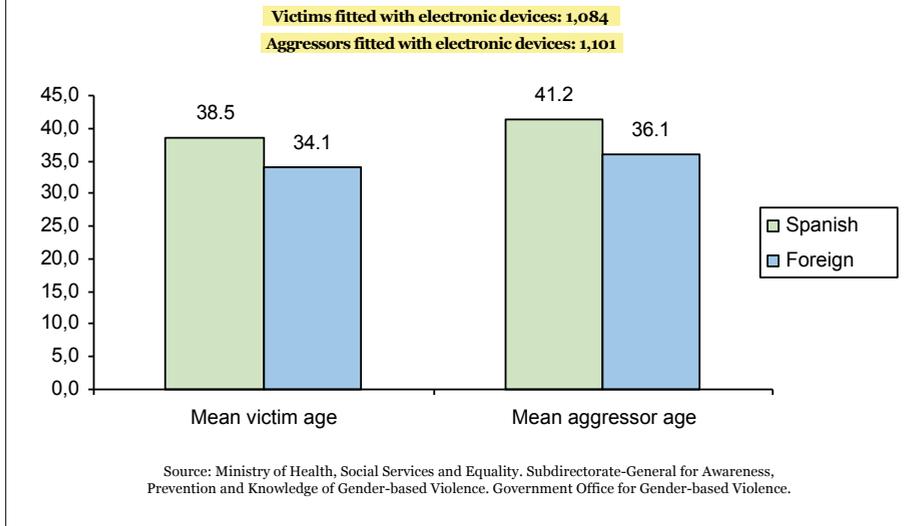
**Table 13.3. Victims and aggressors fitted with electronic devices, by age group. Vertical percentages.**  
24 July 2009 to 31 December 2011

	Aggressor age	vertical %	Victim age	vertical %
Under 15	1	0.1	2	0.2
15-17	0	0.0	5	0.5
18-20	17	1.5	34	3.1
21-30	241	21.9	277	25.6
31-40	346	31.4	372	34.3
41-50	312	28.3	266	24.5
51-64	139	12.6	100	9.2
Over 64	45	4.1	28	2.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,101</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,084</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence..

Mean aggressor age was 39.9, while for victims it was 37.5. However, comparing mean ages by nationality shows that both for victims and for aggressors the mean age of foreign nationals was lower than for Spanish nationals.

**Figure 13.4. Mean age of victims and aggressors fitted with electronic devices.**  
24 July 2009 to 31 December 2011



Analysing the breakdown by autonomous community shows that almost 4 out of every 10 were in operation in Madrid (37.3% in the case of the victims and 35.7% in that of the aggressors).

At the other end of the scale, the autonomous community with fewest electronic devices in operation was Navarra (0.2% of all victims and 0.2% of all aggressors). It was followed by La Rioja (0.6% of all victims and 0.7% of all aggressors) and Extremadura (1.3% of all victims and 1.6% of all aggressors).

**Table 13.4. Victims and aggressors fitted with electronic devices. by autonomous community. Vertical percentages.** De 29 de julio de 2009 a 31 de diciembre de 2010.

	Aggressors	vertical %	Victim	vertical %
ANDALUCÍA	258	19.5	249	18.8
ARAGÓN	18	1.4	23	1.7
ASTURIAS	28	2.1	27	2.0
BALEARES	30	2.3	30	2.3
CANARIAS	48	3.6	48	3.6
CANTABRIA	43	3.3	41	3.1
CASTILLA - LA MANCHA	52	3.9	44	3.3
CASTILLA Y LEON	56	4.2	55	4.2
CATALUÑA	54	4.1	50	3.8
COM. VALENCIANA	109	8.2	117	8.8
EXTREMADURA	21	1.6	17	1.3
GALICIA	47	3.6	40	3.0
MADRID	472	35.7	494	37.3
MURCIA	21	1.6	20	1.5
NAVARRA	2	0.2	3	0.2
PAÍS VASCO	55	4.2	57	4.3
LA RIOJA	9	0.7	8	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,323</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,323</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence..

**Table 13.5. Victims and aggressors fitted with electronic devices. Vertical percentages.**  
24 July 2009 to 31 December 2010.

Autonomous community and province				
	Aggressors	vertical %	Victim	vertical %
<b>TOTAL NACIONAL</b>	<b>1.323</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1.323</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>ANDALUCÍA</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>18.8</b>
Almería	17	1.3	15	1.1
Cádiz	23	1.7	22	1.7
Córdoba	16	1.2	12	0.9
Granada	40	3.0	32	2.4
Huelva	11	0.8	10	0.8
Jaén	40	3.0	42	3.2
Málaga	65	4.9	71	5.4
Sevilla	46	3.5	45	3.4
<b>ARAGÓN</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Huesca	1	0.1	4	0.3
Teruel	7	0.5	10	0.8
Zaragoza	10	0.8	9	0.7
<b>ASTURIAS</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>BALEARES</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>2.3</b>
<b>CANARIAS</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>3.6</b>
Las Palmas	23	1.7	23	1.7
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	25	1.9	25	1.9
<b>CANTABRIA</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>3.1</b>
<b>CASTILLA - LA</b>				
<b>MANCHA</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Albacete	6	0.5	3	0.2
Ciudad Real	13	1.0	15	1.1
Cuenca	4	0.3	3	0.2
Guadalajara	10	0.8	3	0.2
Toledo	19	1.4	20	1.5
<b>CASTILLA Y LEON</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>4.2</b>
Ávila	4	0.3	2	0.2
Burgos	2	0.2	5	0.4
León	4	0.3	4	0.3
Palencia	15	1.1	13	1.0
Salamanca	1	0.1	0	0.0
Segovia	7	0.5	8	0.6
Soria	14	1.1	15	1.1
Valladolid	9	0.7	8	0.6
<b>CATALUÑA</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Barcelona	35	2.6	32	2.4
Gerona	4	0.3	3	0.2
Lérida	5	0.4	6	0.5
Tarragona	10	0.8	9	0.7
<b>COM. VALENCIANA</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>8.8</b>
Alicante	34	2.6	33	2.5
Castellón	5	0.4	4	0.3
Valencia	70	5.3	80	6.0
<b>EXTREMADURA</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Badajoz	11	0.8	10	0.8
Cáceres	10	0.8	7	0.5
<b>GALICIA</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>3.0</b>
La Coruña	16	1.2	14	1.1
Lugo	9	0.7	8	0.6
Orense	3	0.2	2	0.2
Pontevedra	19	1.4	16	1.2
<b>MADRID</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>37.3</b>
MURCIA	21	1.6	20	1.5
NAVARRA	2	0.2	3	0.2
<b>PAÍS VASCO</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>4.3</b>
Álava	4	0.3	3	0.2
Guipúzcoa	20	1.5	17	1.3
Vizcaya	31	2.3	37	2.8
<b>LA RIOJA</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0.6</b>

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.



# 14 SOCIAL PERCEPTION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN.

September 2000 to December 2011.

## 14.1. INTRODUCTION.

Since the mid-1980s, the CIS (Centre for Sociological Research) has conducted monthly surveys to discover which issues most concern the Spanish public. The CIS survey asks two differentiated questions: What are the biggest problems affecting Spain, and what are the biggest problems affecting respondents personally.

These questions, which are designed to elicit open and unprompted responses, are worded as follows:

- “In your opinion, what is the biggest problem affecting Spain at the moment? What is the second-biggest problem? What is the third-biggest problem?”; and”
- “What is the biggest problem affecting you personally? What is the second-biggest problem? What is the third-biggest problem?”

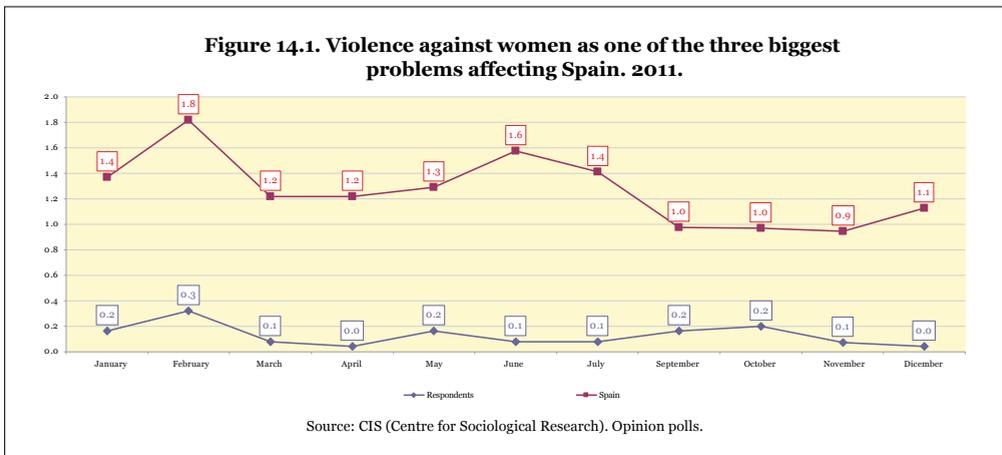
The first instance of spontaneous mention by respondents of “violence against women” as one of the biggest problems was recorded in the September 2000 survey. Since then, that specific response has consistently appeared in every monthly survey, indicating that part of the Spanish population considers it one of the three biggest problems affecting Spain, or one of the biggest problems affecting them personally.

The Government Office for Gender-based Violence has compiled the microdata taken from the monthly CIS surveys referring to the above two questions and has compared them against the rest of the responses and against the respondents’ socio-demographic characteristics. Below is a brief analysis of the data related to the responses that mentioned “violence against women” as one of the biggest problems affecting Spain, or as one of the biggest problems affecting the respondent.

## 14.2. SOCIAL PERCEPTION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AS ONE OF THE THREE BIGGEST PROBLEMS AFFECTING SPAIN AND/OR AFFECTING THE RESPONDENTS. 2011 SURVEY RESULTS.

In 2011, the CIS interviewed a total of 27,581 persons, of which number 1.3% (348 persons) affirmed that violence against women was one of the three biggest problems affecting Spain, while 0.1% (35 persons) said that violence against women was one of the three biggest problems affecting them personally. In comparison with 2010, these figures decreased by two-tenths of a percentage point in both cases (1.5% and 0.3%, respectively).

In 2011, February was the month in which most respondents expressed concern about violence against women and placed it among the three biggest problems affecting Spain (1.8% of the total number of respondents). This coincides with the fact that there were 8 fatal victims of gender-based violence at the beginning of the year, the joint-highest figure (along with May) in 2011. February was also the month in which most respondents named violence against women as one of the three biggest problems affecting them personally (0.3% of all respondents). In contrast, in April and December none of the respondents included gender-based violence among the three biggest problems affecting them personally.

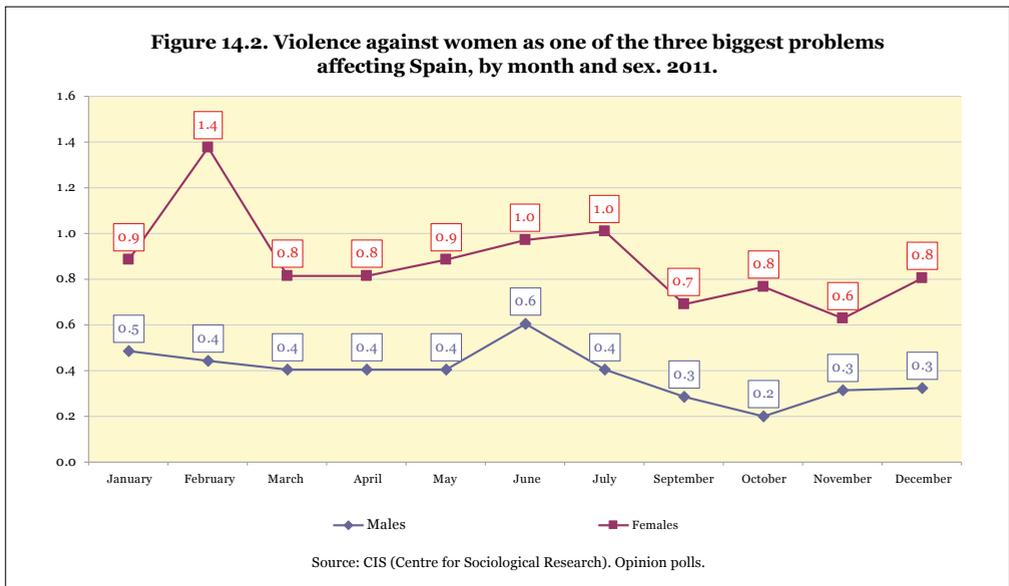


### 14.2.1. Socio-demographic characteristics. 2011.

In 2011, 1.9% of women surveyed (241 women) named violence against women as one of the three biggest problems affecting Spain, while 0.2% (29 women) said that this type of violence was one of the three biggest problems affecting them personally. Likewise, 1.9% of men surveyed (107 men) stated that violence against women was one of the three biggest problems affecting Spain, while 0.05% (6 men) mentioned it as one of the three biggest problems affecting them personally.

Thus, 69.3% of respondents who stated that violence against women was one of the three biggest problems affecting Spain were women and 30.7% of them were men. Meanwhile, 82.9% of respondents who stated that violence against women was one of the three biggest problems affecting them personally were women, while 17.1% were men.

Analysing the difference in perception between men and women by month in 2011 shows that February was the month in which most women considered gender-based violence one of Spain's three biggest problems (1.4%). Meanwhile, June was the month in which most men expressed concern about violence against women (0.6%).

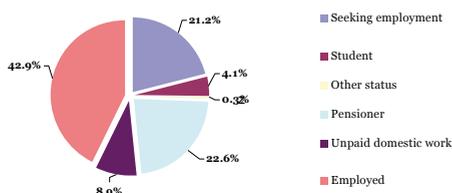


In 2011, mean respondent age was 47, the same as the previous year. The mean age of those who named violence against women as one of the three biggest problems affecting Spain was 45 (one year younger than in 2010), and the mean age of those who said it was one of the three biggest problems affecting them personally was 53 (five years older than the year before).

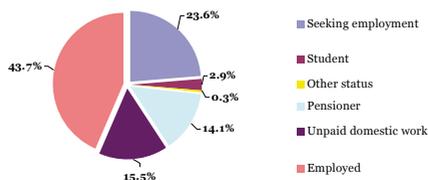
In terms of level of education, respondents who had not completed more than secondary education were those who most frequently named violence against women as one of the three biggest problems affecting Spain and as one of the three biggest problems affecting them personally, making up 43.0% and 42.1%, respectively, of the total.

Of those respondents who mentioned violence against women as one of the three biggest problems affecting Spain, 43.7% were employed and 23.6% were seeking employment. Likewise, employed respondents were most likely to view gender-based violence as a problem affecting them personally (40%).

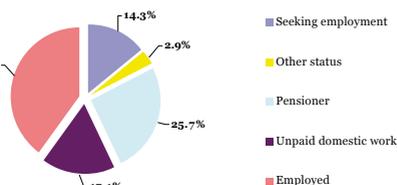
**Figure 14.3. Respondents' employment status. 2011.**



**Figure 14.4. Employment status of respondents who cited violence against women as one of the three biggest problems affecting Spain. 2011.**



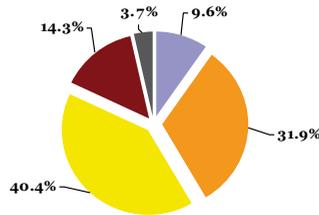
**Figure 14.5. Employment status of respondents who cited violence against women as one of the three biggest problems affecting them personally. 2011.**



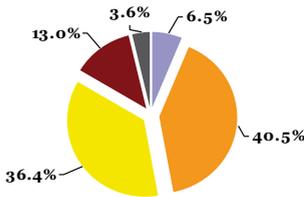
Source: CIS (Centre for Sociological Research). Opinion polls.

As regards political beliefs, most concern about gender-based violence as one of Spain's biggest problems was expressed by respondents who positioned themselves in the centre and on the centre-left of the political spectrum (36.4% and 40.5%, respectively).

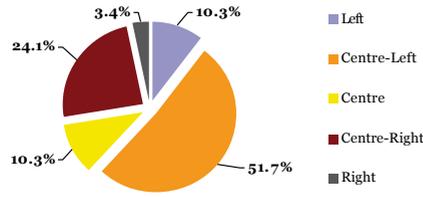
**Figure 14.6. Respondents' political alignment. 2011.**



**Figure 14.7. Political alignment of respondents who cited violence against women as one of the three biggest problems affecting Spain. 2011.**



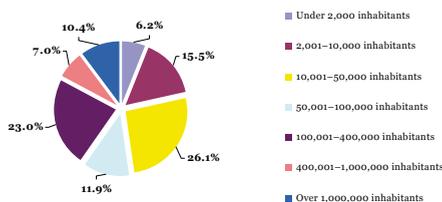
**Figure 14.8. Political alignment of respondents who cited violence against women as one of the three biggest problems affecting them personally. 2011.**



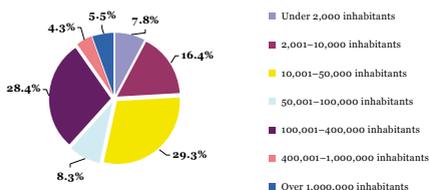
Source: CIS (Centre for Sociological Research). Opinion polls.

Lastly, by size of respondents' place of residence, most concern about violence against women as one of the three biggest problems affecting Spain was expressed by respondents living in towns and cities with between 10,000 and 50,000 inhabitants (29.3%). As regards those respondents who stated that violence against women was one of the three biggest problems affecting them personally, the largest group lived in cities with between 100,000 and 400,000 inhabitants (37.1%), while there were none living in cities with between 400,000 and one million inhabitants.

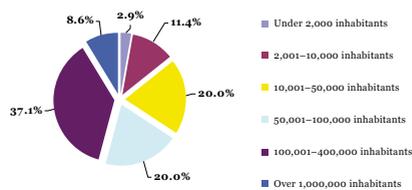
**Figure 14.9. Size of respondents' place of residence. 2011.**



**Figure 14.10. Respondents who cited violence against women as one of the three biggest problems affecting Spain. 2011.**



**Figure 14.11. Respondents who cited violence against women as one of the three biggest problems affecting them personally. 2011.**



Source: CIS (Centre for Sociological Research). Opinion polls.

## 14.2.2. The three biggest problems affecting Spain and/or respondents. 2011.

This section compares the main problems named by respondents who affirmed in 2011 that violence against women was one of the three biggest problems affecting Spain, or one of the three biggest problems affecting them personally, against the biggest problems named by respondents over the year as a whole<sup>27</sup>.

### 14.2.2.1. Violence against women as one of the three biggest problems affecting Spain. 2011.

Comparing the responses of interviewees who stated that violence against women was one of the three biggest problems affecting Spain

27. The percentages shown in the following tables are derived from interviewee responses (a maximum of three per respondent). Blank responses ("No opinion" and "No comment") were removed from the dataset. Thus, the data in this section do not refer to respondents, but to responses..

against the total number of responses received reveals that unemployment and the economy were the main concerns of both groups<sup>28</sup>.

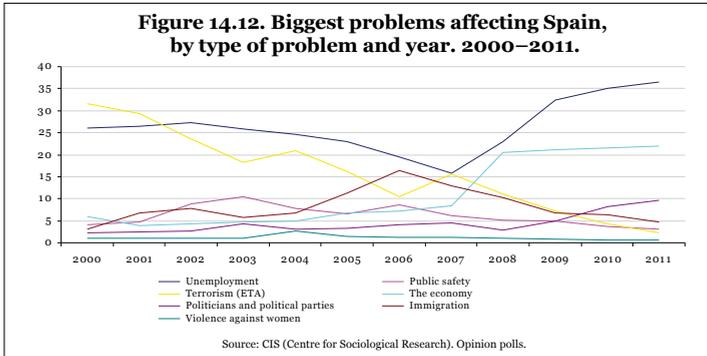
**Table 14.1. Biggest problems affecting Spain, and biggest problems affecting respondents who cited violence against women as one of them. 2011.**

Biggest problems affecting Spain	Total responses 2011			Respondents who cited violence against women as a major problem		
	No. responses	Vertical %	Rank	No. responses	Vertical %	Rank
Unemployment	22,677	36.5	1	305	31.0	1
The economy	13,680	22.0	2	119	12.1	2
Politicians and political parties	1,390	9.7	3	29	2.9	5
Immigration	2,881	4.6	4	21	2.1	6
Public safety	1,970	3.2	5	30	3.0	4
Housing	1,506	2.4	6	19	1.9	7
Education	1,454	2.3	7	15	1.5	8
Health	1,421	2.3	8	6	0.6	10
Terrorism (ETA)	1,411	2.3	9	38	3.9	3
Corruption and fraud	1,390	2.2	10	8	0.8	9
Drugs	186	0.3	20	4	0.4	13
Violence against women	348	0.6	19	348	35.4	-

Source: CIS (Centre for Sociological Research). Opinion polls.

The variation in public concern about some of the biggest problems identified reveals that the trends of the two preceding years were sustained in 2011. This is especially clear in the increasing degree of concern about unemployment and the economy. As regards gender-based violence, the generally downward trend of 2010 continued.

**Figure 14.12. Biggest problems affecting Spain, by type of problem and year. 2000–2011.**



Source: CIS (Centre for Sociological Research). Opinion polls.

28. The following two tables show the main responses given by the individuals interviewed, indicating the degree of importance attributed to each of the problems based on the number of responses given by the total number of respondents and on those given by respondents who stated that violence against women was one of the three biggest problems affecting Spain.

### 14.2.2.2. Violence against women as one of the three biggest problems affecting respondents personally. 2011.

Comparing the responses of interviewees who affirmed that violence against women was one of the three biggest problems affecting them personally against the total number of responses reveals more differences between the two groups than identified in the previous section. The lower degrees of concern about unemployment and the economy are particularly noteworthy.

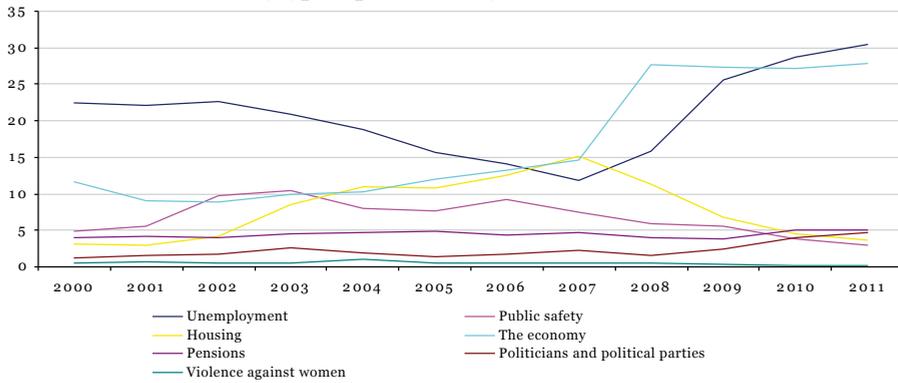
**Table 14.2. Biggest problems affecting respondents personally, and biggest problems affecting respondents who cited violence against women as one of them. 2011.**

Biggest problems affecting respondents	Total responses 2011			Respondents who cited violence against women as a major problem		
	No. responses	Vertical %	Rank	No. responses	Vertical %	Rank
Unemployment	12.098	30,51	1	16	18,4	1
The economy	11.031	27,82	2	9	10,3	2
Politicians and political parties	1.862	4,70	4	1	1,1	
Immigration	795	2,01	12	0	0,0	-
Public safety	1.159	2,92	9	4	4,6	4
Housing	1.463	3,69	5	1	2,3	7
Education	1.390	3,51	6	1	1,1	15
Health	1.361	3,43	7	1	1,1	14
Terrorism (ETA)	219	0,55	17	1	1,1	13
Corruption and fraud	388	0,98	15	1	1,1	10
Drugs	67	0,17	23	1	1,1	12
Violence against women	35	0,09	25	35	40,2	-

Source: CIS (Centre for Sociological Research). Opinion polls.

Nevertheless, it is also significant that in the various categories analysed the current economic crisis was the foremost concern of respondents asked about the main problems related to the economy and employment. The fluctuations in the other social problems mentioned show similar patterns to those illustrated in Figure 14.12 regarding Spain's biggest problems.

**Figure 14.13. Biggest problems affecting respondents personally, by type of problem and year. 2000–2011.**

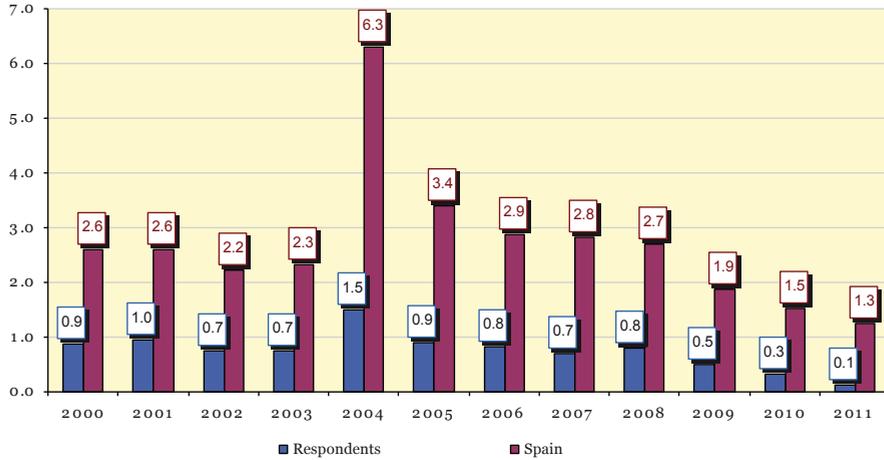


Source: CIS (Centre for Sociological Research). Opinion polls.

### **14.3. CHANGES IN SOCIAL PERCEPTION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AS ONE OF THE THREE BIGGEST PROBLEMS AFFECTING SPAIN AND/OR RESPONDENTS. September 2000 to December 2011.**

Since the emergence in the responses to the CIS surveys of violence against women as one of the three biggest problems affecting Spain or the respondents, the degree of concern expressed about the issue has fluctuated. The highest percentages were recorded in 2004 and 2005, which was when the Comprehensive Protection Law was in the process of being drafted, approved and implemented. After that, social concern about gender-based violence, in terms of it being expressed as one of the three biggest problems affecting Spain and/or respondents, decreased through to 2011, the year in which it reached the lowest level of the period under review.

**Figure 14.14. Violence against women as one of the three biggest problems.**



Source: CIS (Centre for Sociological Research). Opinion polls.

Over the entire period, comprising September 2000 to December 2011, of the 308,203 people interviewed in the monthly CIS surveys, 8,335 stated that “violence against women” was one of the three biggest problems affecting Spain (2.7%), while 2,271 said that it was one of the three biggest problems affecting them personally (0.7%).

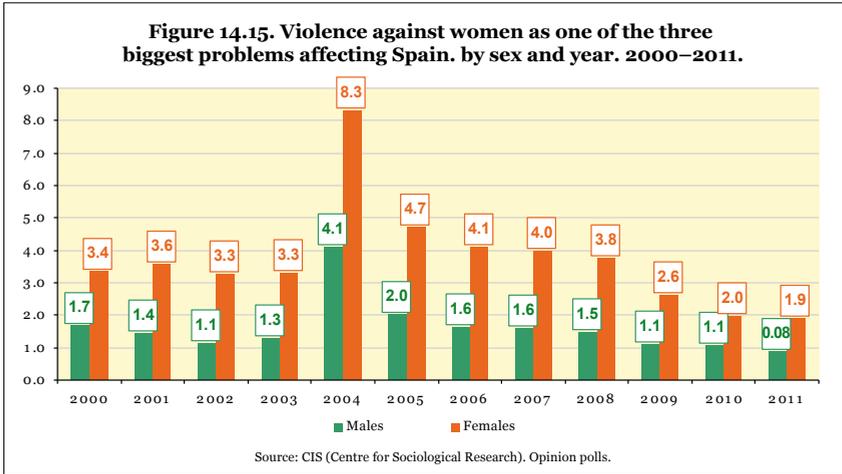
### 14.3.1. Perceptions by sex of respondent.

September 2000 to December 2011.

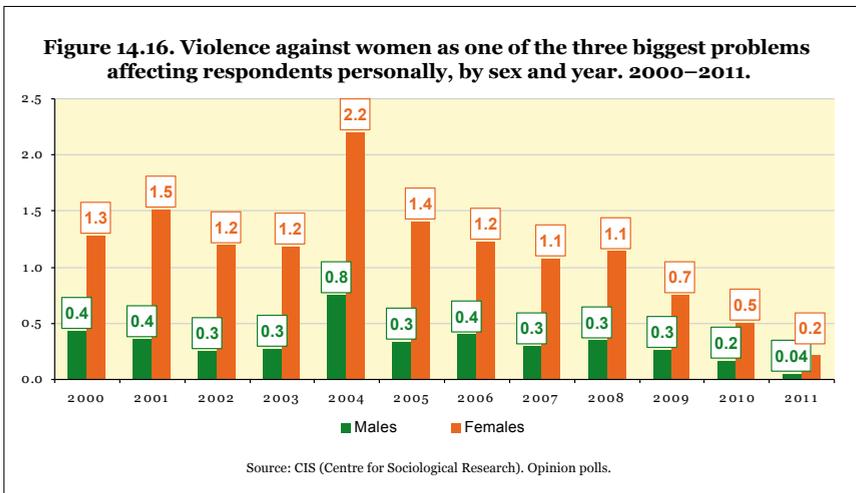
Men and women perceive the phenomenon of gender-based violence differently, with women feeling greater concern.

Of the 308,212 people interviewed over the period under review, 158,067 were women and 150,145 were men, meaning that women accounted for 51.3% of the total and men for 48.7%. Of the 8,335 people who stated that violence against women was one of Spain’s biggest problems, 5,925 were women and 2,410 were men, meaning that women accounted for 71.1% and men for 28.9%.

Analysing the annual changes in perceptions of violence against women as one of the three biggest problems affecting Spain reveals differences of up to 4 percentage points between the men and women interviewed in 2004, the year in which greatest concern was expressed. In recent years this gap has narrowed considerably and in 2011 it was reduced to just one point.

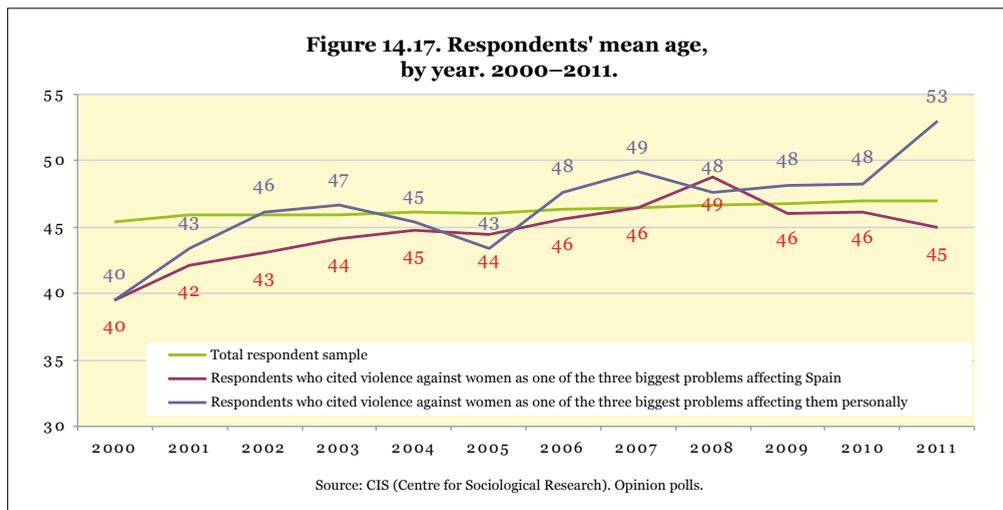


As regards the breakdown by sex of the respondents who identified violence against women as one of the three biggest problems affecting them personally, women again showed greatest concern, maintaining the same gap over men as observed for concern about the biggest problems affecting Spain.



### 14.3.2. Perceptions by age of respondent. September 2000 to December 2011.

Mean respondent age was one of the variables that changed least over the period under review. The mean age of respondents who stated that violence against women was one of the three biggest problems affecting Spain tended to be lower (except in 2005 and 2008) than that of respondents who named it as a problem that affected them personally.



### 14.4. SOCIAL PERCEPTION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AS ONE OF THE THREE BIGGEST PROBLEMS AFFECTING SPAIN AND/OR AFFECTING RESPONDENTS, BY AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY. September 2000 to December 2011.

By autonomous community, Extremadura recorded the highest percentage of respondents who considered gender-based violence as one of the three biggest problems affecting Spain. Meanwhile, Comunidad Valenciana recorded the highest percentage of respondents who named it as one of the three biggest problems affecting them personally.

**Table 14.3. Social perception of violence against women as one of the three biggest problems affecting Spain and/or affecting respondents, by autonomous community.**

	Total respondents	Respondents who cited violence against women as one of the three biggest problems affecting Spain		Respondents who cited violence against women as one of the three biggest problems affecting them personally.	
		No.	%	No.	%
<b>TOTAL SPAIN</b>	<b>308,212</b>	<b>8,335</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2,271</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Andalucía	53,914	1,919	3.6	327	0.6
Aragón	9,380	237	2.5	99	1.1
Asturias	8,422	111	1.3	15	0.2
Baleares	5,716	197	3.4	40	0.7
Canarias	11,915	430	3.6	81	0.7
Cantabria	4,144	92	2.2	14	0.3
Castilla - La Mancha	13,464	347	2.6	89	0.7
Castilla y León	19,110	534	2.8	76	0.4
Cataluña	49,160	793	1.6	182	0.4
Com. Valenciana	32,248	938	2.9	629	2.0
Extremadura	7,856	501	6.4	113	1.4
Galicia	20,938	695	3.3	130	0.6
Madrid	40,484	804	2.0	288	0.7
Murcia	8,733	220	2.5	103	1.2
Navarra	4,147	76	1.8	16	0.4
País Vasco	16,429	406	2.5	63	0.4
La Rioja	2,152	35	1.6	6	0.3

Source: CIS (Centre for Sociological Research). Opinion polls.

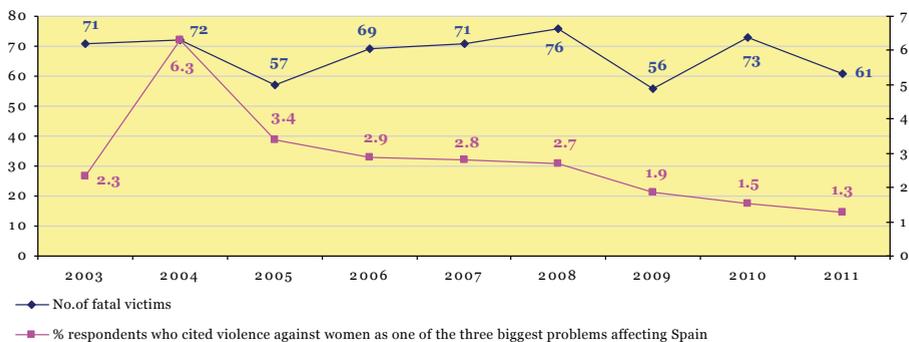
## 14.5. SOCIAL PERCEPTION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AS ONE OF THE THREE BIGGEST PROBLEMS AFFECTING SPAIN AND/OR AFFECTING RESPONDENTS COMPARED AGAINST THE NUMBER OF FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE.

September 2000 to December 2011.

This section examines the links between crimes of violence against women and their influence on public opinion. The figure below shows that the number of fatal victims does not have a clear impact on public opinion. The only year in which a high number of crimes coincided with increased public concern was 2004. Furthermore, this correlation may be due to implementation of the law against gender-based violence (2004).

Whatever the case, in the current crisis-dominated context, public concern appears to have shifted to the economy.

**Figure 14.18. Violence against women as one of the three biggest problems affecting Spain and number of fatal victims by year. 2000–2011.**



Source: CIS (Centre for Sociological Research) and Ministry of Health, Social Policy and Equality. Government Office for Gender-based Violence. Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence.

# 15 OPINION POLLS ON GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE. TRENDS.

June 2009 / June 2010 / November 2011.

## 15.1. OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE OF THE SURVEY.

### 15.1.1. Objective. Social perception of gender-based violence.

As mentioned in the introduction to the analysis of the findings of the first survey (2009), gender-based violence is a reflection of certain cultural patterns and, as such, forms part of social construction of reality within societies:

- It is rooted in one of the underlying emotional components that shape the dynamic exchange between members of a society — sexual inequality; and
- It is propagated through one of the dominant traits that shape the associated behavioural patterns — the use of force.

Thus, gender-based violence can be defined as a pattern of social behaviour and, as such, it needs to be addressed from an overall perspective that takes into account:

- Not just the reality (i.e. what happens on a day-to-day basis and the events that shape final outcomes);
- But also rationalisation of it (i.e. the state of opinion that shapes social perception of what is happening); and
- The emotional component (i.e. the symbols and attitudes that sustain violent behaviour).

Surveying public opinion about gender-based violence significantly furthers knowledge of social perception of the phenomenon, even though the surveys' scope is limited by the restrictions inherent in the medium — the internet — used to collect the information. Using the internet as a

means of discovering states of opinion is becoming increasingly common. This is firstly due to a desire to take advantage of new information and communication technologies and, secondly, to a drive to broaden use of means of public contact and interaction that are becoming increasingly widespread in Spanish society.

The results of the first 1,000 surveys, as well as the main conclusions drawn from them, were obtained in 2009 and published in the 3rd Annual Report by the National Observatory on Violence against Women in 2010. In 2010, a second series of surveys was carried out, this time on a sample of 2,000 respondents. Combining the databases obtained from the two series provided a sample of 3,000 interviews.

In addition to the specific objective of identifying changes in respondents' opinions on gender-based violence, the second series made it possible to discover more about the state of opinion on the issue, namely, to examine more closely the underlying motives behind violence against women, to address some of the issues that had become critical to tackling the problem, and to assess the reach of some of the awareness-raising initiatives carried out. These insights into social perception of gender-based violence led to further systematisation of the results, making it possible to analyse them in much greater depth. To achieve this, use was made of the overall results contained in the databases generated by the two series of surveys — the first 3,000 interviews and the new contributions in the second 2,000 — specifying the source in each case. The results of this second analysis were published in the 4th Annual Report by the National Observatory on Violence against Women.

In 2011, a third series of surveys (2,000 new interviews) was carried out. Combining the three databases created a sample of 5,000 respondents. No new questions were added to the survey, which remained unchanged from 2010. This meant that the only possible changes to the results would be due to variations between responses in the three series. Moreover, it was possible to confirm these by differentiating between the series during statistical analysis and by weighting each series by size.

Analysis of the differences between responses to the various series of surveys revealed that there were few significant variations between them, and that those changes were not in significant items. As a result, analysis of the responses of the entire sample (5,000 interviews) produces results

very similar to those obtained in 2010, even though the large majority of data differ slightly to the earlier set as a result of combining the various series.

In order to add further value to this third set of results, segmentation has been extended, introducing a significant number of cross-references to statistical analysis of the database comprising the responses to all three surveys.

### **15.1.2. Scope. Who is speaking?**

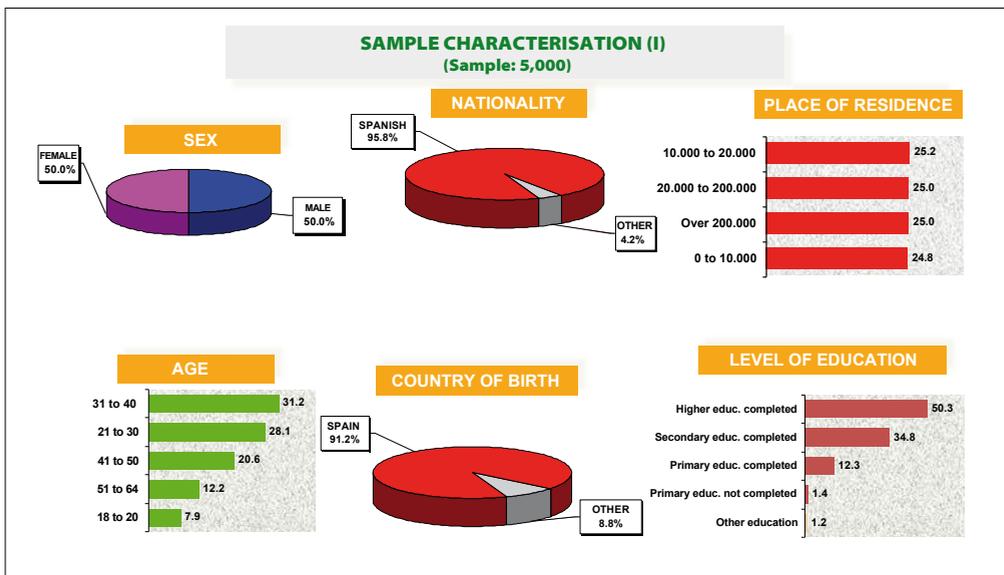
Increasing the sample size to 5,000 respondents has significantly strengthened the statistical representativeness of the reference population. This reference population is principally defined by two factors:

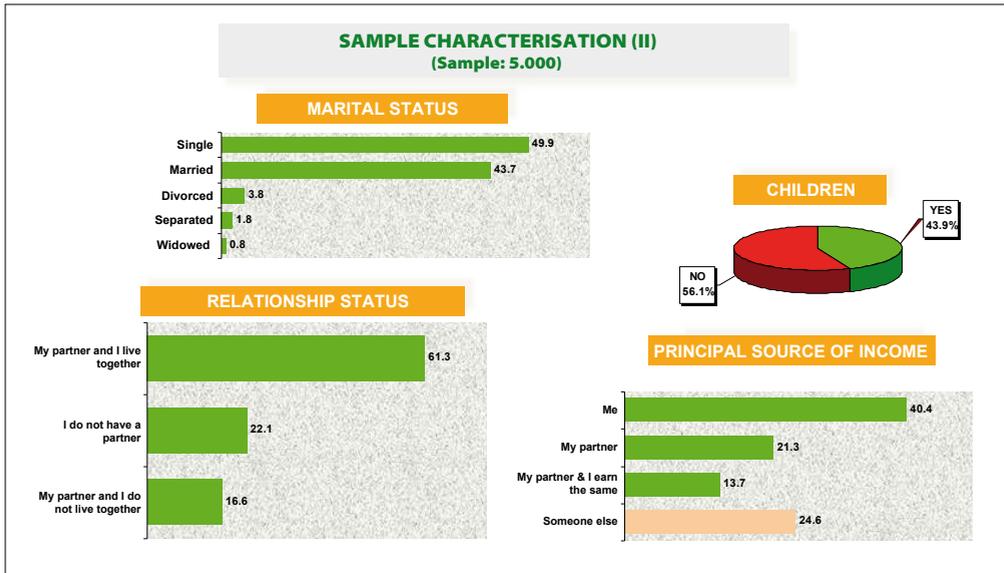
- Medium used to access the questionnaire (internet); and.
- Willingness to answer a questionnaire on gender-based violence.

These conditions establish the scope and limits of our reference population, which are directly reflected in the composition of the sample:

- The vast majority of respondents (95.8%) were Spanish nationals who had been born in Spain (91.2%). The foreign resident population was barely represented (4.2%).
- The majority of respondents were aged between 21 and 50 (79.9%). Respondents aged between 51 and 64 only accounted for 12.2%, while the youngest age bracket (18–20) only made up 7.9%.
- Respondents were located primarily in the autonomous communities with the highest populations — Cataluña, Andalucía and Madrid accounted for 60.0%.
- Respondents were well-educated – 50.3% had completed higher education and 34.8% had completed secondary education. Those who had not completed primary education were under-represented (14.9%).

- The majority of respondents were employed (64.9%). The unemployed accounted for 11.3%, while students only made up 11.9%. Among respondents, only 6.9% stated unpaid domestic work as their occupation, and only 4.2% classified themselves as unskilled workers.
- The majority described themselves as Catholic (51.4%), although most of them were non-practising (41.2%). Among the other responses, 20.2% described themselves as non-believers/atheists and 13.9% as Protestants/evangelists, with the other Religions of the Book accounting for just 4.5%.





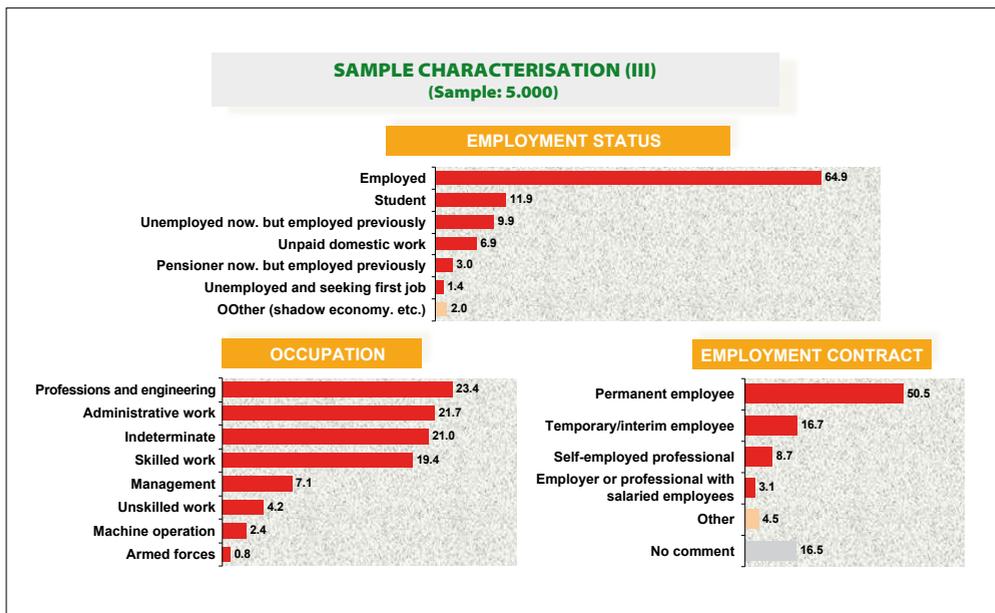
The sample was divided reasonably evenly by:

- Sex (approximately 50% men and 50% women); and
- Place of residence (approximately equal proportions by size of village/town/city).

In terms of marital status, the percentages of married (43.7%) and single (49.9%) respondents were very similar and together represented 93.6% of the sample. Divorced, separated and widowed respondents accounted for just 6.4%.

Overall, 77.8% had a partner and 61.3% lived with that partner. A total of 43.9% had children.

Overall, 55.8% of the men described themselves as their household's main breadwinner, compared with 25.0% of the women.



## 15.2. STATE OF OPINION AND QUESTIONS RAISED.

### 15.2.1. Media priming of public opinion

The survey shows a state of opinion influenced principally by published opinion (Q.4a and Q.4b): 89.1% of respondents said their knowledge of gender-based violence came primarily from the media (television, radio and print media). Despite the fact that respondents believed that gender-based violence was a fairly widespread phenomenon in Spain, only 10.4% of the sample claimed to have direct experience of it (female friends, work colleagues or in person).

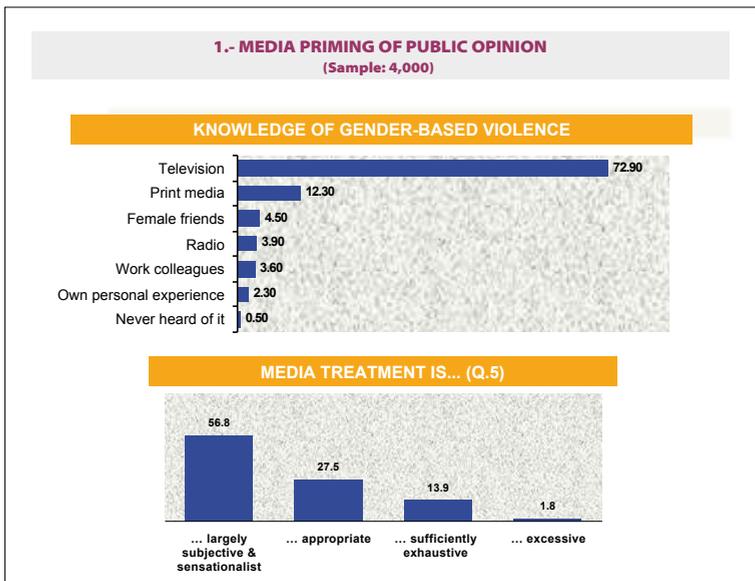
Television was the primary source of information about gender-based violence, with 72.9% of the sample stating that it was their main source of knowledge about the issue. The next most common sources were print media (12.3%) and radio (3.9%).

This ranking of information media was common across both sex and age, although this second factor introduced several significant differences: television was the main source for 82.6% of the youngest respondents at the expense of other media, while it was less dominant among the over-50s

(58.3%), in which age group print media (21.9%) and radio (7.9%) had a greater influence.

However, these facts do not mean that published opinion determines the state of opinion of the majority:

- In fact, over half of the sample (56.8%) stated that the media's treatment of gender-based violence lacked objectivity and was overly sensationalist, setting a clear distinction between published opinion and respondents' perception of the phenomenon. (Q.5).
- The responses to many of the questions show that the majority opinion clearly coincides with social construction of the phenomenon and is not determined by the points of view dominant in published opinion, although it is not exempt from their influence. This will be shown when analysing the state of opinion on several questions raised that have received extensive media coverage.



## 15.2.2 False accusations of abuse

The issue of the extent of false accusations of abuse has received some of the greatest coverage in the media debate about gender-ba-

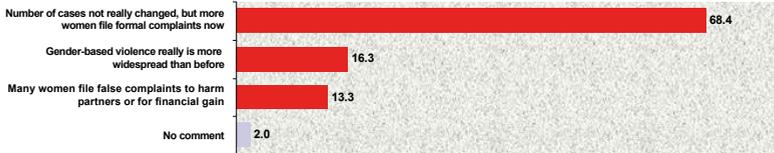
sed violence in recent years. For this reason, it was addressed indirectly in the first survey. This coverage was also why an attempt was made to discover more about social perception of it in the second and third surveys.

Some of the results of the 2009 survey provided significant information about the state of opinion on this matter, which was confirmed when the results of 2009, 2010 and 2011 were combined (5,000 respondents). The most significant findings are listed below:

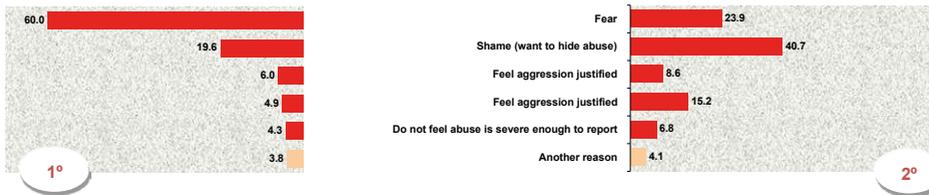
- A marked majority (68.4%) felt that considerable progress had been made in terms of the number of women reporting abuse. This did not mean that more cases of gender-based violence were occurring, only that more women were coming forward to report it.
- Fear of the consequences of filing a formal complaint (60.0%), and shame (19.6%) — both of which lead the victim to hide the aggression from her immediate circle — emerged in the first and the second responses, as well as in the combined figure for both, as the main reasons why many victims of gender-based violence did not report abuse.
- 13.3% believed that more formal complaints have been filed because many women attempt to pervert the law intended to protect them, either to harm their partners or for personal benefit. On this issue there is a significant six-point difference of opinion by sex as regards the proportion of respondents who agreed with the affirmation “Many women file false complaints” (10.1% of women and 16.5% of men). Likewise, age, level of education and religious and political beliefs produced significant differences in perception of the extent of false accusations of abuse, as will be seen below.

## 2.- FALSE ACCUSATIONS OF ABUSE (Sample: 4,000)

### WHY ARE THERE MORE COMPLAINTS? (Q.18)



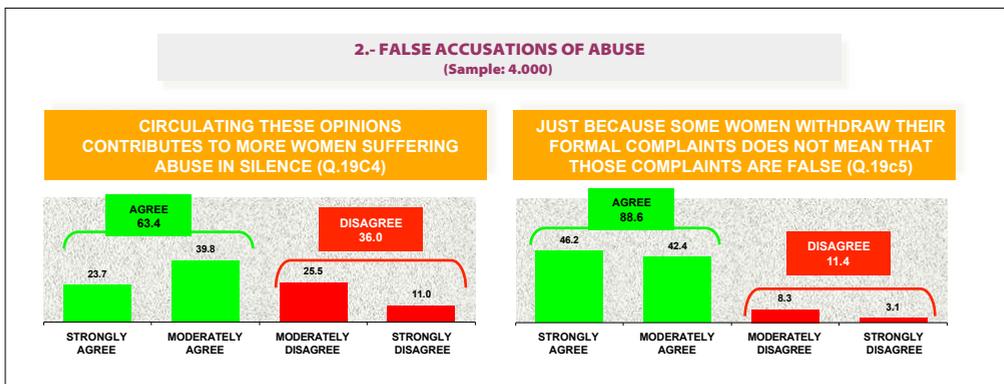
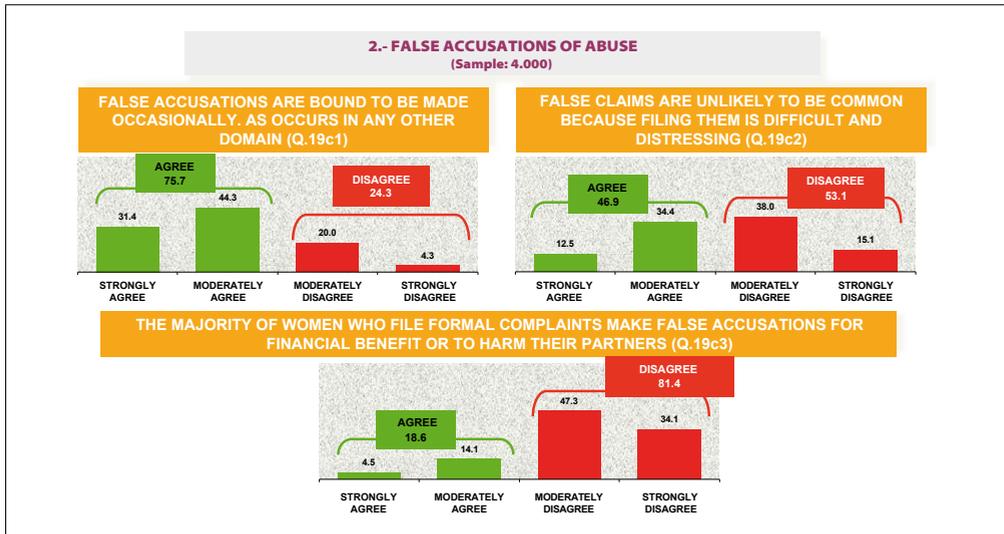
### WHY DO SOME WOMEN NOT FILE FORMAL COMPLAINTS? (Q.19a and Q.19b)



Analysis of the data obtained in the responses to the new questions on the issue introduced in the 2010 and 2011 surveys produces a clearer picture of the rationale that shapes public opinion on this matter:

- 81.4% of the sample said they did not agree that the majority of women filing formal complaints were perverting the law for financial benefit or to harm their partners. This figure rose to 84.0% among female respondents.
- 75.7% believed it was bound to happen sometimes, as it does in any other domain. Agreement with this statement fell to 66.1% among the youngest respondents (aged 18–20).
- 86.1% agreed that the fact that some women withdraw their formal complaints does not mean that those complaints are false. The sexes differed significantly on this point, with 54.0% of women saying they agreed strongly with this opinion as compared to 38.4% of men.
- 53.1% of respondents disagreed that the difficulty and distress of filing a formal complaint were enough make false accusations unlikely. More men disagreed (58.3% than women (52.1%).

- Differences between the sexes were most marked when assessing the notion that circulating opinions on the extent to which women file false accusations contributes to more women suffering abuse in silence. Although the majority of both men and women were in agreement with this, the male figure of 56.5% fell well short of the female one, at 70.3%.



### 15.2.3. Abusers and child custody.

Another of the issues that has received extensive coverage in published opinion regarding gender-based violence is the question of whether abusive fathers should be granted custody of children. In response, a series of questions on the matter were introduced in the 2010 survey and maintained in 2011.

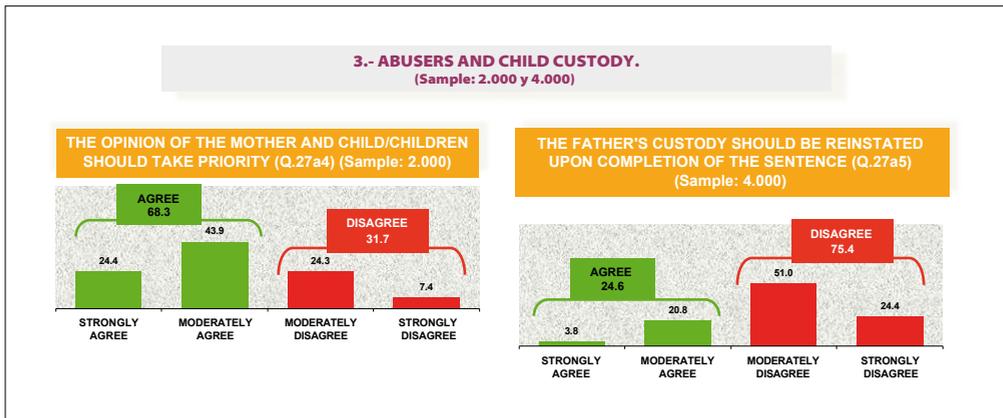
In this case, social perception of the matter is highly conclusive, with a vast majority prioritising the child's interests and stating that the father's right to custody cannot override other concerns. This belief was expressed by 83.9% of the sample. Although this opinion was shared by a higher proportion of women (89.0%), it was also the majority belief among men (78.8%). A similar difference between men and women was identified regarding the assertion that a man who abuses his partner is not necessarily a bad father — 88.8% of women and 74.5% of men disagreed with this. The figure for the sample as a whole stood at 80.2%.

Thus:

- 80.7% agreed that custody of minors should be withdrawn if a father is convicted of abuse. This opinion was once again shared by a higher proportion of women (86.3%), although a sizeable majority of men also agreed with it (75.1%).
- 75.4% disagreed that custody should be reinstated upon completion of the sentence, although in this case disagreement between men (66.9%) was notably lower than among women (83.8%).

The division between the sexes was most marked when respondents were asked if they agreed that the opinions of the mother and child/children should take priority. Although 68.3% of all respondents agreed that this should be the case, women were much more in favour of it (76.2%) than men (60.3%). When the question was split in the 2011 survey, the gap in agreement between the sexes as regards prioritising children's' opinions narrowed (65.8% of men and 69.8% of women), but widened as regards prioritising the mother's opinion — while the majority of women continued to agree (though the proportion fell notably to 54.9%), a large majority of men disagreed (72.2%). It is significant that the youngest res-

pondents' followed the majority female line – 54.6% stated that they agreed with prioritising the mother's opinion.



## 15.3. UNDERLYING MOTIVES OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

### 15.3.1. Causes

To deepen understanding of social perception of the motives underlying this kind of violence, respondents' opinions regarding its causes were analysed. The results obtained demonstrate that gender-based violence is socially perceived as a problem with principally cultural origins:

- Inherited culture — the family and immediate circle continue to transmit messages that reinforce gender inequality and authoritarianism (this was the cause of violence against women signalled by the highest proportion of respondents: 44.2%).
- Socio-cultural environment in which we live — education, information and communication (this was the cause of the problem signalled by the second-highest proportion: 41.2%).

These two motives were followed in order of importance by psychosociological factors affecting interaction between individuals and the problems that these engender (i.e. jealousy, mistrust and insecurity). These were named as a cause in 14.9% of unprompted responses and in 30.1% of all responses.

A significant way behind these were other intervening factors, such as mental disorders and drugs, which were named in 20% of overall responses but which accounted for under 5% of unprompted responses; socio-economic conditions; and lack of respect for the partner (around 15%).

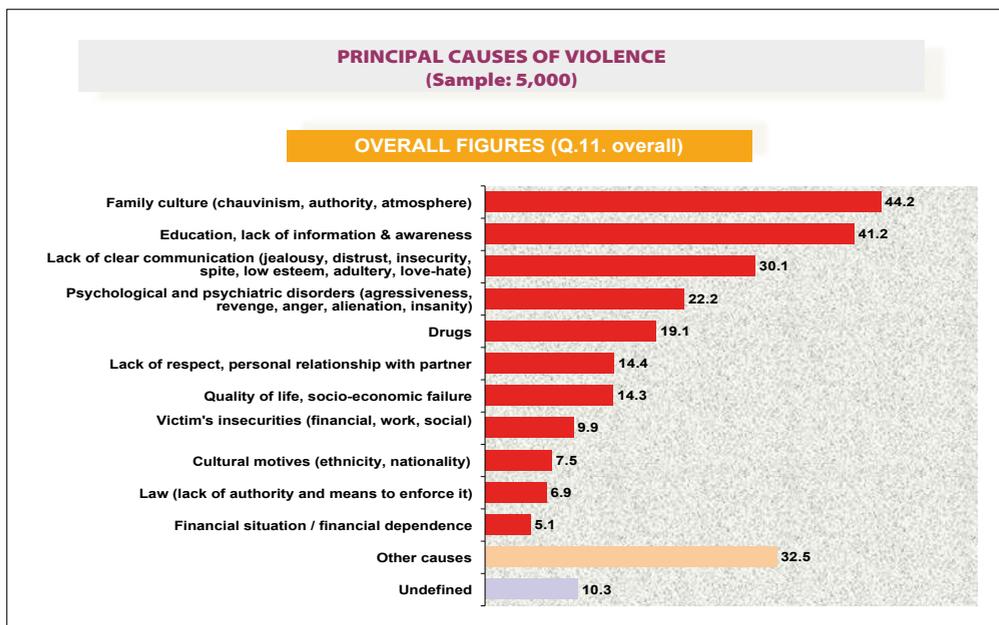
Cross-referencing the responses received by respondent sex provides significant insights:

- Women emphasise the importance of inherited culture as a cause of gender-based violence (51.4% of all responses), placing it above social environment (37.0%). They also ascribe considerable importance to the victim's insecurities.
- Men, on the other hand, emphasise the influence of the socio-cultural environment (44.0% of all responses), placing it above

inherited culture (38.3%), socio-economic factors and quality of life.

Both sexes' opinions converge as regards problems affecting interaction, such as lack of clarity and communication between partners (28.1% among men and 32.1% among women).

Taking respondents' age into account reveals that the youngest interviewees ascribe much less importance to the socio-cultural environment (education, information and communication), meaning that this percentage fell from 41.2% to 22.7%.



### 15.3.2. Victims' supposed attitude

When it comes to interpreting survey results on these matters, it should be noted that this is analysis of a study on the state of opinion. It does not diagnose deep and real motives, which it would only be possible to address through a different research methodology.

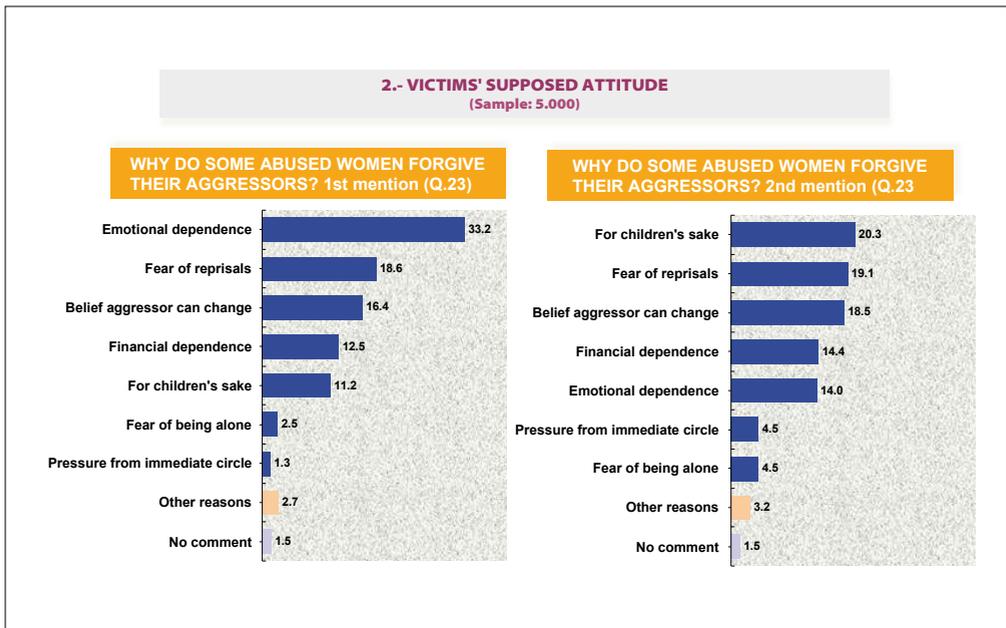
This is the reason why at first (2009 survey) scant data were available on the underlying emotional states that keep some women trapped in the vicious circle of gender-based violence.

- One such piece of data is why, in respondents' opinion, many women do not report their aggressors (as mentioned earlier). The main assumption made by respondents was that those women did not come forward because they were afraid of the consequences and shame of filing a formal complaint, which led them to conceal their abuse from those around them.
- Another piece of data indicates the perceived reasons why some abused women forgive their aggressors. In this respect, the majority of respondents mentioned emotional dependence as the main motive. The number of those who indicated this motive was twice the number of those who believed that abused women forgave their aggressors for fear of reprisals: 33.2% vs 18.6%.

The figure for those who said victims believed their aggressors could change stood at 16.4%, ahead of economic dependence (12.5%), and children's interests (11.2%). In this context, the responses by under-20s were particularly significant — belief in change rose to 22.9%, while fear of reprisals and economic dependence dropped to 13.2% and 4.2%, respectively.

- A third piece of data is particularly relevant — the assumption that women are to blame for the abuse. Although a sizeable majority (62.6%) expressed moderate or strong disagreement with the assertion that women who carried on living with their aggressors were to blame for the abuse suffered, a significant minority (35.9%) felt they were to blame.

This question also revealed a notable 14-point difference of opinion between the sexes — agreement fell to 28.9% among women and rose to 43% among men. Among the over-50s, this proportion increased to 52.5% to become the majority belief.



In the 2010 survey, a complementary perspective was sought with regard to social perception of the attitude of victims of gender-based violence, introducing a scale of agreement/disagreement with possible responses to abuse by a partner. These questions were maintained in the 2011 survey.

Analysing the results shows that a large majority of respondents were in agreement regarding the most appropriate ways of responding to this kind of situation:

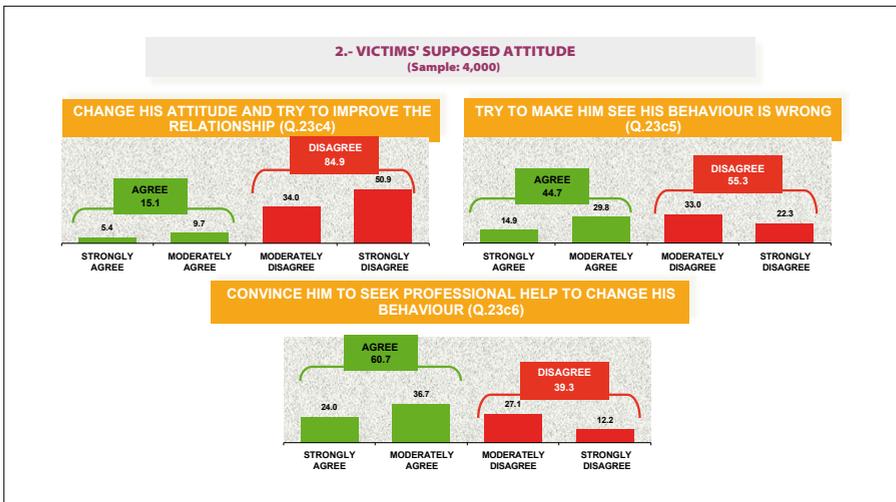
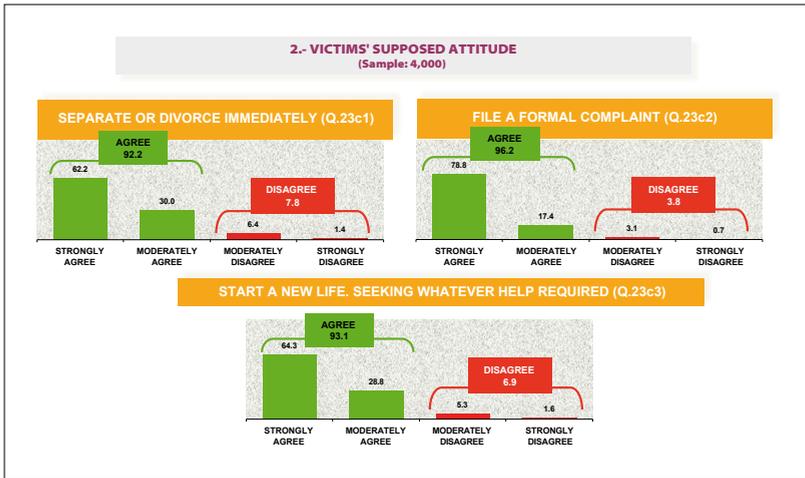
- Distance oneself immediately from the personal circumstances in which abuse occurs (separate or divorce): 92.2%.
- Attempt to start a new life, seeking whatever help required: 93.0%

Closely related to the belief that victims should distance themselves from the source of abuse and start a new life is the demand, and conditioning factor, that they should file a formal complaint against the abuser (96.1%). It is particularly significant that both sexes are in almost complete agreement on this point (94.4% of men and 97.7% of women).

Men and women also share similar opinions in expressing strong disagreement with the notion that victims of abuse should try to change abusers' attitude and improve the relationship. Overall, 84.9% of the sample said they did not agree that this was an appropriate way of dealing with the situation.

The majority of respondents (55.3%) also disagreed with the idea that victims should try to make aggressors see that their behaviour is wrong. However, in this case opinions varied widely, with 44.7% agreeing that victims should make this effort. Moreover, and significantly, both men and women held similar beliefs on this matter.

Both sexes agreed even more strongly as regards convincing aggressors to seek professional help to change their behaviour, with 61.4% of men and 58.8% of women agreeing on this course of action.



### 15.3.3. Abusers' characteristics

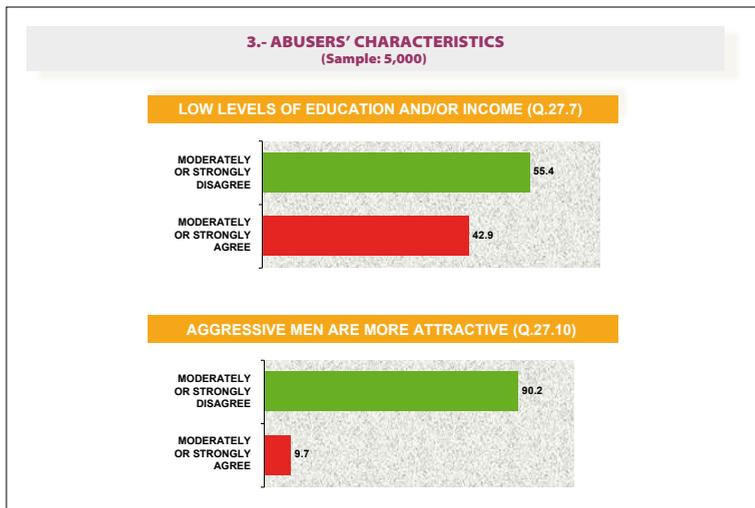
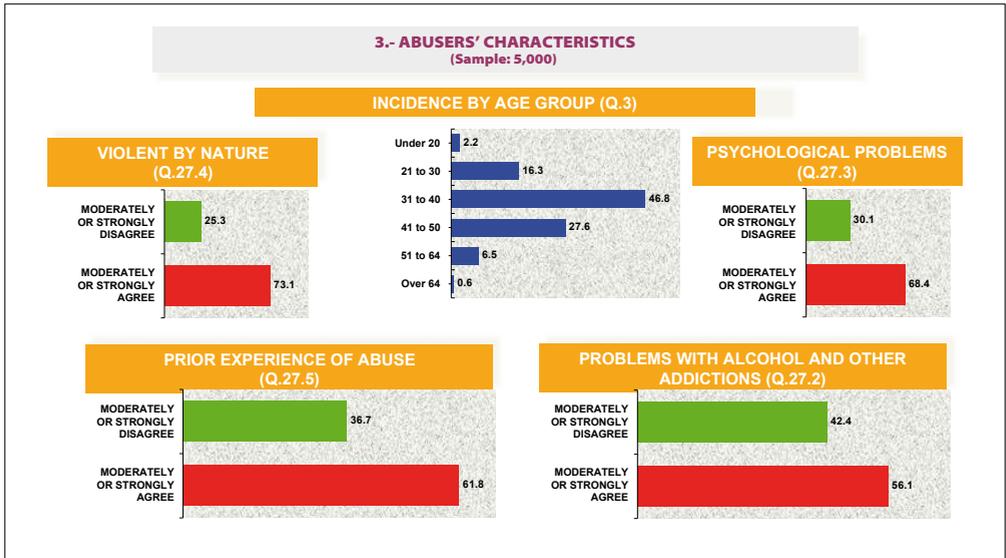
As early as the first survey in 2009, several important pieces of information emerged regarding the aggressor's profile and the supposed motives behind his behaviour:

In terms of age, gender-based violence is mainly associated with males aged between 31 and 40 (46.8%). The next biggest group was males between 41 and 50 (27.6%). Males aged under 30 were placed in third position (18.5%). Males aged over 50 were ranked fourth in the responses (6.5%).

With regard to underlying motives that might provide a social explanation for aggressors' behaviour towards their partners or ex-partners, the survey responses identify two dimensions to social perception of what predisposes individuals to gender-based violence.

1.- Firstly, respondents had to indicate their extent of agreement/disagreement with a series of assertions beginning "Men who abuse their partners..." gathered from public and/or published opinion. The results largely point to conditioning factors of the subjective/biographic type, or to intervening factors such as problems with alcohol or other addictions:

- 73.1% of respondents expressed moderate or strong agreement with the affirmation that men who abuse women are violent by nature.
- 68.4% expressed moderate or strong agreement with the statement that they do so due to psychological problems.
- 61.8% expressed moderate or strong agreement with the assertion that abusers have a background of childhood abuse. The extent of agreement increased almost 14 points (from 53.0% to 66.9%) between the first to second series of surveys.
- 56.1% of respondents expressed moderate or strong agreement with the statement that abuse is associated with problems with alcohol, drugs or other addictions.
- However, a large majority (90.2%) expressed moderate or strong disagreement with the affirmation that men who appear aggressive are more attractive, although 14.5% of male respondents and 4.9% of female ones continued to believe this. Disagreement with the belief that male aggressiveness is associated with attractiveness increased from 86.0% to 90.5% between the first and second surveys.
- A majority, although by a much smaller margin (55.4%), disagreed with the statement that abuse of women is associated with aggressors' level of education or socio-economic background. Even so, a significant 43.9% of respondents still agreed that gender-based violence is associated with low levels of education and income.



2.- Furthermore, the opinions provided by respondents portray men who abuse their partners or ex-partners as largely distrusted on two fronts — respondents do not believe they can change, and they are frightened of confronting them. In other words, they believe them capable of violent and uncontrollable outbursts.

The first cause for distrust concerns the aggressor's ability to change and the usefulness of rehabilitation courses. Two questions from the survey

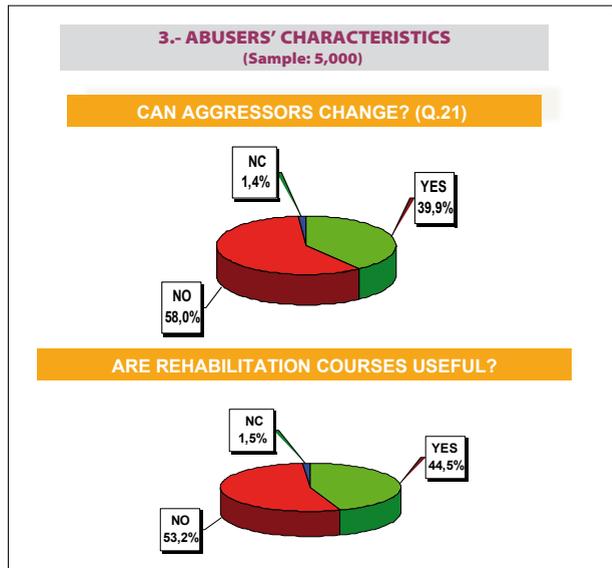
tackle both issues directly, and analysis of the results obtained confirms this distrust, which is more intense among women.

- 58.6% of the entire sample rejected the possibility that aggressors could change, while 40.0% believed they could. This was one of the issues on which the sexes were most divided — 51.0% of male respondents believed aggressors could change, while 69.4% of women believed they could not.
- 53.9% did not consider rehabilitation courses effective, while 44.6% felt they did make some difference.

The survey also elicits participants' envisaged response to witnessing gender-based violence first-hand and, in this context, provides some thought-provoking insights. One of the questions asks for participants' response to witnessing a hypothetical situation of abuse. Significantly, only 18.6% were certain that they would confront the aggressor. Not only was this percentage very low among women (8.8%), but it was also relatively low among men (28.5%), who are more accustomed to use of physical force. The most popular choice (66.7%) was to avoid confrontation and call the police.

This could be interpreted as individual reluctance to get involved in other people's problems, or in those considered part of the private realm. However, it is also conceivable that social perception of gender-based violence considers it a threatening situation akin to delinquency.

In fact, involving the police or the courts was also the most popular response (52.9%) in the event of a member of respondents' close circle being affected by gender-based violence. Only a much smaller proportion would consider seeking help from the family (20.4%). Calling social services or healthcare professionals came third with 13.2%.

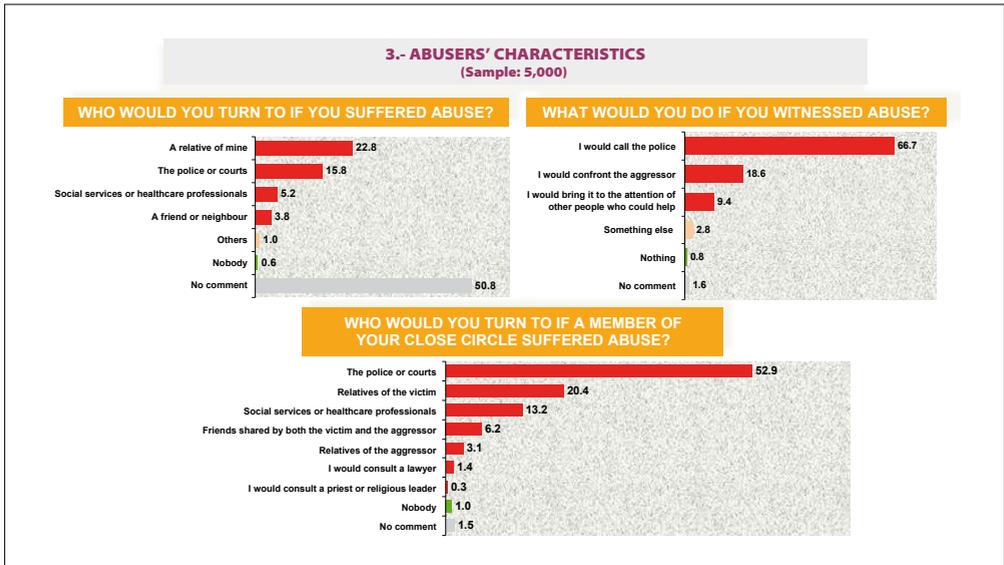


It is significant, however, that in the case of the respondent being the victim, the most popular option was to seek help from the family (22.8%), with the police and courts relegated to second choice (15.8%), and social services and healthcare professionals placed third (5.29%).

It is striking that several of the biggest variations identified between the first and second surveys indicate an increase in distrust of those who abuse their partners or ex-partners:

- The opinion that aggressors cannot change gained ground (from 54.7% to 61.3%), as did the belief that rehabilitation courses are ineffective (50.7% to 55.7%).
- Meanwhile, the percentage of respondents who would directly confront an aggressor if they witnessed abuse fell from 20.9% to 16.8% (Q.26). This invites the interpretation that publication of cases of men suffering significant injury after confronting an aggressor abusing his partner has had an impact on perceptions.

Respondents' distrust of abusers can also be deduced from answers to questions about whether to grant them custody of children, articulated by the belief that custody should be taken away from men convicted of abuse of a partner or ex-partner and that it should not be reinstated even once the sentence has been served.



## 15.4. SOCIAL PERCEPTION OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

### 15.4.1. Contradiction between socially desirable behaviour and perceived reality

The majority state of opinion expressed in the overall responses to all three surveys shows a clear contradiction between:

- a. The ideal of appropriate, plausible and socially desirable behaviour (correct thought, acceptable manifestation of those thoughts and the desirable ideal). In the sample as a whole a very large majority (over 90%) agreed that, on principle alone, gender-based violence should not occur
  - Gender-based violence was described as totally unacceptable by 91.4%, while 91.3% believed that a man was not justified in abusing his partner if she decided to leave him, which is one of the specific circumstances in which abuse of women occurs most frequently.
- b. Rationalisation of our perception and interpretation of reality (conceptualisation of our interaction with our environment):

A considerable majority (over 73.8%) believed that, despite the fact that it should not occur, gender-based violence was nevertheless quite frequent in Spain

- 87.3% of the entire sample felt that gender-based violence was quite or very widespread in Spain.
- 67.4% believed that cases of gender-based violence were not rare in Spain.
- 73.8% believed that gender-based violence was not declining in Spain. This belief was held even though 68.4% of respondents thought that it was not the number of cases that had risen, but the number of formal complaints.

The responses to these questions show significant differences of opinion between men and women.

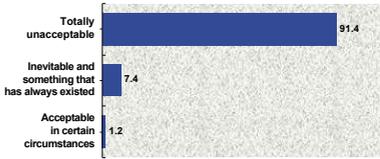
- Although a sizeable majority of men and women agreed that gender-based violence was very or moderately widespread in Spain, this opinion was more common among women (94.3%) than among men (79.4%).
- Even though a considerable majority of respondents of both sexes expressed strong or moderate agreement with the statement that cases of gender-based violence are not rare in Spain, the opinion was again held more frequently among women (76.2%) than men (68.6%).
- Although a majority of both sexes believed that gender-based violence was not declining in Spain, there was a 19-point difference in perceptions between men (64.2%) and women. (83.4%).

There were also a number of significant differences in response by age. Among the oldest (50–64 years old), the percentage of those who believed that cases of gender-based violence were very rare in Spain rose by almost 10 points.

**1. - CONTRADICTION BETWEEN SOCIALLY DESIRABLE BEHAVIOUR AND PERCEIVED REALITY**  
(Sample: 5,000)

**2.1. On principle alone, gender-based violence should not occur**

**GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IS... (Q.9)**



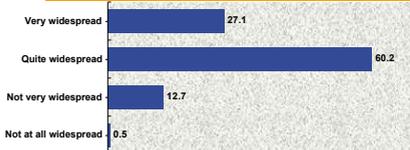
**IS A MAN JUSTIFIED IN ABUSING HIS WIFE/GIRLFRIEND IF SHE DECIDES TO LEAVE HIM? (Q.27.9)**



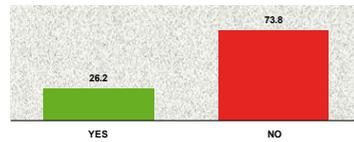
**1. - CONTRADICTION BETWEEN SOCIALLY DESIRABLE BEHAVIOUR AND PERCEIVED REALITY**  
(Sample: 5,000)

**2.2. Is gender-based violence still fairly frequent in Spain?**

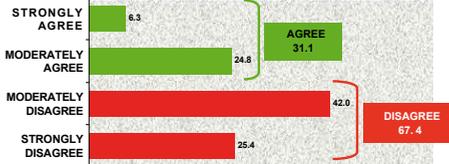
**IS GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IN SPAIN...(Q.1)**



**DECLINING? (Q.10)**



**CASES ARE VERY RARE (Q.27.6)**



**15.4.2. Different types of abuse**

The results of the survey provide several other significant findings on the state of opinion on gender-based violence. Some of this information is particularly relevant in that it sheds new light on the current state of social perception of the abuse that certain men inflict on their partners or ex-partners.

There has been much analysis of the way social awareness of gender-based violence has developed in Spain, attributing considerable influence to the social alarm generated by the dramatic consequences of physical violence in a number of individual cases. This symbolic prevalence of the use of

physical force by aggressors has given rise to warnings about the risk of the social perception of gender-based violence becoming biased and reduced solely to physical abuse, disregarding the fact that psychological abuse is as much of a reality.

In this respect, it is highly significant that 68.2% of respondents did not make a distinction between the different types of abuse (psychological, physical, and sexual) in terms of their gravity, considering them all to be equal in that regard. However, it is worth noting that the percentage of women who shared this opinion was twelve points higher than the percentage of men (74.2% vs 62.0%).

It is also meaningful that when a distinction was drawn between the gravity of the different types of abuse, the share of respondents who felt that psychological abuse was the most serious (15.9%) was similar to the proportion who considered physical and sexual abuse the gravest forms (11.2% and 4.7%, respectively).

Likewise, it is noteworthy that financial abuse was not specifically considered a serious form of the phenomenon (0.1%).

There is insistence that, in spite of the fact that gender-based violence specifically affects women, it should nevertheless come to be seen as a male problem. One of the questions in the survey provides data on the state of opinion regarding the way the burden of the problem is shared between the sexes. In this respect, one particularly significant aspect is the extent to which gender-based violence generates concern among men and women.

- The fact that only 1.5% of respondents described the problem as something that specifically concerns men is indicative of the extent to which gender-based violence continues to be regarded as a problem that largely concerns women.
- And although 35.7% of respondents believed that the problem was shared by both sexes and concerned both equally, 62.8% continued to see it as something that primarily affected women.

This issue presents a marked division of opinion between the sexes. The percentage of men who felt gender-based violence was of greater concern to women was almost 15 points below the female figure (55.1% vs 70.6%). On the other hand, the proportion of men who believed it was of equal concern

to both sexes was almost 14 points higher (42.5% vs 28.8%). Thus, men tend to claim a greater degree of concern about the problem of gender-based violence than women attribute to them.

Interestingly, this question produced significant variations between responses in the first and second surveys. In the latter, the percentage of respondents who felt that gender-based violence was primarily of concern to women fell by 4.5 points, while that of those who felt it concerned both sexes equally rose by 4.2 points.

## **15.5. SUPPORT AND RESOURCES. MEASURES AND MECHANISMS**

### **15.5.1. Two dimensions and two types of approach**

The rest of the questions in the opinion poll share a common denominator: how to respond to the problem. Classifying the responses by area reveals significant information in the following four areas:

- Rating of current support measures that “the authorities already provide for victims” — psychological and legal support, sheltered accommodation, measures to make work compatible with their current situation, and financial aid to sustain them and/or their families in such situations.
- Rating of selected resources to help victims escape situations of abuse (016 helpline), or to protect them, which have been implemented progressively to protect vulnerable victims — helplines.
- Unprompted proposals for additional measures to “increase protection and support for victims of gender-based violence”.
- Opinion and rating of the most effective mechanisms used to combat gender-based violence.

Analysis of this overall feedback gives rise to significant conclusions regarding social perception of the phenomenon. Two clearly differentiated dimensions to it emerge, each involving a different approach:

- Firstly, victims' personal situation is considered. In light of this, the majority of respondents pointed to the need for comprehensive support for victims to enable them to distance themselves from their situation and start a new life.
- Secondly, gender-based violence is seen as a social problem. To combat it, the majority of respondents proposed increasing social awareness and education about the issue and introducing tougher sentences for offenders.

### 15.5.2. Need for comprehensive support

The need for comprehensive support for victims is pointed to by male and female respondents, a majority of whom agreed that victims of gender-based violence should receive whatever support needed to overcome their situations of abuse. Responses established a hierarchy of importance of the various forms of support.

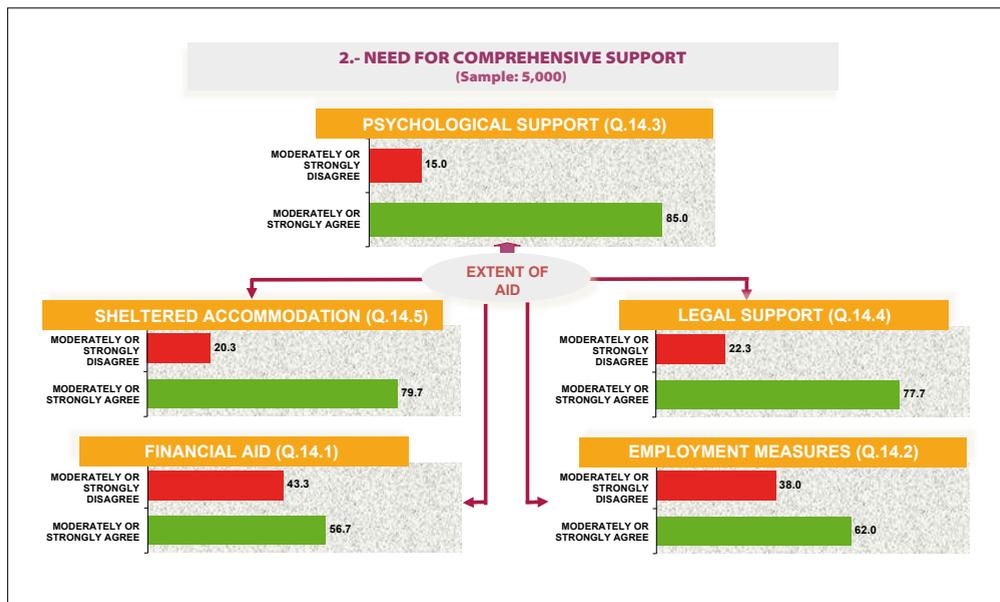
- First place in the ranking was given to psychological support for victims to help them cope with their situation. Overall, 85.0% of respondents expressed strong or moderate agreement with the assertion that such support can help victims.
- Provision of sheltered accommodation and legal support to help victims find a way out of their situations of abuse were ranked joint-second (79.7% and 77.7%, respectively).
- Third place was given to financial aid (56.7%) and measures to facilitate employment (62.0%) to help victims reintegrate into society.

As the ranking above shows, greater priority was given to State measures to help victims escape rapidly from situations of abuse (psychological and legal support, and sheltered accommodation) than to measures to help sustain their new situation (financial aid and measures to facilitate employment). Nevertheless, the latter were still attributed considerable importance in terms of their capacity to help victims.

The rationale of the responses is entirely coherent with what respondents considered to be the most appropriate response to abuse — to distance one-

self immediately from the abuser and start a new life, seeking whatever support needed (as mentioned in the section on “Victims’ supposed attitudes”).

All of this leads directly to one of the two specific dimensions to social perception of the problem — gender-based violence is seen as a high-risk personal situation that victims must escape as rapidly as possible, and victims must be provided with whatever support needed.



### 15.5.3. Assessment of selected resources

The survey results provide us with significant data on the level of awareness and/or acceptance of selected resources put in place to support victims. The 2009 survey revealed that:

- 82.6% of respondents were aware of the victim helpline.
- 38.8% said they knew what the victim helpline service provided.
- 86.2% stated they were in favour of using electronic wristbands to protect victims. And 65.0% believed that this type of device helped to reduce violence against women.

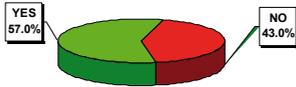
The 2010 and 2011 surveys provided the following new findings:

- 31.4% of respondents knew a helpline number for victims of gender-based violence.
- 72% of the sample recalled it being publicised.
- And 25.3% underlined the high profile given to the 016 helpline.

This second survey also asked respondents to rate the effectiveness of the protection measures in place — the helpline (putting the victim in direct contact with a specialist help centre), and monitoring devices (wristband worn by the abuser, making it possible to detect immediately if he approaches the victim, warning both police and victim). Over 60% of respondents expressed moderate or strong agreement with the assertion that these measures help victims (66.7% in the case of the helpline and 65.8% in that of wristbands).

**3.- ASSESSMENT OF SELECTED RESOURCES**  
(Sample: 1,000)

**ARE YOU AWARE OF THE VICTIM HELPLINE?**  
(Q.15) 2009

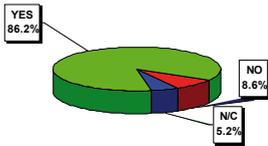


**ARE YOU AWARE OF THE SERVICE THE HELPLINE PROVIDES?** (Q.16) 2009

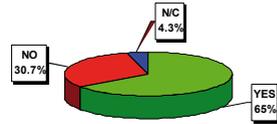


**ELECTRONIC WRISTBANDS**

**IN FAVOUR OR AGAINST?** (Q.17) 2009

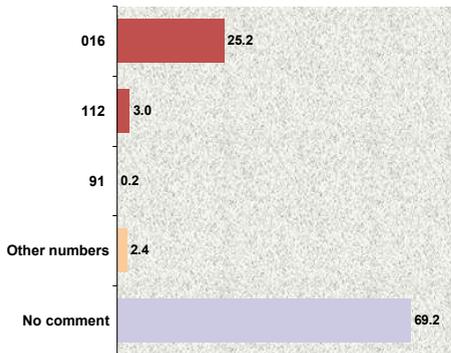


**DO THEY HELP REDUCE GBV?** (Q.17a) 2009

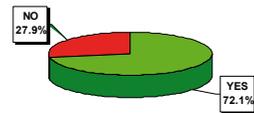


**3.- ASSESSMENT OF SELECTED RESOURCES**  
(Sample: 2,000)

**AWARENESS OF HELPLINE (Q.15.plus) 2010**



**RECALL OF PUBLICITY ABOUT 016 (Q.15b) 2010**

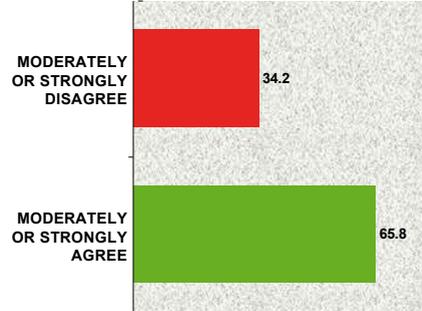


**3.- ASSESSMENT OF SELECTED RESOURCES**  
(Sample: 4,000)

**IS THE HELPLINE HELPFUL? (P.14.6)**  
2010–2011

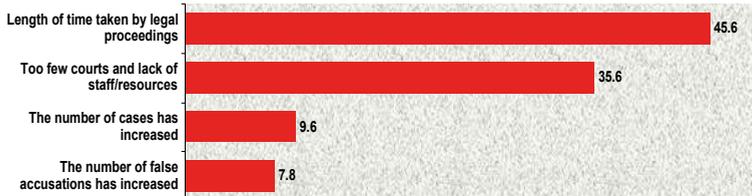


**ARE MONITORING DEVICES HELPFUL? (Q.14.7)**  
2010–2011



**3.- ASSESSMENT OF SELECTED RESOURCES**  
(Sample: 5,000)

**COURT OVERLOAD (Q.20)**



Lack of resources (35.6%) and length of time taken by legal proceedings (45.64%) were the two main reasons cited for the overload perceived in Spain's courts for violence against women, which in turn affects faith in the administration of justice. This opinion can safely be assumed to stem from the general perception of the administration of justice in Spain.

#### 15.5.4. Additional measures

When respondents were openly asked to propose possible additional measures to increase victim support and protection, their unprompted res-

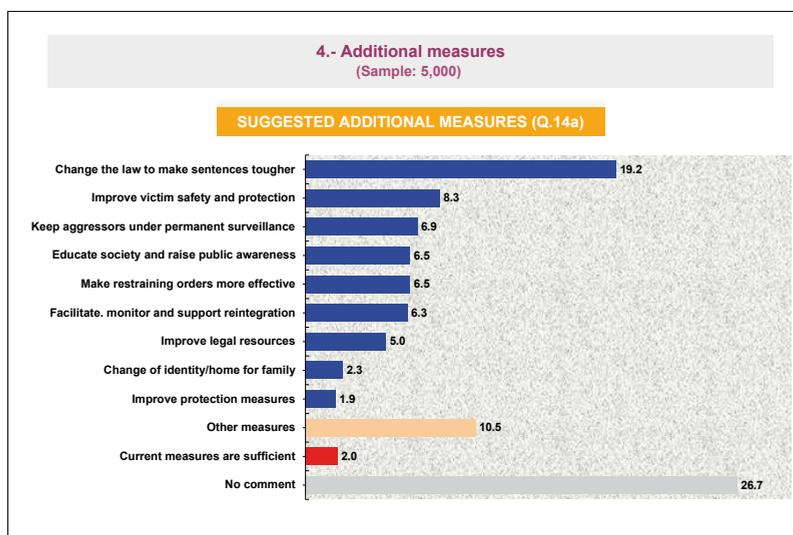
ponses revealed a significant shift in opinion on how best to deal with gender-based violence.

In total, 50% of spontaneous suggestions focused directly on measures aimed at reinforcing victim safety, either generically and explicitly (improve victim safety and protection: 10%) or indirectly and implicitly:

- Change the law to make sentences tougher: 19.2%.
- Improve victim safety and protection: 8.3%.
- Make restraining orders more effective: 6.5%.
- Keep aggressors under permanent surveillance: 6.9%.

It is significant that a sizeable proportion of spontaneous proposals suggested measures that went beyond the actual situation of abuse to embrace:

- Social reintegration of victims (“facilitate, monitor and support reintegration”): 6.3%.
- Social approaches to the problem of gender-based violence (“educate society and raise public awareness”: 6.5%.



### 15.5.5. Social mechanisms to combat gender-based violence

Delving deeper into the issue reveals its second dimension: gender-based violence as a social problem. In this regard, the majority of respondents demand a shift in how the issue is tackled and call for far-reaching and long-term approaches that involve socio-cultural change.

This becomes clear when respondents were openly asked which was the most effective social mechanism used to combat gender-based violence (Q.13a and Q.13b). Unprompted responses prioritised education and public awareness, which were ranked at the top of the list in the first and second options (54.80% and 33.6%, respectively). These were well ahead of punitive mechanisms such as tougher sentences (23.7% and 23.7%), public lists of offenders (4.6% and 12.1%), and corrective mechanisms such as providing abusers with psychological help (3.1% and 8.9%).

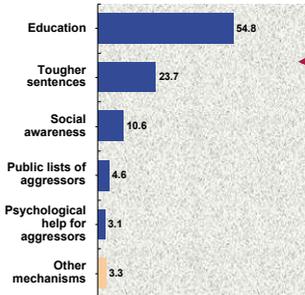
As in other cases, there were significant differences of opinion between men and women. Although both sexes agreed in placing education at the top of the list, the proportion of men who supported this option was 15 points higher than that of women (62.1% vs 47.5%). Men and women also both agreed in making public awareness of the issue the second-most important priority. However, the percentage of males who supported this option was significantly higher than the proportion of females once more (38.6% vs 28.7%). In contrast, women placed greater importance on introducing tougher sentences (29.5% vs 17.9%).

In this context, it is significant that 71.8% of respondents claimed to recall a campaign against gender-based violence, while 79.7% recalled having seen or heard the “Show abusers the red card” campaign.

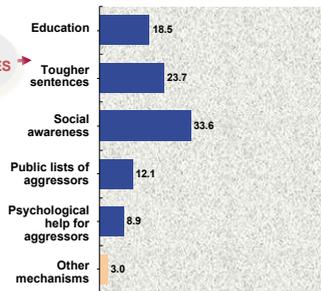
The opinion on the effectiveness of awareness-raising campaigns seems much more divided: 58.2% of respondents felt that they were not effective, while 41.8% felt that they were (Q.5).

**5.- SOCIAL MECHANISMS TO COMBAT GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE**  
(Sample: 5,000)

**FIRST PLACE (Q.13a)**



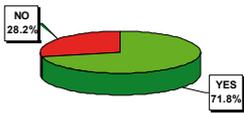
**SECOND PLACE (Q.13b)**



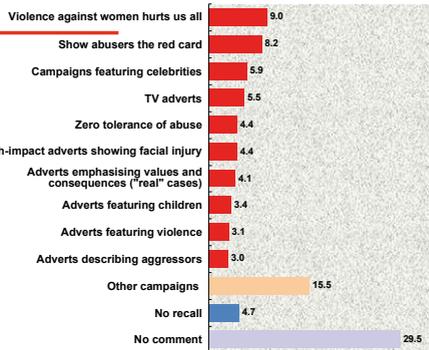
EXTENT OF EFFECTIVENES

**5.- SOCIAL MECHANISMS TO COMBAT GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE**  
(Sample: 4,000)

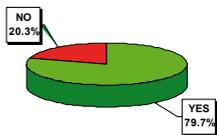
**DO YOU REMEMBER ANY CAMPAIGNS AGAINST GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE? (Q.6a)**



**WHICH CAMPAIGNS DO YOU REMEMBER? WHICH HAD THE GREATEST IMPACT ON YOU? (Q.6b.)**



**DO YOU REMEMBER SEEING OR HEARING THE "SHOW ABUSERS THE RED CARD" CAMPAIGN? (Q.6c.)**



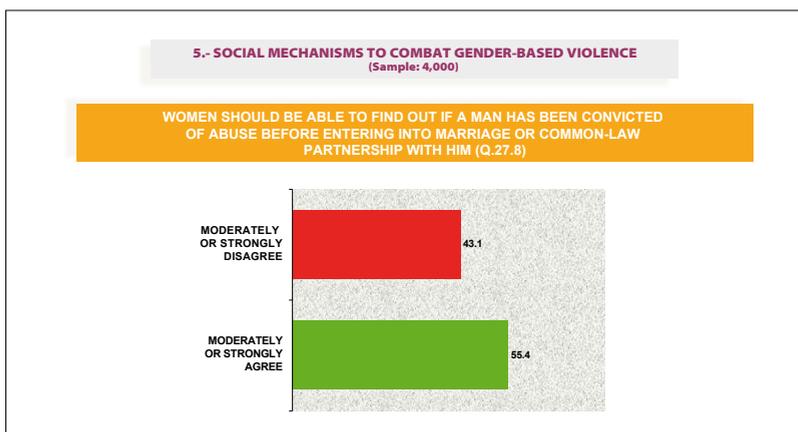
**5.- SOCIAL MECHANISMS TO COMBAT GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE**  
(Sample: 4,000)

**AWARENESS-RAISING CAMPAIGNS**  
Are they effective? (Q.6)



**ARTISTS: Does their work raise public awareness of gender-based violence? (Q.7)**





## 15.6. CONCLUSIONS

Beyond the limitations imposed by the reference population, the repeated and categorical manner in which some of the response patterns appear makes it possible to draw several significant conclusions about the state of opinion on gender-based violence.

**1°** Even though gender-based violence is generally repudiated as unacceptable on principle (91.4%), the majority opinion is that it is not restricted to a few rare cases, but that it is a fairly widespread phenomenon in Spain (86.8%) that shows no sign of declining at present.

**2°** Even though the majority of respondents believed it to be a fairly widespread phenomenon, only a small minority (10.4%) claimed to have witnessed or experienced it directly (female friends, work colleagues or in person). This indicates that gender-based violence continues to remain concealed within the private domain.

**3°** Even though public opinion about gender-based violence is mainly primed by published opinion, with the majority of information on the subject coming from the mass media (89.1%), that does not mean that the media version determines social perception of the phenomenon.

**4°** Even though public perception of gender-based violence is dominated symbolically by use of physical force on the part of the aggressor, the majority opinion (68.2%) is that all types of abuse of women are equally grave,

whether physical, psychological or sexual.

**5°** Even though a significant minority (35.7%) felt that gender-based violence was a problem shared by both sexes, the majority (62.8%) still saw it as primarily of concern to women. This opinion was particularly prevalent among women.

**6°** Even though 81.4% of the sample. (4,000) disagreed with the assertion that the majority of formal complaints filed by women were false, 75.6% agreed that the proportion of false accusations was likely to be similar to that seen in any other domain. However, a not inconsiderable minority (10.1% of women and 16.5% of men) felt that many women attempted to pervert the law intended to protect them by filing false formal complaints.

A sizeable majority (79.6%) believed that fear and shame were the main reasons why many women did not report abuse and why they concealed it from their immediate circle.

**7°** Even though increasing priority was given to measures aimed at providing victims with a rapid escape from situations of abuse (provision of psychological and legal support, and of sheltered accommodation) over those aimed at sustaining that escape (financial aid and measures to facilitate employment), the need for comprehensive victim support was cited by the majority of respondents.

**8°** Even though significant divisions emerged between the sexes with regard to the most effective mechanisms used to combat gender-based violence, with men highlighting the role of education (62.1% vs 47.5%) and women stressing the importance of tougher sentencing (29.5% vs 17.9%), in both cases the majority emphasised the role of social measures such as education and greater public awareness.

**9°** Even though a significant majority (62.6%) did not blame victims for their situation, almost half the male respondents (43.0%) and 28.9% of the female ones considered them to be to blame if they continued to live with their aggressors.

**10°** Even though, in responding to the open question on the motives of gender-based violence (Q.11), respondents highlighted inherited culture (gender inequality, authoritarianism, etc.) and socio-cultural environment (education, communication, etc), and although the responses given showed

high levels of distrust of aggressors, when it came to the latter's profile, the majority emphasised conditioning factors of a subjective/biographical nature, or external factors such as family background, drugs, etc.

**11°** Even though the majority of men and women agreed broadly across most of the responses, overall analysis of the data makes it quite clear that men exhibit a considerably more condescending attitude to the issue, as seen below when the figures are segmented by sex.

This analysis will also show that even though it is usually assumed that gender-based violence cuts across social groups and affects all socio-economic and socio-cultural strata, significant differences in perception of the phenomenon do exist according to level of education and religious and ideological belief.

**QUESTIONNAIRE**  
**STATE OF OPINION IN**  
**SPAIN ON GENDER-BASED**  
**VIOLENCE**  
**JUNE 2011**

## SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

1. Sex:

Female  Male

2. Age:

3. Nationality:

- Spanish
- Other – DROPDOWN MENU

4. Country of birth – DROPDOWN MENU

If country of birth is not Spain, go to  
4a. Year of arrival in Spain

5. Current place of residence – DROPDOWN MENU

6. Marital status:

- Single
- Married
- Separated
- Divorced
- Widowed

6a. Current relationship status:

- My partner and I live together
- My partner and I do not live together
- I do not have a partner

7. Do you have children?

- Yes
- No

8. How many people normally live at your current address?

9. Who is the main breadwinner in your household?

- My
- My partner
- My partner and I equally
- Someone else

10. Do you have a chronic or physical condition, illness or disability that prevents you performing your daily tasks?

- Yes, I have a severe condition/illness/disability
- Yes, I have a moderate condition/illness/disability
- No
- No comment

11. Highest level of education completed:

- Primary education not completed
- Primary education completed
- Secondary education (higher secondary education, intermediate vocational training) completed
- Higher education (university, higher vocational training, post-graduate)
- Other

12. Main employment status:

- Employed
- Employed or work regularly in a family business
- Unemployed and seeking first job
- Unemployed now, but employed previously
- Student
- Unpaid domestic work
- Pensioner now, but employed previously

- Pensioner who has never worked
- Other (shadow economy, etc.)

12b. I work or worked as a...

- Permanent employee
- Temporary/interim employee
- Employer or professional with salaried employees
- Self-employed professional
- Other

13. How do you define your religious beliefs?

- Practising Catholic
- Non-practising Catholic
- Other religion (SPECIFY)
- Agnostic/Atheist/ Non-believer
- I prefer not to answer.

14. In terms of politics, could you tell us, on a scale of 1–10 (where 1 is the far left and 10 the far right) where you stand ideologically?

Left								Right	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	

## OOPINION OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

The following questions refer to gender-based violence, i.e. violence against women by their current or former partner.

1. Do you think gender-based violence in Spain is...

- Very widespread
- Quite widespread
- Not Very widespread
- Not at all widespread

2. Which of the following world regions do you think has the highest rate of gender-based violence?

- European Union
- Rest of Europe
- Latin America
- North America
- Africa
- Asia
- Gender-based violence occurs everywhere

3. Which of the following age groups do you think is most affected by gender-based violence?

- Under 20 years old
- 21–30 years old
- 31–40 years old
- 41–50 years old
- 41–50 years old
- Over 64 years old

4. Your knowledge of gender-based violence comes primarily from...

- Television
- Radio
- Print media
- Work colleagues
- Comments or experiences of female friends/relatives

- Own personal experience
- I have never heard of this kind of violence

5. Do you believe that campaigns to raise awareness about gender-based violence are effective?

- Yes
- No

6. Do you recall any campaigns against gender-based violence?

- Yes.
  - » If so, please indicate which one made the most impact on you (please include the campaign message or a description of the campaign)
- No.

If you did not name the “Show abusers the red card” campaign earlier, or did not recall any others, do you now remember seeing or hearing anything related to the “Show abusers the red card” campaign?

- Yes
- No

7. Do you think that artists help raise public awareness of gender-based violence through their work?

- Yes
- No

8. Who do you think is more concerned about gender-based violence?

- Men
- Women
- Both in equal measure

9. In your opinion, gender-based violence is...

- Inevitable and something that has always existed
- Acceptable in certain circumstances
- Totally unacceptable

10. Do you think that gender-based violence is declining in Spain?

- Yes
- No

11. What do you think is the main cause of gender-based violence? And the second? And the third? – NUMBER RESPONSES

12. In your opinion, which **two** mechanisms are most effective in combating gender-based violence? (Please rank in order of effectiveness). – NUMBER RESPONSES

- Education
- Tougher sentences
- Social awareness
- Psychological help for abusers
- Public lists of abusers
- Other mechanisms: \_\_\_\_\_

13. Please indicate the extent to which you agree that the following measures already made available by the public authorities help victims of gender-based violence.

	Strongly disagree	Moderately disagree	Moderately agree	Strongly agree
• Financial aid	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Measures to facilitate employment (flexible working hours, justified leave, unemployment benefit after resigning from a job, subsidised employment contracts, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Psychological support	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Legal support	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Sheltered accommodation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Helpline (telephone number that puts the victim in direct contact with a specialist support centre).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Monitoring devices (the abuser wears a wristband that immediately detects if he attempts to approach the victim, warning the victim and notifying the police to enable immediate intervention)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

14. What additional measures would you propose to increase protection or support for victims of gender-based violence?: \_\_\_\_\_

15. Are you aware of any telephone helplines for victims of gender-based violence?

- Yes. Which? \_\_\_\_\_
- No

If you did not name the 016 helpline earlier, or cannot remember the number, do you now recall seeing publicity about the telephone helpline for victims of gender-based violence (016)?

- Yes
- No

16. More formal complaints of gender-based violence are filed than ever before. Why do you think this is?

- Gender-based violence really is more widespread than before
- The number of cases has not really changed, but more women file formal complaints now
- Many women file false complaints to harm their partners or for financial gain

17. Why do you think many victims of gender-based violence do not report the abuse? Indicate which, in your opinion and in order of importance, are the **two** main reasons. – NUMBER RESPONSES

- They do not feel the abuse is severe enough to report
- Fear
- They feel the aggression was justified
- Shame (they want to hide the abuse from their immediate circle)
- Lack of trust in the authorities
- Another reason: \_\_\_\_\_

18. Why do you think the Courts for Violence against Women struggle to cope with the workload?

- The number of cases has increased
- Too few courts and lack of staff/resources
- Length of time taken by legal proceedings
- The number of false accusations has increased

19. The media sometimes report opinions of people who believe that most formal complaints of gender-based violence are false. Indicate the extent to which you agree with the following opinions (Strongly disagree/Moderately disagree/Moderately agree/Strongly agree):

- False accusations are bound to be made occasionally, as occurs in any other domain
- False accusations are unlikely to be common because filing them is so difficult and distressing
- The majority of women who file formal complaints make false accusations for financial benefit or to harm their partners
- Circulating these opinions contributes to more women suffering abuse in silence
- Some women may withdraw their formal complaints, but that does not mean the accusations were false

20. Do you think aggressors can change?

- Yes
- No

21. Do you think that courses to re-educate abusers are useful?

- Yes
- No

22. Why do you think some abused women forgive their aggressors? Indicate which, in your opinion and in order of importance, are the two main reasons. – NUMBER RESPONSES

- Emotional dependence
- Financial dependence
- Fear of reprisal
- Fear of being alone
- Pressure from immediate circle
- They believe the aggressor can change
- For the sake of the children
- For religious reasons
- To maintain their social status
- Another reason: \_\_\_\_\_

23. If a man abuses his partner, do you think the woman should... Indicate the extent to which you agree with the following opinions (Strongly disagree/Moderately disagree/Moderately agree/Strongly agree):

- Separate or divorce immediately
- File a formal complaint
- Start a new life, seeking whatever help needed
- Change his attitude and try to improve the relationship
- Try to make him see his behaviour is wrong
- Convince him to seek professional help to change his behaviour

24. Who would you turn to first if you were to suffer gender-based violence? (Only answer if you are a woman)

- A relative of mine
- A relative of the aggressor
- A friend or neighbour
- The police or courts
- Social services or healthcare professionals
- Nobody

25. If a female friend was suffering gender-based violence, who would you turn to first?

- Relatives of the victim
- Relatives of the aggressor
- Friends shared by both the victim and the aggressor
- The police or courts
- Social services or healthcare professionals
- I would consult a lawyer
- Nobody

26. What do you think you would do if you witnessed gender-based violence first-hand?

- I would confront the aggressor
- I would call the police
- I would bring it to the attention of other people who could help
- Something else: \_\_\_\_\_
- Nothing

27. There has been some debate about whether men convicted of gender-based violence should lose custody of children or minors in their care. Indicate the extent to which you agree with the following opinions (Strongly disagree/Moderately disagree/Moderately agree/Strongly agree):

- A man who abuses his partner is not necessarily a bad father
- A man convicted of abuse should lose custody of children/minors
- Fathers should have the right, above all other concerns, to custody of their children
- The opinion of the mother should take priority
- The opinion of the children should take priority
- The father's custody should be reinstated after serving the sentence

28. Please indicate the extent to which you agree with the following statements:

28a. If a woman suffers frequent abuse, it is her fault for continuing to live with the aggressor.

Strongly disagree	Moderately disagree	Moderately agree	Strongly agree
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

28b. Men who abuse women generally do so because they have problems with alcohol, drugs or other addictions.

Strongly disagree	Moderately disagree	Moderately agree	Strongly agree
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

28c. Men who abuse their partners do so because of psychological problems.

Strongly disagree	Moderately disagree	Moderately agree	Strongly agree
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

28d. Men who abuse their partners are violent by nature.

Strongly disagree	Moderately disagree	Moderately agree	Strongly agree
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

28e. Men who abuse their partners were probably abused themselves as children or witnessed sustained abuse.

Strongly disagree	Moderately disagree	Moderately agree	Strongly agree
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

28f. Cases of gender-based violence are very rare, but they receive a lot of media coverage.

Strongly disagree	Moderately disagree	Moderately agree	Strongly agree
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

28g. Gender-based violence mostly takes place in families in which levels of education and income are low.

Strongly disagree	Moderately disagree	Moderately agree	Strongly agree
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

28h. Women should be able to find out if a man has been convicted of abuse before entering into marriage or common-law partnership with him .

Strongly disagree	Moderately disagree	Moderately agree	Strongly agree
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

28i. A man is justified in abusing his wife/girlfriend if she decides to leave him.

Strongly disagree	Moderately disagree	Moderately agree	Strongly agree
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

28j. Men who appear aggressive are more attractive.

Strongly disagree	Moderately disagree	Moderately agree	Strongly agree
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

# 16 OPINION POLL ON MEDIA TREATMENT OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE.

2009, 2010 y 2011.

## 16.1. OBJECTIVE OF THE SURVEY

In 2009, the Government Office for Gender-based Violence conducted an on-line survey to discover the state of opinion about media treatment of gender-based violence.

In the first attempt to assess public opinion of media treatment of the issue it was considered appropriate to canvass the dominant points of view on either side of the exchange that shapes the state of opinion — emitters (media professionals) and receivers (general population not working in the media). For that reason, those were the two initial reference populations used when soliciting information and selecting samples.

The first report analysing the results of the two series of surveys conducted in 2009 and 2010 was produced in October 2011. It differentiated between two points of view — “general population” and “media professionals” — and carried out comparative analysis of the two.

As it was the first time that the poll had been conducted, and as there was no previous research on the issue, analysis of the results was approached with three priority objectives in mind:

- Establish the concepts that shape the state of opinion in the reference population on media treatment of gender-based violence, and on the role attributed to the media in shaping social perception of the issue and addressing the problem.
- Determine the weight carried within the reference population by the various beliefs that shape public opinion on the issue.
- Facilitate comparative analysis between the two points of view elicited. To this end, a set of common questions was drafted and included in the questionnaires given to both groups.

In the report, analysis of the data collected was stratified and systematised around five concepts:

- Social perception of gender-based violence deriving from interaction between public and published opinion;
- The degree of influence attributed to the media regarding awareness of social issues in general and of gender-based violence in particular;
- Acknowledgement of the presence of coverage of gender-based violence in the media;
- Assessment of the way the media treats the issue; and
- Idealised conception of how the media should address the issue in a socially responsible way.

In order to broaden the survey's sample base and increase the reliability of the results, a third series of surveys was conducted in 2011 among the general population (sample size: 5,009 people).

This report analyses the data collected in the three series of surveys of the general population (2009, 2010 and 2011) and pursues the following objectives:

- Update analysis of the findings extracted from the new sample base (5,009 people);
- Broaden the survey with information about campaigns to raise awareness about gender-based violence; and
- Segment the responses based on the variables of sex, age, level of education and religious and ideological belief.

As this third objective presents the greatest novelty in the way the data is processed, as well as requiring segmentation of each of the responses to the survey and application of them to the overall results, a specific report has been produced analysing in detail the influence of each of the cross-referenced variables, according to the concepts established, on the overall set of systematised responses.

## 16.2. SCOPE OF THE SURVEY

As mentioned earlier, combining the results of the three series of surveys in a single database and treating them as one increases the size of the sample to 5,009 people, thereby significantly increasing the statistical representativeness of the reference population. This reference population remains defined primarily by the means of access to the survey, as it is restricted to internet users willing to answer a questionnaire on gender-based violence.

These conditions establish the scope and limits of our reference population, which are directly reflected in the composition of the sample:

- The vast majority of respondents (95.9%) were Spanish nationals who had been born in Spain (92.6%). The foreign population resident only accounted for 4.1% of respondents
- The majority of respondents were aged between 26 and 45 (57.3%). Those aged under 25 (16.3%) and those aged between 46 and 55 (17.9%) made up a third of the sample (34.2%). Respondents in the oldest age bracket — between 56 and 65 — made up the smallest group (8.5%).
- Respondents were well-educated — 47% had completed higher education and 41.1% had completed secondary education. Respondents who had only completed primary education accounted for 10.6% of the sample, while those who had not completed primary education made up just 0.6%.

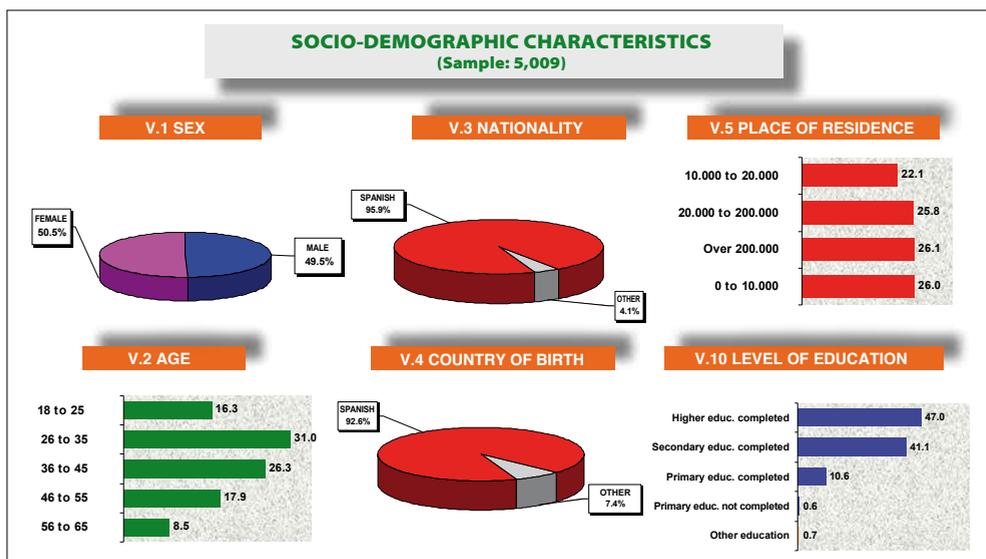
The vast majority of respondents were employed (80.1%), while 10.7% were seeking employment. Students accounted for just 8.6%. Among respondents, only 1.6% stated unpaid domestic work as their occupation, while just 3.3% were pensioners. A significant 3.5% stated they were employed in the shadow economy.

- 54.4% had a permanent job, 13.5% had a temporary job, and 11% were self-employed or ran their own companies.
- In terms of marital status, the percentages of married (46.4%) and single (45.6%) respondents were practically the same, and together represented 92.0% of the sample. Divorced, separated and widowed respondents accounted for just 7.6%.

- 79.1% had a partner and 63.5% lived with that partner. 48.9% had children.
- 59.3% of the men described themselves as their household's main breadwinner, compared to 28.3% of the women.
- The majority described themselves as Catholics (53.5%), although most were non-practising (43.3%). Those claiming to be non-believers/atheists made up 36.6%.

The sample was divided reasonably evenly by:

- Sex (approximately 50% men and 50% women).
- Place of residence (approximately equal proportions by size of village/town/city).

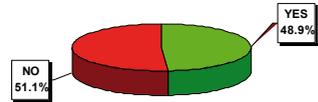


## SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS (Sample: 5,009)

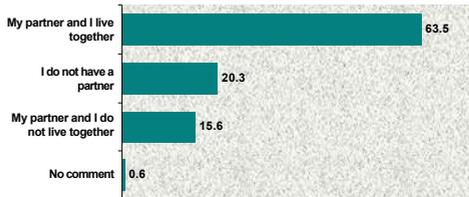
### V.6 MARITAL STATUS



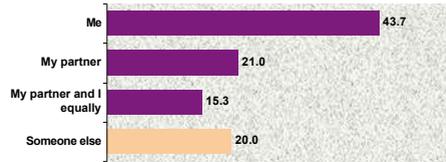
### V.7 CHILDREN



### V.6a RELATIONSHIP STATUS

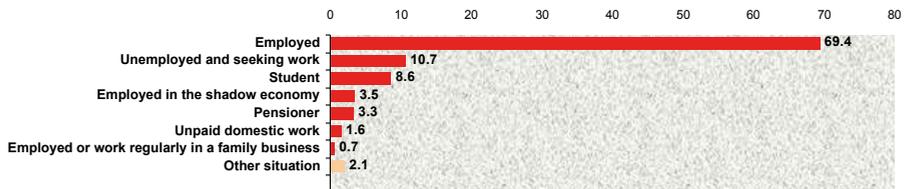


### V.8 PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INCOME

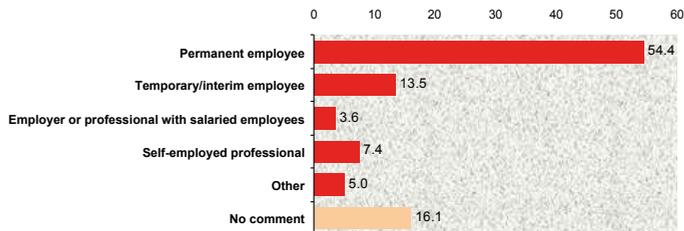


## SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS (Sample: 5,009)

### V.11 EMPLOYMENT STATUS

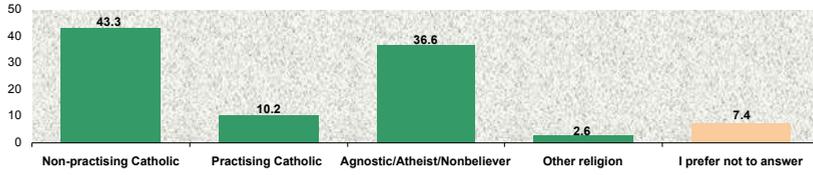


### V.11b CONTRACT TYPE

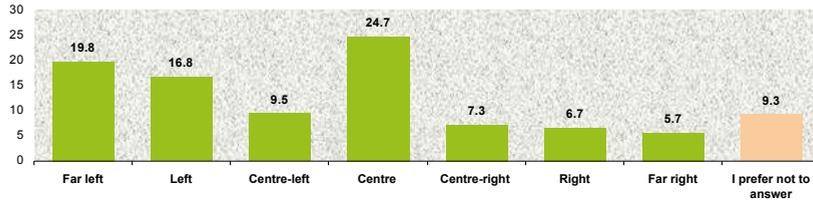


## SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS (Sample: 5,009)

### V.12 RELIGION

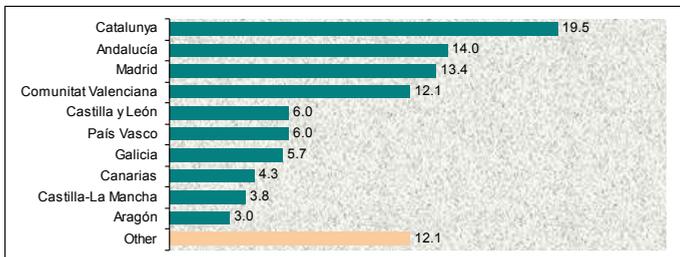


### V.13 POLITICS



## SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS (Sample: 5,009)

### V.5a Autonomous Community



## 16.3. MAIN CONCLUSIONS

### 16.3.1. Identification of abuse of women and social perception of gender-based violence

The information collected from the questions in the survey show significant development in social perception of gender-based partner violence against women:

- It is becoming a specific social problem within a generic context defined as domestic violence or violence against women.
- At the same time, it is progressively moving out of the domestic sphere to become a matter of public interest.
- It is shifting from being a particular issue affecting a minority group to being acknowledged as a widespread phenomenon and achieving a universal dimension as a violation of human rights.

The concept that dominates the rationale behind this is largely informed by the term the general public identifies with this phenomenon — gender-based violence was the majority response (67.7% in two response options). The second-most-common responses (around 30%) were to perceive it as domestic violence, as violence against women, or to emphasise the element of gender inequality in the behaviour (chauvinist violence).

This indicates that the phenomenon is becoming widely identified by society as “gender-based violence”. This breaks with earlier findings and suggests that a process of socio-cultural change is under way in which variables such as sex, age and level of education play a decisive role, as demonstrated by analysis of the segmented data.

Elsewhere in the survey, respondents were asked to state the extent to which they agreed/disagreed with the following assertion: “Abuse of women is not a matter of public interest, but a private, domestic concern.” A considerable proportion of respondents (78.2%) stated open disagreement (moderately disagree/strongly disagree), indicating that

the majority rejected the notion that gender-based violence is a private problem.

However, when asked whether they would agree to the media releasing news of a case of gender-based violence in their own families, opinions were markedly split, with 45.4% saying they would and 54.6%, the majority, saying they would not.

The social perception resulting from integrating these two apparently opposing opinions is that gender-based violence is seen as a matter of public interest but, at the same time, as a cause for shame if it occurs within the respondent's family circle.

This paradoxical social perception of gender-based violence extends to the overall majority state of opinion on the issue, which demonstrates a clear contradiction between the socially desirable ideal and the rationally acknowledged reality. Thus, while 91.3% of the sample stated that gender-based violence was totally unacceptable, a similar-sized majority (87.8%) believed gender-based violence was fairly or very widespread in Spain. Likewise, a notable majority (81.4%) believed that gender-based violence was not declining in this country.

Similarly, when respondents were asked if "Cases of gender-based violence are very rare, but they receive a lot of media coverage", a significant majority (63.6%) replied they moderately or strongly disagreed.

Identification of the phenomenon as a specific social problem (gender-based violence) of public interest due to its widespread nature, despite repudiation of it by the majority of the population is illustrated, within the context of the survey, by the response to another of the questions. Overall, 83.3% of the total sample agreed that cases of gender-based violence should be portrayed as a violation of human rights.

### **16.3.2. Amount of influence attributed to the media**

The media were named as the main source of information on gender-based violence. When respondents were asked for the source of their knowledge about the issue, television, radio, print media and the internet made up

90.1% of first mentions, and 89.3% of second mentions.

Backing this up, 88.4% of the sample stated that “The media are the main source of information about gender-based violence.”

The majority opinion was that the issue did not receive over-exposure in the media. In fact, the vast majority of the population consulted believed that the media did not pay it much attention (81.2%). Most also rejected the suggestion that cases of gender-based violence received too much media coverage, as mentioned earlier.

However, a sizeable majority (72.2%) of respondents moderately or strongly agreed that the media only dedicated adequate time to reporting cases of this kind of violence when they were especially sensational.

The fact that the majority of respondents felt that media coverage of cases of gender-based violence was overwhelmingly determined by how sensationalist they were leads to two conclusions — information about gender-based violence is dominated by coverage of cases resulting in death (murder of women by their partners or ex-partners), and public awareness of the phenomenon is shaped by the most sensational cases.

As regards the media’s influence on the social reality of gender-based violence, respondents’ opinions were divided 50–50 between:

- Those who highlighted THE VALUE OF MEDIA COVERAGE in raising awareness about the problem and helping to reduce the death rate associated with it; and
- Those who highlighted THE RISK OF MEDIA COVERAGE of this news in that it could lead to proliferation of cases of gender-based violence.

Social perception reflects the paradox that this question creates — it appears to be the case that coverage of cases of gender-based violence has had a positive impact in that it has changed the perceived ideal as regards the issue (the vast majority of the population now consider it to be unacceptable on principle), but there are strong signs that media coverage may lead to copycat cases. Thus:

- 81.6% of the sample believed that detailed descriptions of gender-based murder should not be provided; and.
- 60.9% believed that the way in which the media report cases of gender-based violence may contribute to committal of similar crimes.

### **16.3.3. Media treatment and its influence on the problem**

When assessing the way the media treat gender-based violence, the opinion of the general public was deeply split — although the majority (53.7%) felt it lacked objectivity and was too sensationalist, 42.1% considered it appropriate and/or reasonably objective. This percentage fell to 35.9% among men, with 60.3% feeling that media treatment of the subject lacked objectivity and was overly sensationalist.

Television was the medium cited as providing the most sensationalist coverage of gender-based violence (83.4%), but it was also seen as being the most effective in combating it (85.4%).

That this sensationalist bias might be attributable to the expectations of viewers (the general public) is another notion that caused considerable division among respondents — whilst 53% stated that they moderately or strongly disagreed with this assertion, 47% said they moderately or strongly agreed with it.

A significant majority of the population surveyed agreed that media objectivity when reporting on gender-based violence was related to professional capacity for such objectivity. Thus, the majority believed that the media should employ experts in the subject (66%) and that schools of journalism and universities should provide specific training on how to report this type of news (73.2%).

A large majority identified a major shortcoming in current coverage of news of gender-based violence — 84.8% said they wanted to hear positive news about women who managed to break free of the cycle of abuse, a subject felt to be missing from present coverage.

It is also significant that 33.4% of respondents felt that news coverage presented victims as responsible for abuse.

### 16.3.4. How should the media ideally treat gender-based violence

As already mentioned in the first section of these conclusions, a vast majority of the sample expressed agreement with the notion that cases of gender-based violence should be portrayed as violations of human rights.

Overall, 86.59% of respondents expressed open agreement (strong or moderate) with the opinion that the media should contribute towards preventing partner violence against women. The majority of those who shared this opinion acknowledged the marked impact of the media on society and the responsibility associated with it. Co-operation by the media, which can raise awareness and prevent violence through positive new stories, emerges as another noteworthy belief.

In total, 83.1% of the sample agreed that the media should be required to comply with specific reporting standards when covering cases of gender-based violence. Taking into account the analysis carried out thus far, it is easy to see how this demand addresses two concerns — on the one hand, the media are felt to be insufficiently objective and overly sensationalist in their coverage of this kind of news and, on the other, the media are believed to have a strong influence on social awareness of the phenomenon and are perceived as playing an important role in either preventing or inciting further acts of aggression.

In this context of demand for compliance with certain reporting standards in a field in which coverage carries a degree of risk, respondents' answers to the questions below were as follows.

- What should be avoided when reporting on gender-based violence?

Among other suggestions (listed elsewhere), the following are worth highlighting:

- » 77% said the more lurid details of crimes or assaults should be avoided; and
- » 49.8% felt the media should avoid justifying the aggressor's acts by relating them to trauma, illness or addiction.

- What should be encouraged?

Among other suggestions (listed elsewhere), the following are worth highlighting:

- » The majority of responses point to respect for victim privacy and protection of personal data, or to information on victim rights and where to seek support (63.7%).
- » 62.8% suggested that more should be done to provide information about victims' rights and resources available to them.

Although the overwhelming majority (86.2%) of respondents did not think it right for the media to release details identifying the victim, a sizeable though smaller majority (72%) did think it right to release details identifying the abuser.

### **16.3.5 Response segmentation**

Analysis of the significant differences between the various population segments reveal that the term used to describe the phenomenon clearly shapes current social perception of it and influences much of the information collected. Examining majority agreement across the responses by sex, age, level of education and religious and ideological belief reveals that different levels of intensity become clearly evident as regards agreement or disagreement with each of the questions raised:

- Women led the way in demanding socio-cultural change in this area, stating stronger support in favour of anything that encouraged its advance and stronger repudiation of anything that hindered it. This general female opinion was usually shared by respondents aged under 36, those who had completed higher education, non-believers and those on the ideological left.
- Nevertheless, as mentioned earlier, the majority of men also agreed with the opinions stated by women, though their backing for socio-cultural change in this context was often less strident, with lower proportions in favour of change and higher propor-

tions in favour of the status quo. The general male opinion was usually shared by respondents aged over 46, those who had only completed primary education, Catholics and those on the ideological right.

However, these two tendencies were reversed in several cases. Thus:

- Respondents aged under 36 expressed views in line with the general male opinion, while respondents aged over 45 did so in line with the general female opinion in the following instances:
  - » Amount of media-produced news seen, read or heard: The percentage of respondents who see, read or hear little or no news was higher among those under 36, while the percentage of those who see, read or hear a lot or quite a lot was higher among those over 45.
  - » Is gender-based violence a domestic problem or a matter of public interest? Younger respondents believed it was a domestic problem, while older ones considered it a matter of public interest.
  - » Should gender-based violence be portrayed as a violation of human rights? Disagreement was greater (moderately disagree/strongly disagree) among younger respondents, while agreement (moderately agree/strongly agree) was higher among older ones.
  - » Do images of women in subordinate roles encourage gender-based violence? Disagreement was greater among younger respondents, while agreement was greater among older ones.
- On the following issues, respondents who had not completed more than primary education, were Catholic, or were on the ideological right expressed similar views to the general female opinion, whilst those who had completed higher education, were non-believers, or were on the ideological left expressed similar views to the general male opinion:

- » Is gender-based violence declining in Spain? The percentage of respondents who had only completed primary education, were Catholic, or were on the political right who said that it was not declining was higher, while the percentage of respondents who had completed higher education, were non-believers, or were on the political left who said that it was declining was also higher.
- » Can aggressors change? The percentage of respondents who had only completed primary education, were Catholic, or were on the political right who said that aggressors cannot change was higher, while the percentage of respondents who had completed higher education, were non-believers, or were on the political left who said that they could change was also higher.
- » Are courses to re-educate aggressors useful? The percentage of respondents who had only completed primary education, were Catholic, or were on the political right who said that they were not useful was higher, while the percentage of respondents who had completed higher education, were non-believers, or were on the political left who said that they were useful was also higher.

## **16.4. ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS**

### **16.4.1. Identification of the problem and social perception of gender-based violence**

#### **16.4.1.1. Majority acceptance of the term ‘gender-based violence’**

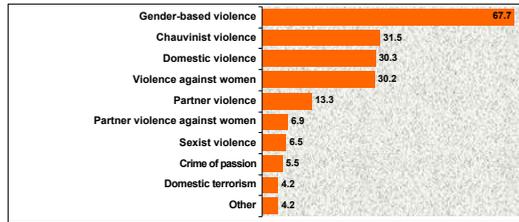
At one point in the survey (Q.6) respondents were asked what term they would use to refer to cases in which a man abuses or murders his partner or ex-partner. This was a two-fold question (first and second response) and the figure shows the findings.

Analysis of the responses provides significant data that help understand the way in which social perception of gender-based violence is evolving:

- The term selected by most respondents was “gender-based violence” (67.7%). This percentage rose to 71.5% among women and exceeded 75% among respondents aged under 35. In contrast, it stood at 63.7% among men and fell to under 58% among respondents aged over 46.
- Three other terms (“domestic violence”, “chauvinist violence” and “violence against women”) were some way behind and all achieved percentages of around 30%. The equal percentage shares for these terms provide a good indicator of the current state of social perception of the issue.
- This invites the conclusion that the issue of gender-based violence is acquiring a specific designation among much of society, replacing the previous tradition and indicating a process of socio-cultural change is under way.
- However, it is significant that identification with the term “domestic violence” decreases with age, with the highest proportion (37.7% compared to 31.5% for the overall sample) being found among the youngest respondents, while the proportion drops significantly to 19.9% among the oldest. It is also worth noting that identification with the term “chauvinist violence” increases among those over 46 (38.8% and 40.2%, respectively, in the two oldest age brackets).
- A fair way behind the other three, but still with a significant percentage of responses (13.3%) were those who identified these cases generically as partner violence, without any specific contextual reference to it being violence against women. The degree of identification with this term increased significantly among men aged over 36 who positioned themselves on the political centre-right and who stated they were practising Catholics.

If the overall figure for both response options is taken into account, the other alternatives only obtained minimal percentages. The old-fashioned term “crime of passion” was still identified with by 5.5% of respondents, while more extreme options in the other direction, such as use of terms like “sexist violence” and the odd mix of past and present, “domestic terrorism”, accounted for 6.5% and 4.2%, respectively.

Q.6. Terms used to refer to cases in which a man abuses or murders his partner or ex-partner



Q.6. Terms used to refer to cases in which a man abuses or murders his partner or ex-partner

	AGE GROUP					
	TOTAL	18-25	26-35	36-45	46-55	56-65
Gender-based violence	67.7	>76.8	>75.4	63.7	<57.7	<55.1
Chauvinist violence	31.5	<26.1	<26.9	32.3	>38.8	>40.2
Domestic violence	30.3	>37.7	>34.6	28.2	<24.0	<19.9

Q.6. Terms used to refer to cases in which a man abuses or murders his partner or ex-partner.

- A significant majority of respondents (67.7%) now speak of gender-based violence when referring to this type of aggression or abuse.
- Although this term is used by the majority, marked differences exist in usage by sex, age and level of education. The percentage dropped to 63.7% among men in general, to 59% among those who had only completed primary education and to 57.7% and 55.1% among those aged over 46. Meanwhile, it stood at 71.5% among women in general, rising to 76.8% and 75.4% among those under 36 and reaching 69.2% among women who had completed higher education.
- This difference between the sexes extends to some of the other terms used. Thus, while men identified more with terms such as “partner violence” and “crime of passion” (22.8% and 6.7%), women identified with them much less (“partner violence”: 16.5%; “crime of passion”: 4.3%).

- Age also influences preference for other alternative concepts. Thus, respondents aged under 36 opted more for “domestic violence” and less for “chauvinist violence”, “violence against women” and “partner violence”; while those aged over 45 identified more with “chauvinist violence” and less with “domestic violence”. Respondents in the age bracket between these two groups showed greater preference for “partner violence”.
- More respondents in the centre and on the right of the political spectrum preferred “partner violence”, while more on the left preferred “chauvinist violence”.
- More practising Catholics preferred “violence against women” and “partner violence”. Agnostics showed less preference for “violence against women” and “partner violence”.

## 16.4.2. Social perception of gender-based violence

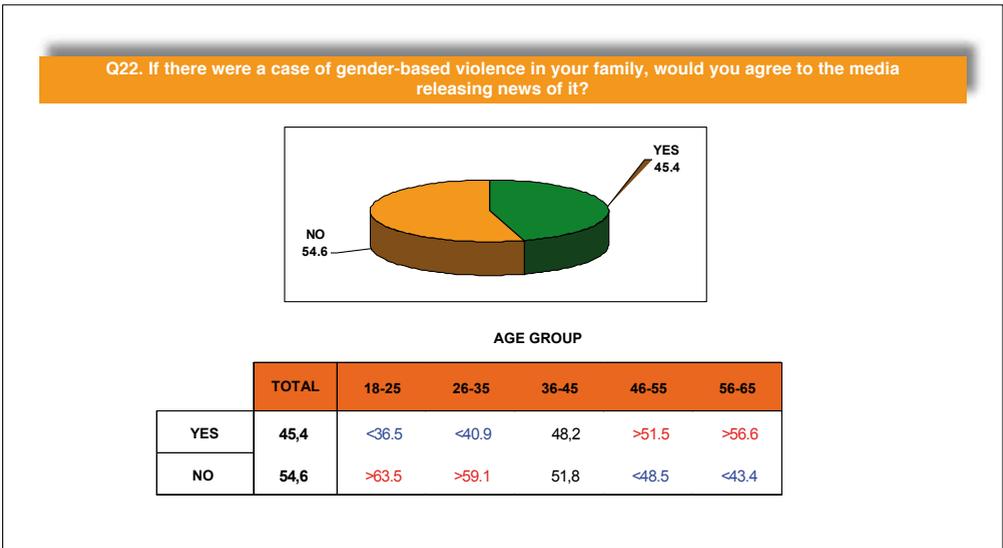
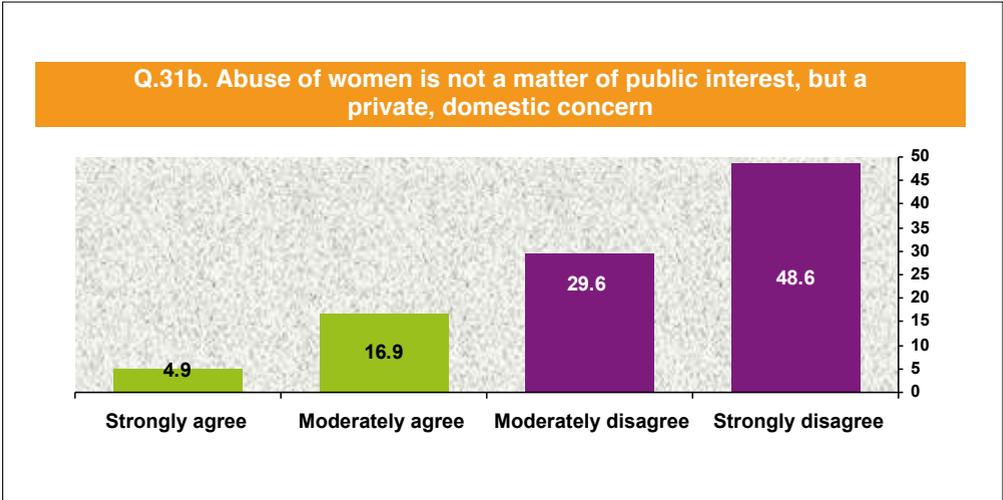
### 16.4.2.1. A matter of public interest and private shame

As indicated at the start of these conclusions, other findings from the survey help advance understanding of the way social perception of gender-based violence is evolving.

Thus, when respondents were asked their opinions on the assertion that “abuse of women is not a matter of public interest, but a private, domestic concern”, a sizeable majority (78.2%) expressed open disagreement, rejecting the notion that gender-based violence is a domestic and private problem.

However, when asked whether they would agree to the media releasing news of a case of gender-based violence in their own families, opinions were markedly split, with 45.4% saying they would and 54.6%, the majority, saying they would not. It is surprising that opposition to making public a case of gender-based violence in their own families decreases sharply (by 20 points, from 63.5% to 43.4%) as age rises. The tipping point is reached among respondents aged over 45, the majority of whom would prefer the media to release news of this type (51.5% and 56.6%, respectively). This response is made even more unexpected by the fact that in these older age groups men make up the majority of the sample.

Likewise, the majority of respondents who had not completed primary education (57.9%) expressed agreement with media coverage in such a case.



*Q.31b. Extent of agreement: Abuse of women is not a matter of public interest, but a private, domestic concern.*

- A sizeable majority of respondents in every segment (over 75%) disagreed with this assertion.

- Disagreement was stronger among women than among men (52% vs 45% saying they strongly disagreed).
- The overall male response (moderate disagreement/moderate agreement) was shared by the youngest respondents (26.3% aged between 18 and 25 expressed moderate agreement), among respondents who had not completed more than primary education (29% and 30.8% expressed moderate agreement), among non-practising Catholics (22.5% expressed moderate agreement), and those in the centre or on the right of the political spectrum (75.8% and 82% expressed moderate disagreement, respectively).
- Meanwhile, the overall female response (moderate disagreement/moderate agreement) was shared by respondents aged between 46 and 55 (18.3% expressed moderate agreement), those who had completed higher education (19.1% expressed moderate agreement), non-believers (19.3% expressed moderate agreement) and those on the left of the political spectrum (82.9% expressed moderate disagreement).

*Q.22. If there were a case of gender-based violence in your family, would you agree to the media releasing news of it?*

- No differences were identified by sex, religion or ideology.
- There was a clear contrast between respondents aged over 46 (with 51.5% and 56.6% saying they would agree) and those at the other end of the scale (with 40.9% saying they would not). Analysis of the overall data show that responses are graded by age — agreement progressively increases by age bracket, rising from 36.5% among the youngest respondents to 56.6% among the oldest.
- Respondents who had completed higher education answered in line with the youngest, with 42.6% saying they would agree.

#### **16.4.2.2. Clear contradiction between ideal and reality**

To improve understanding of social perception of gender-based violence, the survey included some of the questions that had produced the most significant responses in the specific study into that perception.

The large extent to which the findings corroborate each other reveals a trend that has been gaining ground as more research has been carried out: the majority state of opinion on gender-based violence shows a clear contradiction between the ideal of appropriate, plausible and socially desirable behaviour (correct thought, acceptable manifestation of that thought and the socially desirable ideal) and rationalisation of our perception and interpretation of reality (conceptualisation of our interaction with our environment).

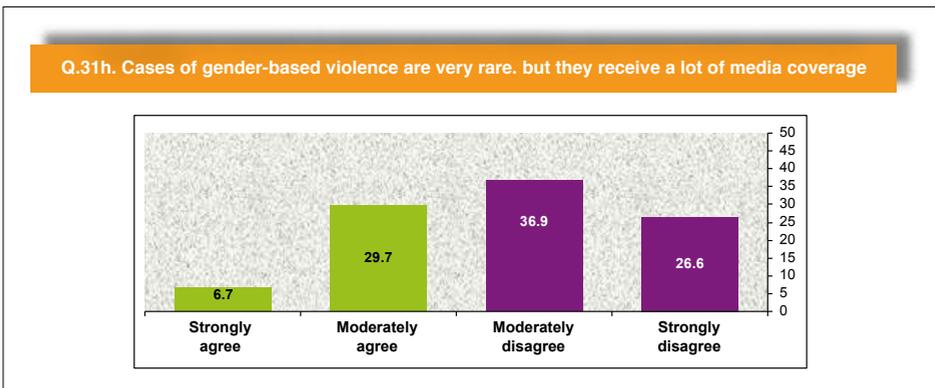
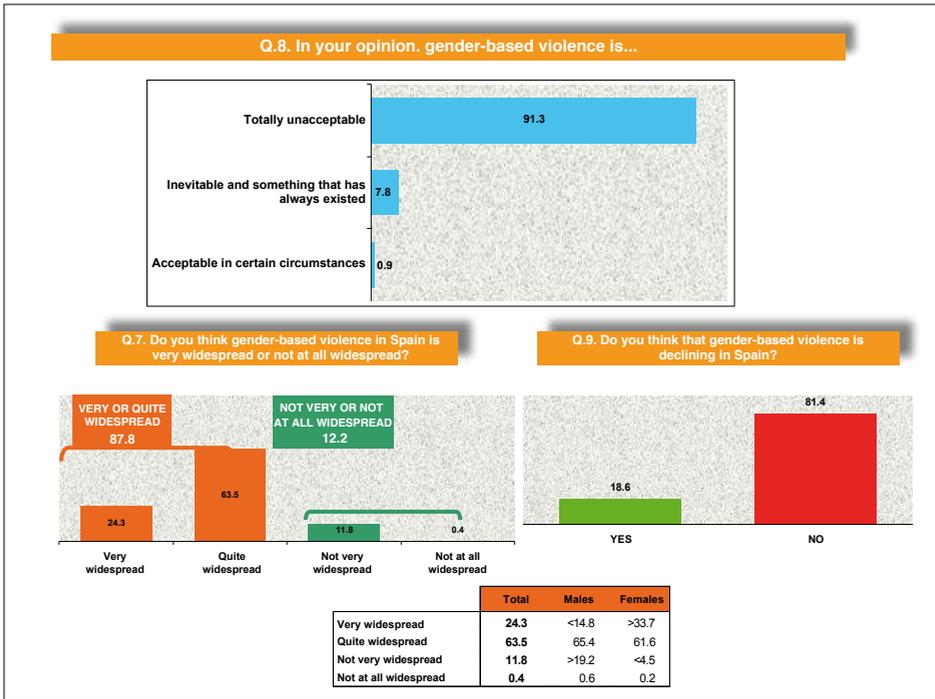
In fact, it was once again shown that:

- The vast majority (91.3%) of the sample believed that gender-based violence was totally unacceptable; and
- A highly significant majority (87.8%) of that same sample believed that gender-based violence was quite or very widespread in Spain. Likewise, a notable majority (81.4%) believed that gender-based violence was not declining in this country.

Similarly, when respondents were asked if “Cases of gender-based violence are very rare, but they receive a lot of media coverage”, a significant majority (63.6%) expressed moderate or strong disagreement. This percentage rose to 71.3% among women, 15 points above the proportion among men (55.8%). The drop was much more pronounced in those over 56 and the trend as regards the mean was reversed — the majority in this age group said they agreed that the issue received a lot of media coverage (55.5%).

Responses to these questions differed sharply between the sexes:

- More men perceived gender-based violence as inevitable and something that has always existed (9.1%), or as being acceptable in certain circumstances (1.5%), than women (6.5% and 0.4%, respectively).
- Equally, 95.3% of female respondents believed that gender-based violence was quite or very widespread in Spain, while only 80.2% of men did (15 percentage points lower).
- More men than women believed that gender-based violence is declining in Spain (26.5% of male respondents vs 18.6% of female ones).



*Q.9. Do you think that gender-based violence is declining in Spain?*

- More men than women believed that gender-based violence is declining in Spain (26.5% vs 18.6%). In this regard, significant differences were recorded among the youngest respondents (25.5%), those who had completed higher education (20.5%), agnostics (24.2%) and those on the left of the political spectrum (23.1%).

- More women believed the opposite (89.2% of female respondents vs 81.4% of male ones). In this regard, significant differences were recorded among respondents who had only completed primary education (87%), Catholics (86%) and those on the right of the political spectrum (86.5%)..

*Q.31h. Extent of agreement: Cases of gender-based violence are very rare, but they receive a lot of media coverage.*

- No differences were identified by religion. There was a clear difference in opinion between the sexes, which was reflected in the other variables.
- Even though disagreement with this assertion was the majority opinion of both sexes, a greater percentage of men expressed agreement with it (44.2%), 15.5 percentage points above the proportion of women who did so (28.7%).
- In line with the overall male response, significant differences (expressing greater agreement) were recorded among those in the centre (40.1%) and on the right (39%) of the political spectrum, those aged over 46 (42.9% and 55%), and those who had only completed primary education. Among the latter, disagreement dropped to 55.8%, reversing the trend among the majority.
- In line with the overall female response, significant differences (expressing greater disagreement) were recorded among those aged between 26 and 35 (agreement dropped to 29.6%), among those on the left of the political spectrum (agreement fell to 32.3%), and those who had completed higher education. Among the latter, disagreement rose to 65.6%.

### **16.4.2.3. Other questions raised**

The questionnaire included several other specific questions indicative of the state of opinion on gender-based violence. Two of these referred to the extent to which respondents believed it was possible for men who abuse their partners or ex-partners to change:

- A significant majority (63.3%) of the sample believed that aggressors cannot change. In this regard, differences were recorded by segment and, although the majority of both sexes disagreed with this assertion, there was a 25-point difference between them.

A total of 78.9% of women believed that aggressors cannot change. In this regard, significant differences were also recorded among respondents who had only completed primary education (74%), non-practising Catholics (72.5%), those on the right of the political spectrum (70.8%), and those aged between 26 and 35 (70.9%).

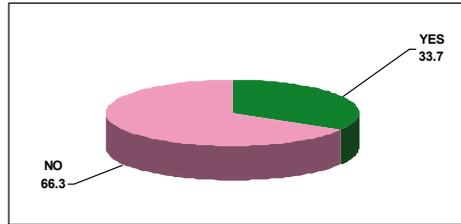
Only 53.4% of men believed the same. Differences were recorded among the oldest respondents (56–65 age group: 61.4%), those who had completed higher education (61.6%), non-believers (58.6%) and those on the left of the political spectrum (60.5%).

- Although the majority of the overall sample (54.3%) did not have faith in the usefulness of courses to rehabilitate aggressors, the trend in the responses differed by sex — the majority of men believed that these courses were useful, while the majority of women believed they were not. Overall, 53.7% of men had faith in rehabilitation. This was shared by respondents aged over 45 (50.5% and 51.4%, respectively), non-believers (51.3%), those on the left of the political spectrum (51.5%), and those who had completed higher education (49.9%).

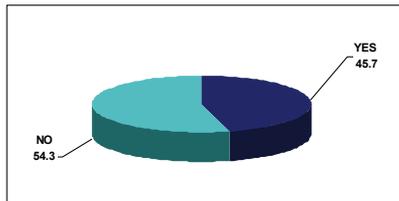
Conversely, 62.1% of women did not have faith in rehabilitation. This belief was shared by respondents aged between 26 and 35 (59.1%), those who had only completed primary education (62.2%), non-practising Catholics (59%) and those on the right of the political spectrum (60.8%).

The differences between the sexes were also strongly marked as regards envisaged behaviour if witnessing gender-based violence first-hand — more women said they would call the police (76.5%) or draw other people's attention to the situation (13.8%), while more men said they would confront the aggressor (24.5%) and fewer would draw it to other people's attention (9.3%).

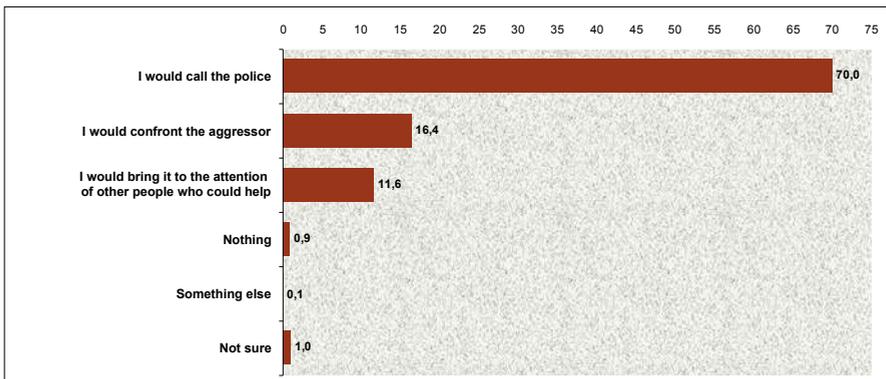
Q.47. Do you think aggressors can change?



Q.48. Do you think that rehabilitation courses for aggressors are useful?



Q.37. What do you think you would do if you witnessed gender-based violence first-hand?



Q.47. Do you think aggressors can change?

- Although the majority of both sexes disagreed with this assertion, there was a 25-point difference between them.
- A total of 78.9% of women believed that aggressors cannot change. In this regard, significant differences were also recorded among

respondents who had only completed primary education (74%), non-practising Catholics (72.5%), those on the right of the political spectrum (70.8%), and those aged between 26 and 35 (70.9%).

- Only 53.4% of men believed the same. Differences were recorded among the oldest respondents (56–65 age group: 61.4%), those who had completed higher education (61.6%), non-believers (58.6%) and those on the left of the political spectrum (60.5%).

*Q.48. Do you think that rehabilitation courses for aggressors are useful?*

- The two sexes provided opposing responses - the majority of men believed they were, while the majority of women believed they were not.
- Overall, 53.7% of men believed in the usefulness of rehabilitation, an opinion shared among those aged between 56 and 65 (50.5%), non-believers (51.3%), those on the left of the political spectrum (51.5%), and those who had completed higher education (49.9%).
- Conversely, 62.1% of women did not have faith in rehabilitation. This belief was shared by respondents aged between 26 and 35 (59.1%), those who had only completed primary education (62.2%), non-practising Catholics (59%) and those on the right of the political spectrum (60.8%).

*Q.37. What do you think you would do if you witnessed gender-based violence first-hand?*

- No differences were identified by religion.
- More women would call the police (76.5%) or draw other people's attention to the situation (13.8%), while more men would confront the aggressor (24.5%) and fewer would draw other people's attention to it (9.3%).
- Respondents aged between 18 and 25 were the most likely to draw other people's attention to the situation (17.2%).
- Respondents who had only completed primary education were most likely to confront the aggressor (20.1%), while those who had completed higher education were least likely to do so (14.3%).

- Those on the right of the political spectrum were also more likely to confront the aggressor (19.6%).

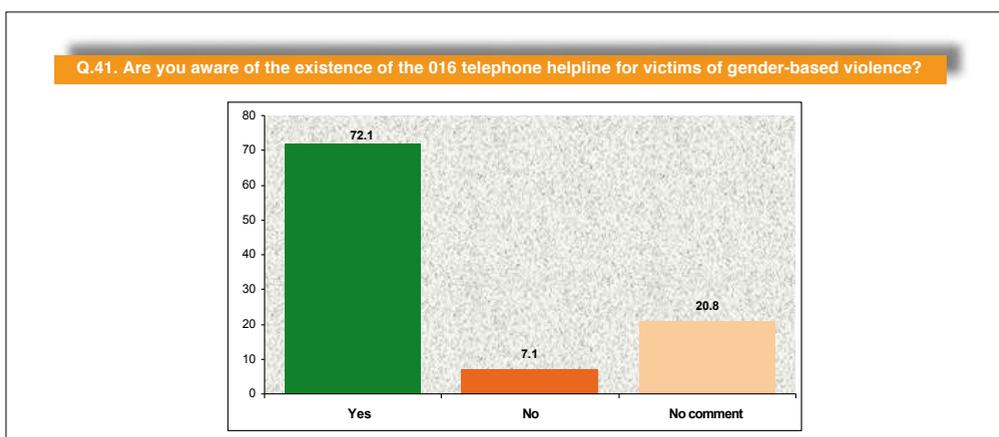
Other specific questions referred to awareness and rating of some of the resources made available to help protect female victims of gender-based violence:

- Overall, 72.6% of the total sample said they were aware of the existence of a helpline for victims of gender-based violence. This trend was common across all of the sample segments, although slightly more men were unaware of the resource than women (8.2% vs 6%).

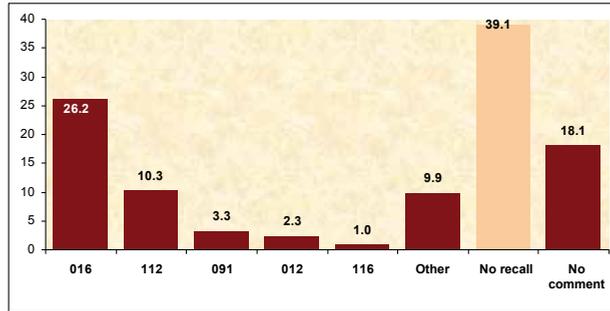
In total, 57.2% of the sample could not recall a specific helpline number; 26.2% recalled the number made available to victims of gender-based violence – 016; 10.3% referred to the general emergency number – 112; and 5.6% referred to the numbers for Spain’s law enforcement agencies – 091 and 112.

As regards the source of this information, the majority (51.3%) named television. The rest of the sample was spread across “no comment” (26.7%), publicity (8.7%), internet (5%), radio (4.6%) and print media (3.8%).

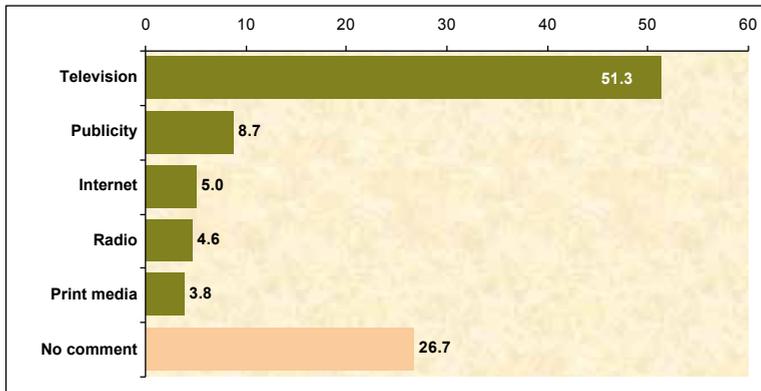
- Overall, 92.4% of the sample was in favour of using electronic wristbands to protect victims, and 72.2% believed they made a positive contribution to reducing violence against women by their partners or ex-partners. Slightly more men expressed this opinion than women (74.3% vs 70%).



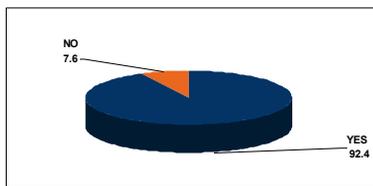
Q.44. Known helplines for victims of gender-based violence



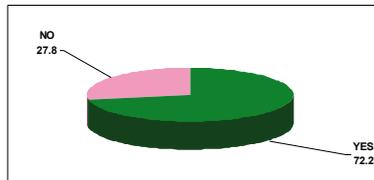
Q.42. How did you find out about it?



Q.45. Are you in favour of using electronic wristbands to protect victims of gender-based violence?



Q.46. Do you think this kind of device helps to reduce violence against women?



*Q.41. Are you aware of the existence of the 016 telephone helpline for victims of gender-based violence?*

- More men were not aware of the helpline than women (8.2% vs 6%).
- This was also greater amongst those aged between 26 and 35 (9.6%) and was significantly greater among those who had not completed primary education (18.4%).

*Q.45. Are you in favour of using electronic wristbands to protect victims of gender-based violence?*

- Men were slightly less in favour than women (9.0% vs 6.4% not in favour).
- This general male opinion was shared by the 18–25 age group (9.7%).
- The general female opinion was shared by those on the political left (6.5%).

*Q.46. Do you think this kind of device helps to reduce violence against women?*

- More men held this belief than women (25.7% vs 30% not in favour).
- In this case, those on the political left aligned with the general male opinion (25%).

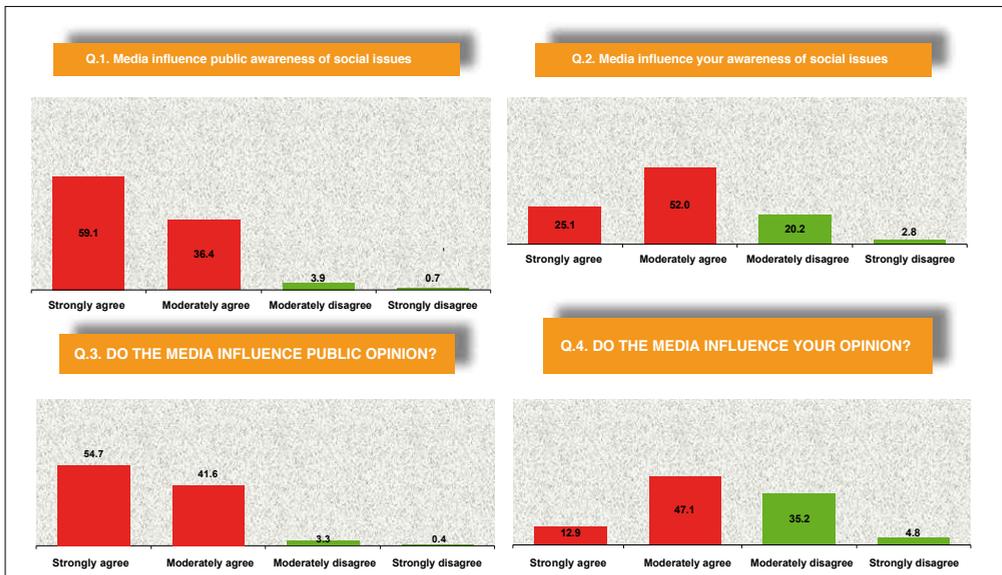
### **16.4.3. Amount of influence attributed to the media**

#### **16.4.3.1. Media influence on awareness of social issues and opinion about them**

The survey introduced a series of questions to find out how much influence respondents attributed to the media in terms of awareness of social issues and creation of a state of opinion about them. To obtain more significant responses, the questions about the media's believed influence on public opinion were framed in generic terms, while those about respondent's own awareness of and opinion about social issues were more specific.

Initial examination of the figures below establishes the following grading with regard to the influence attributed to the media:

- Around 95% of respondents felt that the media had a strong influence on both awareness of social issues and on opinion about them (95.5% and 96.3%, respectively).
- However, only 77% felt that the media had a marked influence on their own awareness of social issues.
- And barely 60% believed that the media had a marked influence on their own opinion. Thus, despite believing that the media had a marked influence on awareness of social issues and public opinion about them, almost 35% of the sample did not believe that their own opinions were swayed in the same way.



*Q.1. To what extent do you agree that the media influence public awareness of social issues?*

- No significant differences were identified by sex or age.
- Contrasting opinions were recorded between those who had completed higher education (more strongly agreed the media influenced

public awareness: 95.6%) and secondary education (more moderately agreed: 95.9%) and those who had not completed primary education (more strongly disagreed the media influenced public awareness: 15.7%)

*Q.2. To what extent do you think the media influence your awareness of social issues?*

- No differences were identified by sex.
- By age, more respondents who were middle-aged and older strongly or moderately agreed the media influenced their awareness, while more in the youngest age group moderately or strongly disagreed (30.2%).
- Opposing opinions were expressed by practising and non-practising Catholics (more strongly agreed the media influenced their awareness: 80% and 83%) and non-believers (more strongly disagreed: 28%).

*Q.3. To what extent do you think the media influence public opinion about social issues?*

- No significant differences were identified by sex or age.
- Responses showed significant grading from strong disagreement to strong agreement by level of education (primary, secondary and higher).
- More respondents on the political left strongly agreed the media influenced public opinion (58%), while fewer on the right believed the same (47.1%).

*Q.4. To what extent do you think the media influences your opinion about social issues?*

- No significant differences were identified by sex or age. There was a double contrast between non-practising Catholics (more moderately or strongly agreed they influenced their opinion: 64.3%) and agnostics (more moderately or strongly disagreed: 44.8%).

- There was a double contrast between those on the political left (more moderately or strongly disagreed the media influenced their opinion: 42.5%) and those in the centre (more moderately or strongly agreed that they did: 64.5%).

### **16.4.3.2. Television remains the dominant medium, although its influence decreases with age**

The survey also gauged the real influence of the media by measuring the extent of respondents' exposure to various media formats.

- Television remained the main source of information: 58.9% of the sample said they watched television news every day and 40% said they watched non-news programmes every day. In contrast, only 3.6% said they never or almost never watched television news. The rest of the sample was spread across the other alternatives: 16.2% watched television news three or four times a week, 8.8% once or twice a week, and 12.5% said they only watched the news occasionally.

The main significant differences in this area were by age: the percentage of those who watched the news every day rose to 74% (almost 15 points above the sample mean) among those aged over 56, and fell to 44.7% (almost 14 points below the sample mean) among the youngest age group (18–25). Analysing data by age shows that exposure to television news decreases down the age groups.

- Radio was placed second: 48.1% said they listened to radio news every day. On the other hand, a significant 14.2% said they never or almost never did so. It is also significant that radio audiences were higher for non-news programmes, with 50.5% saying they listened to non-news programmes every day.

As regards those who listened to radio news, the biggest differences were again by age and were widest between the youngest and oldest groups. While the percentage of respondents in the youngest age group who said they listened to radio news every day was 24 points below the mean (23.9%), among those in the oldest age group it was 16 points above it (64.1%). It is also significant that in the under-25 age group the percentage of those who never or almost never listened to

radio news was much higher (26.5%) than that of those who listened on a daily basis.

In the case of the radio, there were also significant differences between the sexes: 14.9% more men listened to radio news every day.

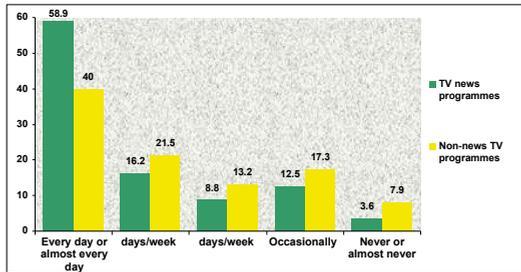
- Print media were placed third, with 30.7% of respondents saying they read a newspaper every day. Analysis of the segmentation reveals that the number of respondents who read the news in the non-sports press increased with age, rising from 23.1% among the youngest age group (18–25) to 36.5% among those aged over 56.

#### *Q.5. Audiences*

- More men and more respondents who had completed higher education listened to radio news. Receipt of information via this medium gradually increases from 36 years old onwards and the percentage of respondents who listened to non-news radio programmes rises notably from 56 onwards. Receipt of information via the radio decreases from 35 years old downwards, dropping to half the overall mean among the youngest respondents and among those who had only completed secondary education. No significant differences were identified by religion or ideology.
- More respondents on the political right watched television news and the percentage rose notably from 45 years old onwards. Conversely, it was notably lower among the youngest age group (18–25). As regards other television programs, audience percentages were higher among women, respondents who had only completed primary education, non-practising Catholics and those on the political right; they were lower among respondents who had not completed primary education and those who were non-believers.
- More men, respondents over 56 years old and those who had completed higher education read print media. The percentages were lower among women, the youngest age group and those who had only completed primary education.

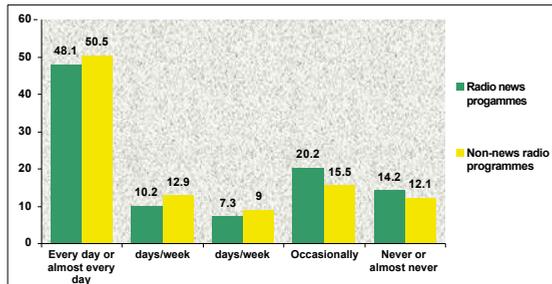
## AMOUNT OF INFLUENCE ATTRIBUTED TO THE MEDIA

### Q.5.2a and 5.2b. VIEWING FREQUENCY OF TV NEWS AND NON-NEWS PROGRAMMES



5.2a News	TOTAL	18 to 25	26 to 35	36 to 45	46 to 55	55 to 65
Every day or almost every day	58.9	<44.7	56.0	59.5	>68.9	>74.0
5.2b Non-news programmes	TOTAL	18 to 25	26 to 35	36 to 45	46 to 55	55 to 65
Every day or almost every day	40.0	34.1	41.0	39.9	43.3	48.3

### Q.5.1a and 5.1b. LISTENING FREQUENCY OF RADIO NEWS AND NON-NEWS PROGRAMMES



5.1a	TOTAL	Men	Women
Every day or almost every day	48.1	>55.7	<40.8

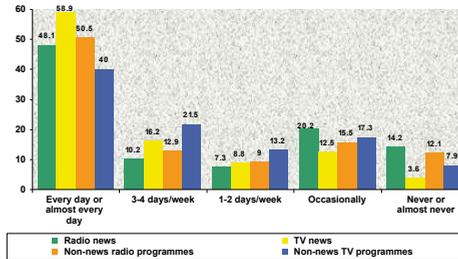
5.1a	TOTAL	18 to 25	26 to 35	36 to 45	46 to 55	55 to 65
Every day or almost every day	48.1	<23.9	<39.9	>58.4	>61.8	>64.1

5.1b	TOTAL	Men	Women
Every day or almost every day	50.5	52.2	48.7

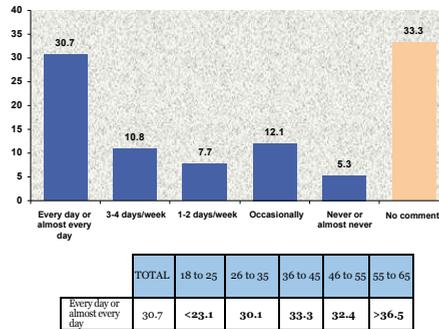
  

5.1b	TOTAL	18 to 25	26 to 35	36 to 45	46 to 55	55 to 65
Every day or almost every day	50.5	<32.1	<46.2	>55.5	>58.7	>77.8

Q.5.1a. 5.1b. 5.2a and 5.2b. VIEWING/LISTENING FREQUENCY OF TV AND RADIO NEWS AND NON-NEWS PROGRAMMES



Q.5.3. NOT COUNTING SPORTS PAPERS OR GOSSIP MAGAZINES, DO YOU READ ONE OR MORE NEWSPAPERS OR FOLLOW THE NEWS (PRINT OR ONLINE)? READING FREQUENCY



## 16.4.4. The media and gender-based violence

### 16.4.4.1. The media's importance as regards public awareness of gender-based violence

The survey findings underline the huge importance our respondents attribute to the media as regards public awareness of gender-based violence. Moreover, they do so through a series of questions that tackle this subject from varying angles and in a range of guises.

- On the one hand, respondents were directly asked to express the extent of their agreement/disagreement with the assertion that

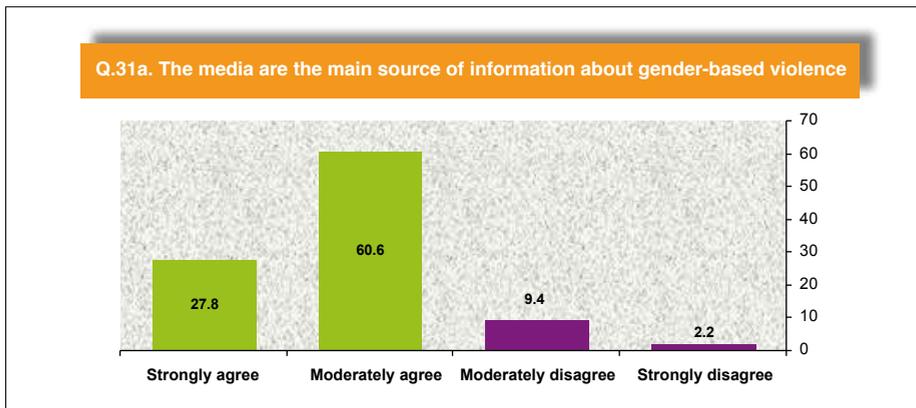
“The media are the main source of information about gender-based violence”. Overall, 88.4% of respondents strongly or moderately agreed with the statement.

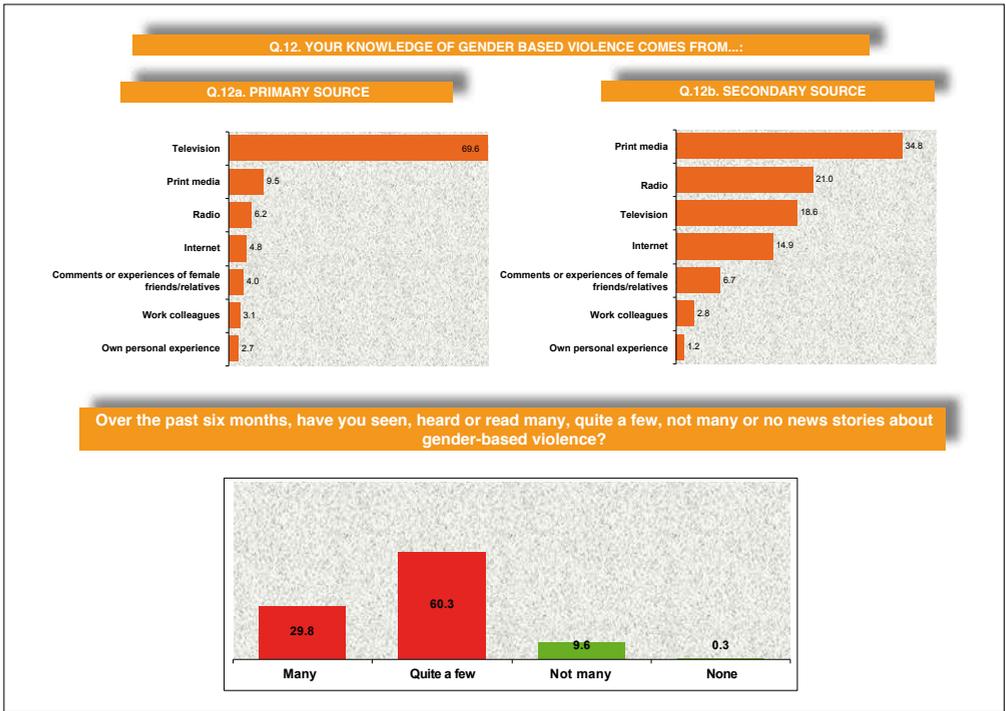
Looking at the largest category of agreement (strongly agree), there was a significant difference in the 46–55 age group, in which 34% of respondents strongly agreed as compared with 27.8% of the overall sample.

- On the other, respondents were asked to indicate where their knowledge of gender-based violence came from. The findings once again show that the media is the primary source of knowledge on this subject. In fact, TV, radio, print media and the internet accounted for 90.1% of first-mention responses and 89.3% of second mentions.

It is worth highlighting that, of that percentage, the most frequent response was television (69.6% of first mentions). Print media received most second mentions (34.8%) after television was eliminated from the list.

As regards the number of news stories on the subject seen, read or heard by respondents in the past 6 months, 91.1% claimed to have seen, heard or read many or quite a few. Looking at those who answered “many” reveals a difference of almost 7 percentage points between women (33%) and men (26.6%), indicating that women either pay more attention to the subject of gender-based violence or show more interest in it. Respondents aged over 46 answered in a similar proportion to women and even exceeded them in percentage terms (35.5% and 32%, respectively), while among younger respondents the proportion was only 21.8%.





*Q.31a. Extent of agreement: The media are the main source of information about gender-based violence.*

- No significant differences were identified by sex, level of education, religion or ideology.
- Disagreement was higher among the 18–25 age group (18.6%), while agreement was higher among those aged over 46 (around 93.5%).

*Q.12a. Your knowledge of gender-based violence comes primarily from...*

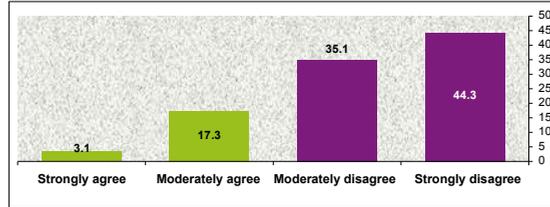
- Among the men, references to radio and the internet were higher (8.2% and 6.1%), while references to direct or indirect personal experience were lower (1.6% and 2.5%). Among women, the opposite was the case (4.3% and 3.5% vs 3.8% and 5.4%).
- Among respondents aged under 36, references to print media and radio were lower. In the 25–35 age group, references to work colleagues were higher, while in the youngest age group references to the internet were higher..

- Among respondents aged over 46, references to print media and radio were higher, while those to the internet and work colleagues, respectively, were lower. Among those aged between 36 and 45, references to radio were higher.
- There were more references to print media among respondents who had completed higher education. Contrasting opinions were expressed by those who had only completed primary education and those who had completed higher education — a higher proportion of the former reported personal experience than the latter.
- Television received more references among non-practising Catholics, while radio received more among practising Catholics. This latter group also reported lower personal experience. The internet and personal experience received more references among non-believers, while personal experience received more references among members of other religions (8.4%).
- Among those on the political right, the proportion of those who reported their work colleagues as their main source of knowledge was higher while personal experience was lower. A higher proportion of those on the left reported that radio was their main source of knowledge.

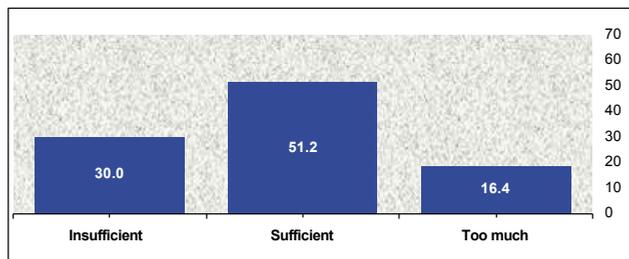
*Q.11. Over the past six months, how many news stories about gender-based violence have you seen, heard or read? Many, quite a few, not many or none?*

- Significant differences were only identified by sex and age.
- The percentages of respondents answering “not many/none” were higher among men and the youngest age group, while the percentages answering “quite a few/many” were lower (11% and 18.9% vs 26% and 21.8%). Among women and those aged between 46 and 55, the percentages who answered “many” were higher than for the overall sample, while the percentages who answered “not many” were lower (33% and 35.5% vs 8.1% and 5.8%, respectively).

**Q.31i. The media pay too much attention to cases of partner violence against women, magnifying a situation that is not that serious and that has always existed**



**Q.14. What do you think about the amount of time the media give to gender-based violence?**



#### 16.4.4.2 Gender-based violence's presence in the media

*Q.31i. Extent of agreement: The media pay too much attention to cases of partner violence against women, magnifying a situation that is not that serious.*

- There was a clear difference in opinion between the sexes, which was reflected in the other variables.
- Although disagreement with this assertion was the majority opinion of both sexes, it was significantly lower among men (76.4%). There was also less disagreement among those aged over 56 (69.9%) and among those who had only completed primary education (73.9%). A similar case occurred among non-practising and practising Catholics (agreement stood at 22.5% and 23.9%, respectively) and among those in the centre and on the right of the political spectrum (agreement was higher among approximately 27.5% of respondents).

- In contrast, disagreement was significantly higher among women (82.2%), among non-believers (82.4%) and among those on the political left (83.6%).

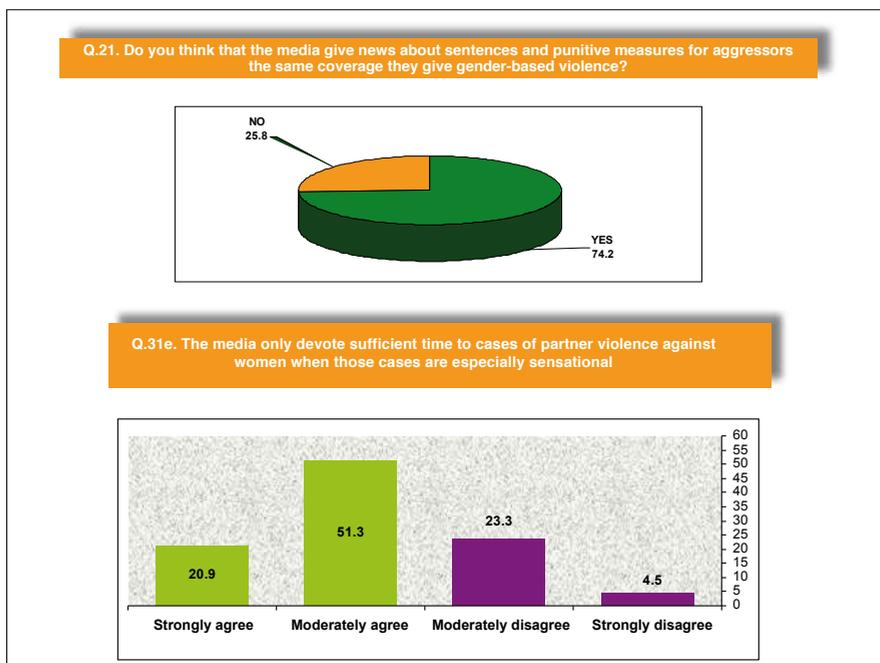
*Q.14. What do you think about the amount of time the media give to gender-based violence?*

- The differences between the sexes were similar to those recorded in the two previous questions, although these differences in the other variables vary in some segments.
- Agreement that the media gave too much time to the subject was higher among men (22.6%) than among women (15%).
- The general female opinion was shared by those aged between 25 and 35 (14.9%), a significant percentage of whom agreed that the time given to the subject was insufficient (33%). The case was similar among respondents who had only completed primary and secondary education (14.3% and 16.1%, respectively).
- The general male opinion that the media gave too much time to the subject was shared by respondents aged over 46 (22.9% and 29%, respectively). The case was similar among those who had completed higher education (22.2%) or who were on the political right (21.9%). Logically, in the majority of these cases the percentage of respondents who believed the media gave the subject insufficient time was lower.
- However, among practising Catholics, a higher percentage believed media coverage was insufficient (25%).

Although it did not match analysis of gender-based violence's presence in the media, 74.2% of respondents believed that there was a fair balance between media coverage of gender-based violence and that of sentences passed and punitive measures applied to abusers. This percentage rose to 86.2% among those aged over 56.

However, a similar majority (72.2%) of respondents moderately or strongly agreed that the media only dedicated adequate time to reporting cases of this kind of violence when they were especially sensational.

It is especially significant that the majority of the sample felt that media coverage of cases of gender-based violence depended on how sensational the case was. This leads to two conclusions: current reporting of gender-based violence focuses on individual cases, and coverage is largely influenced by each case's degree of sensationalism. This conclusion will be examined below.



*Q.31e. Extent of agreement: The media only devote sufficient time to cases of partner violence against women when those cases are especially sensational.*

- No significant differences were identified by sex, level of education, religion or ideology.
- Significant differences were identified by age — while agreement was higher among the youngest respondents (18–25), reaching 34.2%, it was lower among those aged over 46 (24.1% and 22.5%, respectively).

*Q.21. Do you think that the media give news about sentences and punitive measures for abusers the same coverage they give gender-based violence?*

- No differences were identified by sex, level of education or ideology.
- Although all age groups shared this opinion, agreement rose with age from 26 years old onwards, increasing from 69.1% to 86.3%.
- Agreement was higher among non-practising Catholics (76.9%), and lower among non-believers (71.3%).

### **16.4.4.3. Media treatment of gender-based violence**

#### **16.4.4.3.1. Largely subjective and overly sensationalist treatment**

When assessing media treatment of gender-based violence, respondents' opinions differed significantly — although the majority (53.7%) felt it was largely subjective and overly sensationalist, 47.6%, however, felt it was appropriate and/or fairly objective. This latter percentage fell to 35.9% among men, with 60.3% feeling that media treatment of the subject was largely subjective and overly sensationalis.

Television was the medium attributed greatest sensationalism in its treatment of gender-based violence, topping the list for 83.4% of the sample. Even so, 85% still felt that television was the most effective medium in combating gender-based violence.

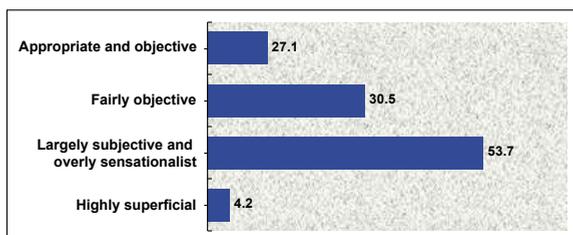
Furthermore, when asked if audience expectations could be blamed for this sensationalist bias, the responses revealed further significant differences, with 53.0% disagreeing and 47% agreeing.

The media's lack of objectivity is linked to a supposed political attitude towards the issue of gender-based violence. Thus, although 56.5% disagreed with the suggestion that media treatment of the issue was influenced by each media group's political leanings, a sizeable minority of 43.5% agreed with it. The percentage of respondents who agreed with the suggestion rose to 52% among those aged between 46 and 55 and reached 56.5% among those aged over 56, reversing the majority opinion among the overall sample.

When assessing politicians' supposed motives for raising the issue of gender-based violence, only 15.4% of respondents felt politicians were ge-

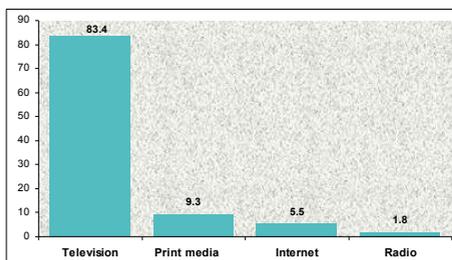
nuinely concerned by the problem and intended to eradicate it. The rest attributed their apparent concern to vote-winning motives (59.1%) or a desire by politicians to raise their media profile (25.5%). This perception probably has much to do with the low esteem in which politicians are currently held in Spain.

**Q.13. Do you think media treatment of gender-based violence is...**

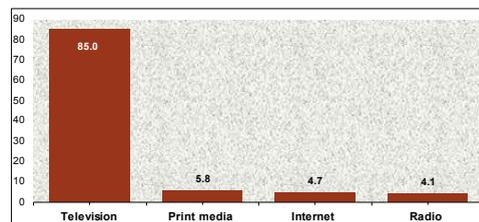


	TOTAL	MEN	WOMEN
Appropriate and fairly objective	47.6	35.9	48.2
Largely subjective	53.7	60.3	47.2

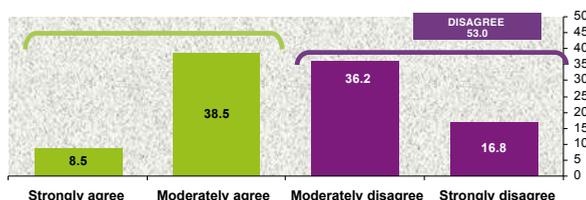
**18. Which medium do you think adopts the most sensationalist approach to gender-based violence?**



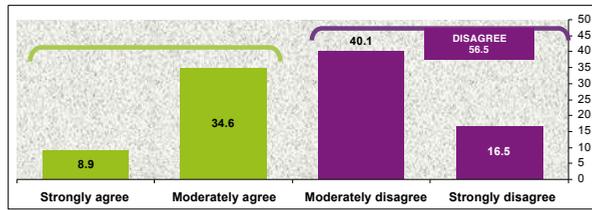
**Q.30. Which medium do you think is most effective in combating gender-based violence?**



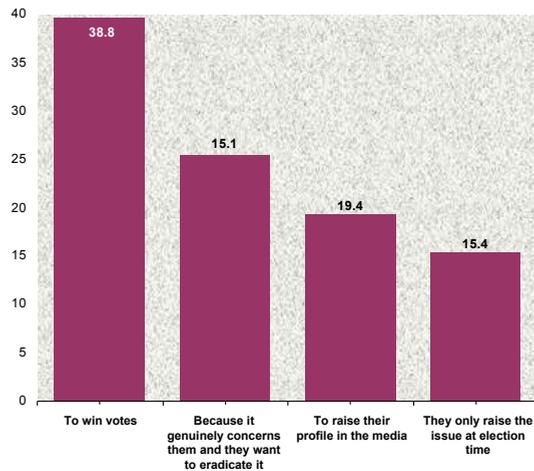
**Q.31f. Audience expectations are to blame for the media's sensationalist treatment of gender-based violence**



Q.31g. Media treatment of gender-based violence depends on each media group's political leaning



Q.49. Why do you think politicians raise the issue of gender-based violence in the media?



Q.13. Do you think media treatment of gender-based violence is...

- There were clear differences between the sexes, as well as between age groups, levels of education and religious beliefs.
- A significant majority of men (60.3%) agreed that media treatment of gender-based violence was largely subjective and over sensationalist. In contrast, a large proportion of women (48.2%) agreed that it was appropriate and fairly objective. Differences of opinion were also expressed by the youngest respondents and by those who had not completed primary education, even though the proportions among those groups who agreed that media treatment was superficial were higher.

- Media treatment of the issue was considered appropriate, objective and less sensationalist by respondents who had only completed primary and secondary education. In contrast, it was viewed as more sensationalist, inappropriate and subjective by respondents who had completed higher education.
- It was viewed as more appropriate and less sensationalist and superficial by non-practising Catholics; as less appropriate and objective and as more sensationalist by non-believers; and as less sensationalist and more superficial by members of other religions.

*Q.18. Which medium do you think adopts the most sensationalist approach to gender-based violence?*

- No significant differences were identified by sex.
- Contrasting opinions were expressed by the youngest and oldest respondents in reference to the internet (8.8% vs 2.9%).
- Contrasting opinions were expressed by those who had only completed primary education and those who had completed higher education in reference to print media (12.1% vs 7.8%).
- Non-believers also attributed a less sensationalist approach to print media (7.9%).

*Q.30. Which medium do you think is most effective in combating gender-based violence?*

- No significant differences were identified by level of education.
- Contrasting opinions were expressed between the sexes – belief that the radio and internet were more effective was higher among men and lower among women.
- Belief in the effectiveness of the internet was higher among the youngest respondents and non-believers.
- Belief that print media were more effective was higher among practising Catholics and those on the political right (8.3% and 8.9%, respectively.)

*Q.31f. Extent of agreement: Audience expectations are to blame for the media's sensationalist treatment of gender-based violence.*

- No differences were identified by level of education, religion or ideology.
- Although the majority of both sexes disagreed with this statement, the percentage was higher among women (55.3%) than among men (50.7%).
- By age group, those aged under 35 shared a similar opinion to women in general, while those aged over 56 agreed to an even greater extent than men, reversing the majority response (among the latter group 52.9% agreed with the statement).

*Q.31g. Extent of agreement: Media treatment of gender-based violence depends on each media group's political leaning.*

- Significant differences were identified by sex and these were reflected in other variables.
- There was more agreement with this statement among men (46%), among those aged over 46 (52% and 56.5%, respectively), among nonbelievers (45.9%) and among those on the political left (47.3%).
- There was less agreement among women (40.9%) and among respondents aged 26–35 (38.7%). Disagreement was higher among non-practising Catholics (59.2%) and those on the political right (61%).

#### **16.4.4.3.2. Media objectivity and professional specialisation**

Respondents' stance on this matter is explained by the assumption that media objectivity in treatment of gender-based violence is related to professional expertise:

- Overall, 66% of respondents felt that the media should contract experts in the subject area. By sex, there was a 10-point difference in agreement with this opinion between men (61%) and women (71%).

Of those who agreed, 68.5% said that it was because they believed objectivity and professionalism should be foremost in treatment of the issue. This

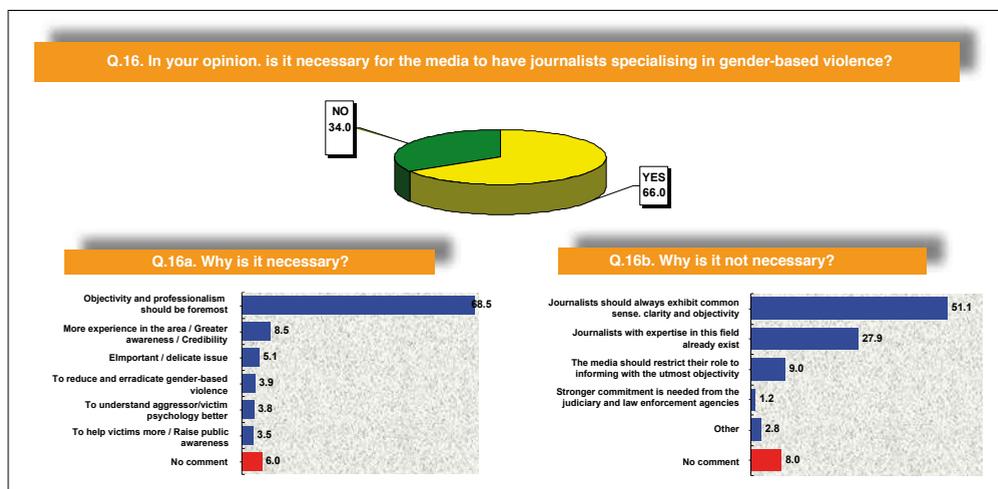
opinion was shared by 88% of the oldest respondents. In total, 8.5% felt that this would guarantee greater awareness of the issue and give reports greater credibility.

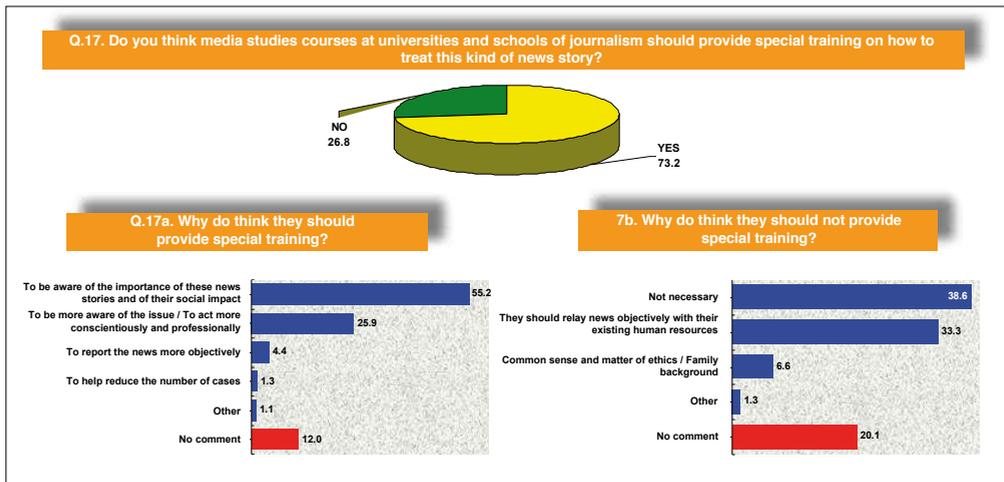
Of the 33% who did not agree with the assertion, the majority (51.1%) claimed their opinion was based on common sense, stating objectivity and credibility should be assumed of any journalist reporting on a subject. And 27.9% felt that there were already enough experts on the subject available.

- Overall, 73.2% of the sample believed that media studies courses at universities and schools of journalism should include special training on how to handle this kind of news story, with another similar 8-point difference existing between male and female respondents in this regard.

When asked why, the majority (55.2%) of those who shared this opinion said that it was because media professionals needed to be aware of the importance and influence of these news stories. Meanwhile, 26% said it was because media professionals needed to know more about the issue and had to have the capacity to intervene in it effectively.

Those who were against special training in the subject (28.2%) argued that it was not necessary (38.6%), or that the media ought to provide objective coverage with the resources they already possess (33.3%).





*Q.16. In your opinion, is it necessary for the media to have journalists specialising in gender-based violence?*

- Significant differences were identified by sex and level of education.
- The proportion of men who agreed that the media should have specialist journalists was 10 points lower (61.0%) than that of women (71.0%).
- These contrasting opinions were also found among those who had only completed primary education (73.2%) and those who had completed higher education (61.7%).
- The youngest respondents expressed opinions in line with the general male opinion (59.5%).

*Q.17. Do you think media studies courses at universities and schools of journalism should provide special training on how to treat this kind of news story?*

- No differences were identified by level of education or religion.
- There were significant differences between the sexes. The proportion of men who disagreed stood at 31.0%, while that of women was lower at 22.6%.
- Similarly contrasting opinions were expressed by the youngest respondents (31.9%), who answered in line with the general male opi-

nion, and those aged over 46, who answered in line with the general female opinion (22.2% and 20.9%, respectively).

- This difference of opinion was also reflected by ideology — 30.5% of those on the political right disagreed compared with 23.6% of those on the political left.

#### **16.4.4.3.3. Media influence: positive and negative sides of the same coin**

In addition to the matters of media objectivity when reporting on the subject, the sensationalist approach adopted and the spurious motives behind coverage, respondents were asked for their opinion on the media's influence on the problem. To gauge this, the questionnaire included two response options. These were compiled statistically to create a single table of values. As a result, the sum of these exceeds 100%, as the figure below shows.

When analysing the findings, it is highly significant that the responses point to a clear division:

- 50.2% attribute a positive influence (VALUE) to media coverage of gender-based violence, either because they believe it heightens public awareness of the problem (26.4%), or because they feel that it helps to reduce the associated death rate (23.8%).
- 50.6% attribute a negative influence (RISK) to it, either because coverage may lead to copycat crimes (25.5%), or because it may encourage proliferation of gender-based violence (25.1%).

In addition, 32.5% of responses stated that media coverage had no effect at all on the problem, while 25.7% did not comment.

The significance of these results is reinforced in that they show that social perception reflects the paradox underlying current news coverage of the issue — it would appear that media coverage has had a positive influence in shifting society towards the ideal in that nowadays the vast majority of the population considers gender-based violence to be unacceptable, even though there are strong grounds to believe it can also lead to copycat behaviour.

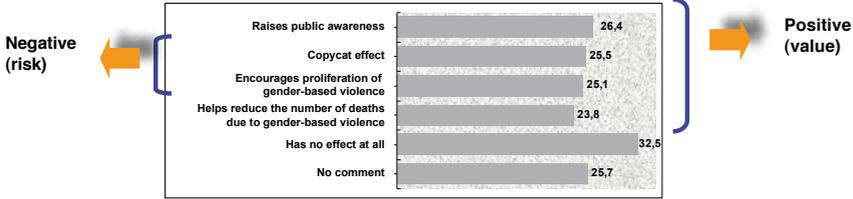
More in-depth analysis of the findings lends an important nuance with regard to the copycat effect that can result from media coverage of cases of gender-based violence, namely, that in respondents' opinion this effect is determined by the way news items are treated:

- 60.9% believed that the way the media reported cases of gender-based violence could contribute to committal of similar crimes. In total, 73.3% of those who felt this way argued that the more coverage was given to such cases, the more copycat cases of violence would occur.

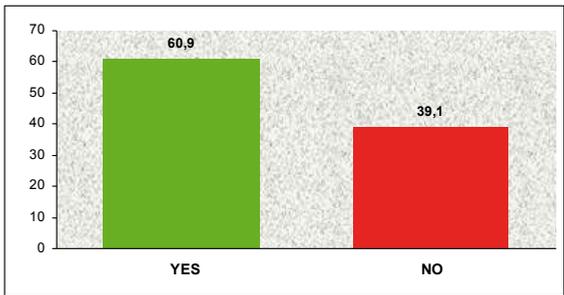
Of the 39.1% who did not agree that coverage led to imitation, 47.4% said that media coverage did not influence behaviour, while 32.7% stated that aggressors acted in response to circumstances and were not influenced by news coverage.

- The fact that coverage of this type of news story could incite others to do the same was the main reason (37.7%) why a significant majority of respondents (80.5%) believed that detailed descriptions of how the murder was committed should not be included in news reports. Other reasons given for not including detailed descriptions included "To avoid encouraging morbid fascination and sensationalism" (21.5%), "Because details are not necessary" (15.2%), and "To avoid shame and distress on the part of relatives" (12.1%).

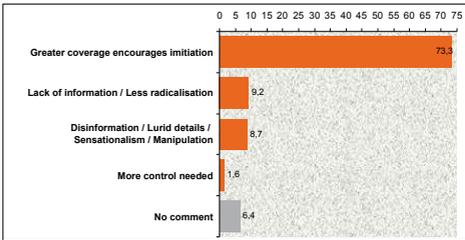
**Q.28. Do you think media coverage of gender-based violence...**



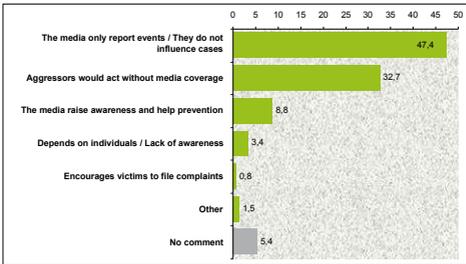
**Q.10. Do you think the way the media cover stories about violence against women could contribute to further cases occurring?**



**Q.10a. Why do you think the way the media cover stories about violence against women COULD CONTRIBUTE to further cases occurring?**



**Q.10b. Why do you think the way the media cover stories about violence against women COULD NOT CONTRIBUTE to further cases occurring?**



**Q.28. Do you think media coverage of gender-based violence...**

- No differences were identified by sex, religion or ideology.
- There was a significant difference in opinion between respondents aged between 26 and 35 (who recorded higher percentages in all responses and lower ones in the “no comment” option) and those

aged over 46 (who recorded lower percentages in all responses and higher ones in the “no comment” option).

- Contrasting opinions were expressed by those who had only completed primary and secondary education and those who had completed higher education (from higher proportions to lower ones in some responses).

*Q.10. Do you think the way the media cover stories about partner violence against women could contribute to further cases occurring?*

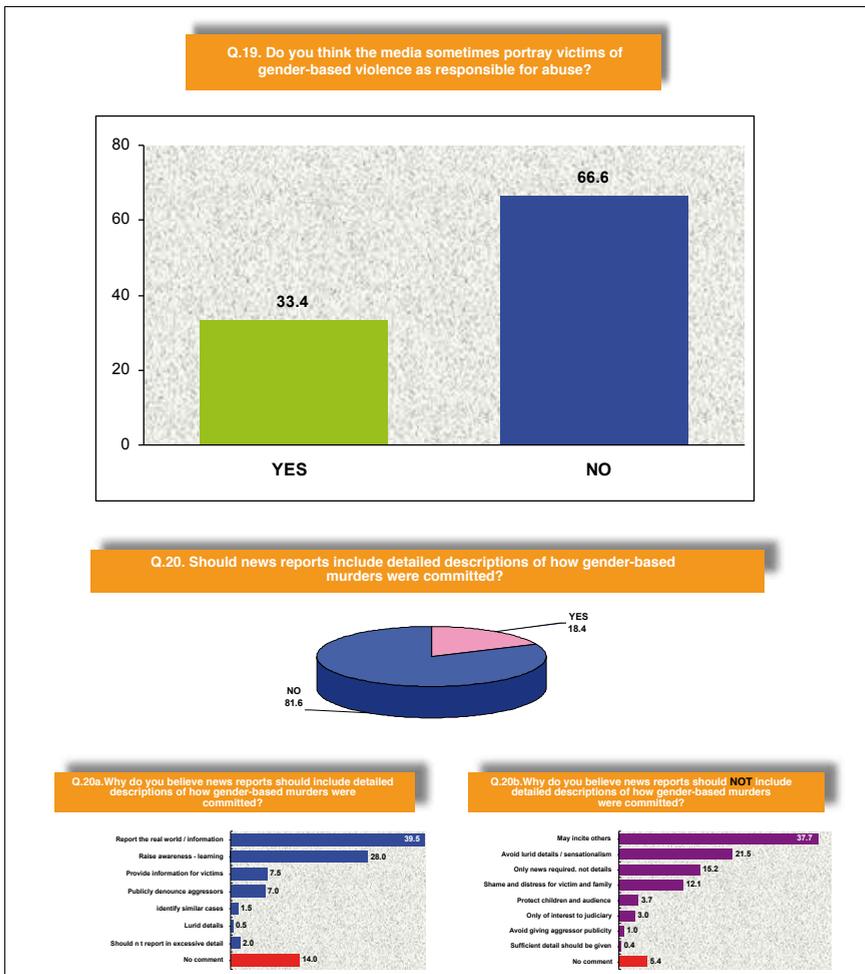
- There were no significant differences in the vast majority of variables.
- The only significant difference was recorded by ideology — agreement among those on the right was 8.5 points higher than it was among those on the left, and 7 points higher than it was among those in the centre of the political spectrum.

#### **16.4.4.3.4. Other significant findings**

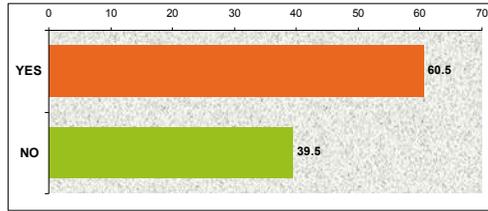
A number of other specific pieces of survey feedback provide significant contributions to assessment of the influence of media coverage of gender-based violence.

- At one point in the survey, respondents were asked if “the media sometimes portray victims as responsible for abuse”. The findings were particularly significant whichever the response:
  - » A sizeable majority (66.6%) did not agree.
  - » Yet a significant minority (33.4%) did think so.
- When asked if they felt that sexist messages and adverts contributed to gender-based violence, 60.5% said they did. In this case, there were notable differences between the sexes, with a gap of over 15 points in the proportion agreeing with the assertion. While women responded in line with the majority opinion (68.4%), the proportion fell to 52.4% among men.

- Likewise, the majority, though by a smaller margin (54.2%) moderately or strongly agreed that images and/or adverts depicting women in subordinate roles sustained and encouraged gender-based violence. This case also revealed significant differences between women and men — 59.6% of women agreed with this statement while 51.1% of men disagreed, reversing the opinion of the overall sample.

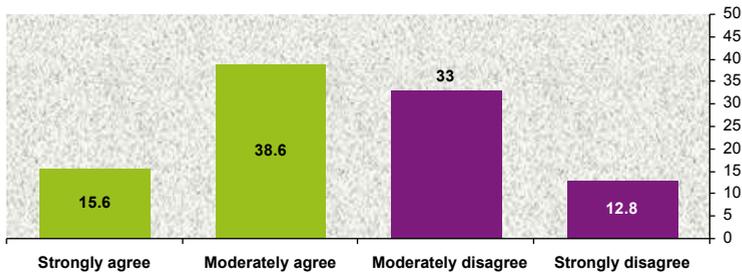


**Q.27. Do you think that sexist messages and adverts (ones that treat women offensively, show sex discrimination regarding household chores, objectify women's bodies, or imply inequality) contribute to the proliferation of gender-based violence?**



	TOTAL	Men	Women
YES	60.5	<52.4	>68.4
NO	39.5	>47.6	<31.6

**Q.31c. Do images and/or adverts that depict women in subordinate roles sustain and encourage gender-based violence?**



*Q.19. Do you think the media sometimes portray victims of gender-based violence as responsible for abuse?*

- Only one significant difference was detected, by age — agreement rose to 37.3% among those aged between 46 and 55.

*Q.20. In your opinion, should news reports include detailed descriptions of how gender-based murders were committed?*

- Significant differences were identified by sex, as well as by age, level of education, religion and ideology.

- Agreement was higher among men (20.5%), the youngest respondents (22.3%), those who had only completed primary and secondary education (graded agreement), non-practising Catholics and those on the political right.
- Agreement was lower among women (16.3%), non-believers and those on the political left. Disagreement was higher among those who had completed higher education.

*Q.27. Do you think that sexist messages and adverts (ones that treat women offensively, show sex discrimination regarding household chores, objectify women's bodies, or imply inequality) contribute to the proliferation of gender-based violence?*

- There were notable differences between the sexes. No differences were identified by level of education or religion.
- There was a difference of over 15 points in male and female agreement with the assertion (52.4% vs 68.4%).
- By age group, disagreement rose among those aged between 36 and 45 (43.3%) and fell among those aged between 56 and 65 (31.2%)
- Disagreement also rose between those on the political right (46.1%).

*Q.31c. Extent of agreement: Do images and/or adverts that depict women in subordinate roles sustain and encourage gender-based violence.*

- Highly significant differences were identified by sex, age, religion and ideology. No differences were identified by level of education.
- Disagreement with the assertion stood at 51.1% among men, contradicting the overall response; at 49.8% among those aged between 26 and 35, and at 47.1% among non-practising Catholics. Meanwhile, agreement stood at 59.6% among women, at 60.9% and 63.5% among those aged over 46, and at 55.5% among non-believers.
- These differences were also reflected in the segmentation by ideology — disagreement was higher among those in the centre of the political spectrum (50.6%), while agreement was higher among those on the political left (57.7%).

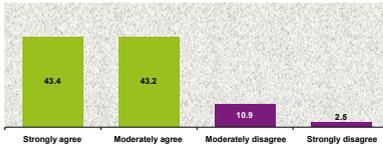
#### **16.4.4.4. How should the media ideally treat gender-based violence?**

##### **16.4.4.4.1. Prevention, human rights, standards and ways out**

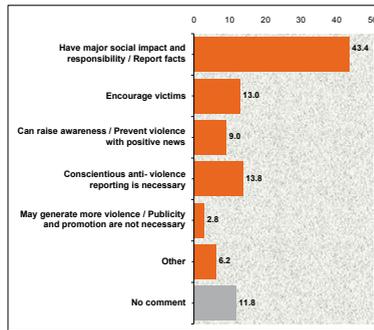
Several of the questions in the survey were intended to gauge the sample's opinion about how the media should treat news of gender-based violence. Analysis of the findings produces the following conclusions:

- A significant majority (86.6%) of the 5,009 respondents said that the media should help prevent gender-based violence.
- When asked why, the majority (43%) of those who expressed this opinion justified it on the grounds of the strong influence the media have on society and the responsibility it carries with it. The second-most popular responses, with around 13%, were because the media have the capacity to raise awareness and prevent violence by reporting positive news, and because they have the power to help victims.
- A similar percentage (83.3%) expressed moderate or strong agreement with the notion that cases of gender-based violence should be portrayed as violations of human rights. Although the proportions of both sexes who agreed with this opinion were high, a significantly greater number of women held that belief (88.9%) than men (77.7%).
- 83.1% felt that the media should be required to comply with specific standards when covering this kind of news item.
- 84.8% of respondents expressed open agreement with the notion that the media should report positive news of women who manage to escape the cycle of violence.

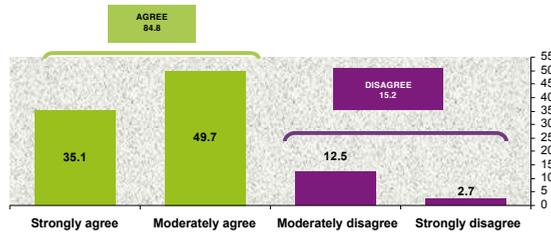
**Q.31i. The media should help prevent partner violence against women.**



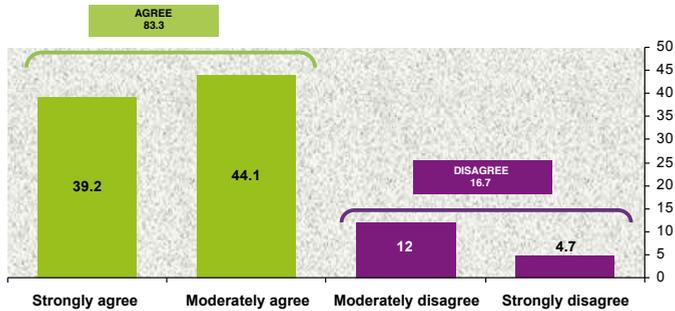
**Why?**



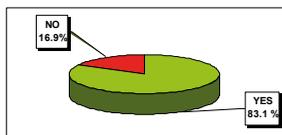
**Q.31k. Reporting on partner violence against women should include positive news of women who manage to escape the cycle of violence**



**Q.31d. Cases of partner violence against women should be portrayed as violations of human rights**



**Q.15. Should the media be required to comply with specific standards when covering cases of gender-based violence?**



*Q.31l. Extent of agreement: The media should help prevent partner violence against women.*

- Significant differences were identified by sex, as well as by age, level of education and ideology.
- Disagreement was higher among men (15.9%) and lower among women (10.8%).
- Disagreement was higher among those aged between 18 and 25 (19.1%), while it was lower among those aged over 46 (10.2% and 9.4%, respectively).
- Disagreement was higher among those who had not completed primary education or had only completed that level (26.2% and 16.9%, respectively).
- Disagreement was higher among those in the centre of the political spectrum (16%), while it was lower among those on the political left (10.9%).

*Q.31d. Extent of agreement: Cases of partner violence against women should be portrayed as violations of human rights.*

- Significant differences were identified by sex, age and ideology. No differences were identified by level of education.
- Agreement with the assertion stood at 77.7% among men and at 88.9% among women.
- The general female opinion was shared by respondents aged between 46 and 55 (85.9%) and those on the political left (86.7%), while the general male opinion was shared by the youngest respondents (18–25) and those on the political right (79% and 78.2%, respectively).

*Q.15. Do you believe the media should be required to comply with specific standards when covering cases of gender-based violence?*

- Significant differences were identified by sex, age and religion. No differences were identified by level of education or ideology.

- Disagreement stood at 20.3% among men, at 22.6% among the youngest age group (18–25), and at 30% among members of “other religions”. It was lower among women (13.16%), those aged between 26 and 35 (14%) and non-practising Catholics (15%).

*Q.31k. Extent of agreement: Reporting on partner violence against women should include positive news of women who manage to escape the cycle of violence.*

- No differences were identified by sex.
- Disagreement was highest among respondents aged between 18 and 35 (22.6%) and gradually decreased among those aged over 36.
- Disagreement was lowest among those on the political left (12.1%) and highest among those on the right (17.4%).
- Agreement was highest among those who had only completed primary education (84.6%).

#### **16.4.4.4.2. What should be encouraged, and what should be avoided?**

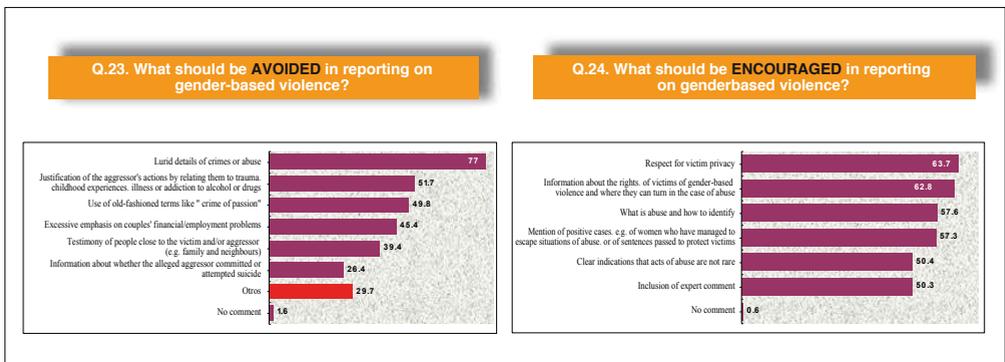
One of the questions in the survey asked respondents what should be encouraged in reporting on gender-based violence, giving them the option to select several choices. As a result, the sum of the percentages far exceeds 100%. The main results obtained were as follows:

- The majority of responses point to respect for victim privacy and protection of personal data, or to information on victim rights and where to seek support (63.7% and 62.8%, respectively).
- Around 57% of the responses highlighted the need to promote acknowledgement and identification of abuse of women, or to report positive news of victims receiving protection and finding ways out of the situation.
- 50% called for clear indication that acts of gender-based violence are not rare and for inclusion of expert comment.

The survey also asked what should be avoided when reporting on gender-based violence. The same response format as above was used. The main

results obtained were as follows:

- A notable majority (77.7%) named lurid details of gender-based violence as the main thing to avoid in reporting on the issue.
- 51.7% felt the media should avoid justifying the aggressor’s acts by relating them to trauma, illness or addiction.
- Almost 50% said the media should avoid using language that encourages chauvinistic perception of the issue, such as the term “crime of passion”.
- 45.4% felt the media should avoid focusing excessively on couples’ financial/employment difficulties.
- 26.4% felt no mention should be made of whether the alleged aggressor had subsequently committed suicide.



*Q.23. What should be avoided in reporting on gender-based violence?*

- Significant differences by sex were not identified.
- By age, respondents under 36 years old attributed less negative impact to use of terms like “crime of passion”, while those aged over 46 attributed more to it (45%–46% vs 60–63%). Respondents aged between 26 and 35 placed less emphasis on avoiding mention of factors affecting aggressors’ acts, on emphasising problems in couples’ relationships, on the testimony of people close to the victim, and on information about aggressor suicide. In contrast, those aged between 46 and 55 considered it more necessary to avoid mentioning all of these factors.

- Respondents who had only completed secondary education tended to agree with avoiding mention of almost all of the factors listed. The only exception was use of language considered chauvinistic, which they felt had a less negative impact. Conversely, those who had completed higher education tended to agree with the need to avoid all of the factors listed.
- As regards the supposed negative relevance attributed to testimony of people close to the victim, among non-practising Catholics this stood at 35.9%, while among non-believers it rose to 43.6%.

*Q.24. What should be encouraged in reporting on gender-based violence?*

- No differences were identified by sex, religion or ideology.
- There was an upward trend in response percentages by age across all of the options, with the proportions being lowest amongst the 26–35 age group and rising among those over 46.
- Among those respondents who had only completed secondary education, there was less emphasis on the need to define what abuse comprises and how to identify it, although a majority (53.5%) still believed that this should be encouraged. There is also less of a perceived need to include expert comment (46.4%). In contrast, those who had completed higher education tended to emphasise the need to encourage all of the proposed factors, except for reporting on victim rights and resources available to them, for which there was no significant difference of opinion.

#### **16.4.4.4.3. Identification of victims and abusers**

When asked directly about the relevance of information regarding the suicide of the alleged aggressor, 72.8% of the sample said it had little or no relevance.

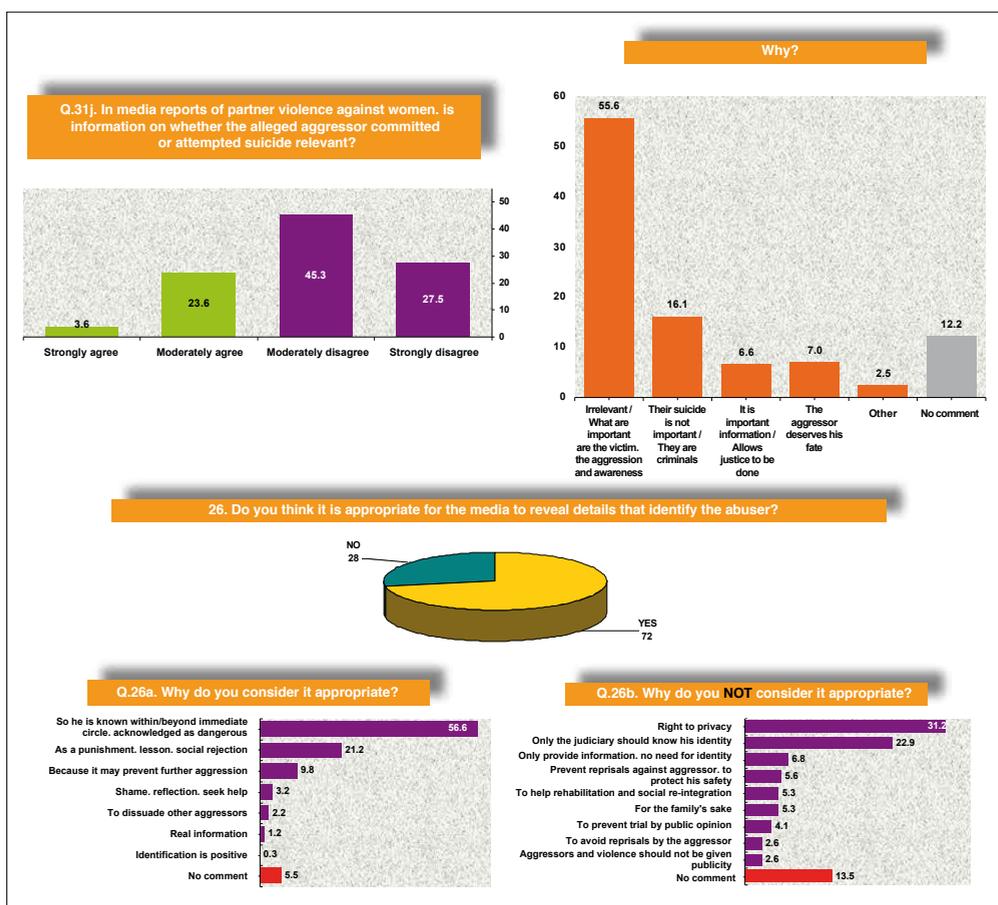
It is especially significant that:

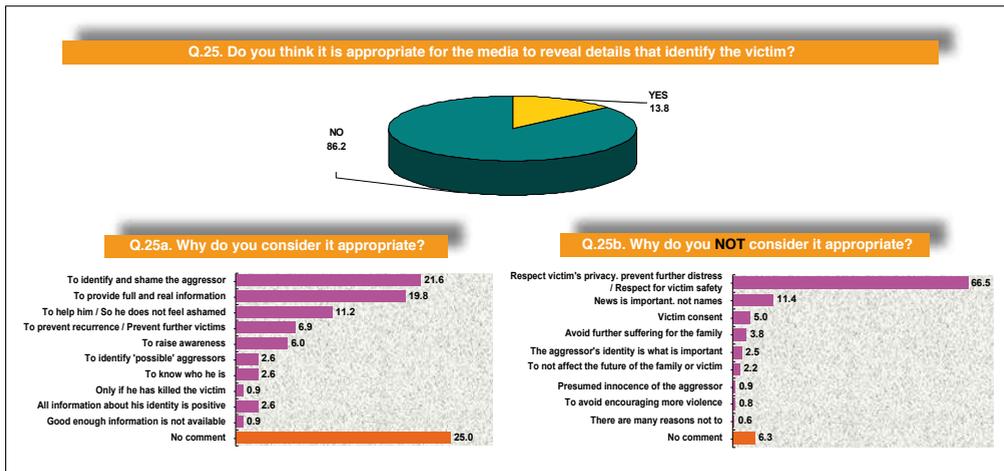
- A sizeable majority (86.2%) of respondents did not think it appropriate for the media to release the identity of the victim. 66.5% of those sharing this opinion justified it on the basis of the need to maintain victim privacy, respect and safety, as well as to avoid

further distress. Another argument used was that what was really important was the news item itself (11.4%).

- However, another sizeable, if slightly lower, majority (72%) argued that it was appropriate to release the identity of the abuser. In terms of sex, there was a 10-point difference of opinion on this subject between women (77.5%) and men (67.3%).

Those sharing this opinion argued that it was important to acknowledge the danger aggressors pose to both their own circle and those outside it (56.6%). Secondly, many mentioned the punitive effect this kind of coverage has as a means of punishment, warning and social rejection (21.2%). More women argued that the danger posed by abusers should be made public in the interests of preventing further aggression, while more men emphasised the punitive effect.





*Q.31j. Extent of agreement: In media reports of partner violence against women, is information on whether the alleged aggressor committed or attempted suicide relevant?*

- There were small differences by sex, and occasionally by other variables.
- Agreement stood at 71% among men and at 74.5% among women.
- Disagreement was lower among those aged between 18 and 25 (67.1%).
- Disagreement was higher among agnostics (75.8%).
- Agreement was lower among those on the left (23%) and higher among those in the centre of the political spectrum (32.1%).

*Q.25. Do you think it is appropriate for the media to reveal details that identify the victim?*

- No differences were identified by sex. Opposing opinions were expressed in terms of agreement by level of education, religion and ideology.
- Agreement that it was appropriate was higher among those who had only completed primary education (19.4%), while it was lower among those who had completed higher education (12.1%).

- Agreement was greater among non-practising and practising Catholics (15.4% in 19.0%), while it was lower among non-believers (10.4%).
- Agreement was higher among those on the political right (17.8%) and lower among those on the left (11%).
- Agreement was higher among those aged over 56 (18.6%).

*Q.26. Do you think it is appropriate for the media to reveal details that identify the abuser?*

- No differences were identified by ideology. Opposing opinions were expressed in terms of disagreement by sex, level of education and ideology.
- The proportion of respondents who did not consider it appropriate was higher among men (32.7%) and lower among women (23.5%).
- The proportion who did not consider it appropriate was higher among the youngest respondents (19.7%), in line with the general male opinion, and lower among the oldest respondents (7.9%), in line with the general female opinion.
- The proportion who did not consider it appropriate was higher among non-believers (32.2%) and lower among non-practising Catholics (22.6%).
- The percentages who did not consider it appropriate decreased by level of education, peaking at 33.3% among those who had completed higher education and decreasing to 24.8%, 16.9% and 7.9% down to those who had not completed primary education.

## **16.4.5. Campaigns and other measures to raise public awareness**

### **16.4.5.1. Awareness-raising campaigns**

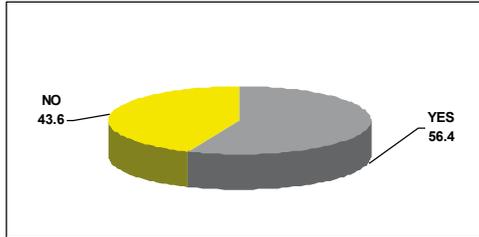
In addition to assessing the role played by the media in shaping social perception of existence, treatment and impact of gender-based violence, a

series of questions directly asked respondents about the influence of public awareness-raising campaigns.

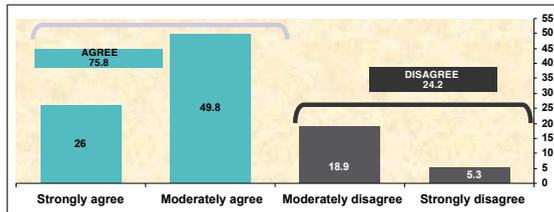
Analysis of the responses produced the following information:

- The majority of respondents (56.4%) believed that campaigns to raise awareness about gender-based violence in general were effective. This percentage increased considerably when related to their contribution to awareness of the existence of the phenomenon: 75.8% believed that publicising the issue “helps to raise awareness about gender-based violence”. There were barely any significant differences between the segments within the sample, as is shown below.
- Majority belief in the effectiveness of awareness-raising campaigns was backed up by the fact that 73.3% of the overall sample recalled at least one such campaign. The level of recall was significantly higher among women, climbing to almost 10 points above that of men (78% vs 68.5%). It was also higher among non-believers and those on the political left.
- Consistent with this rationale, 78.3% believed that awareness-raising campaigns about the phenomenon should be increased. In this case as well, the proportion of women who supported the proposal was higher than that of men, in this instance by 13 points (84.8% vs 71.7%). This difference was also seen by level education, religion and ideology, as explained below.

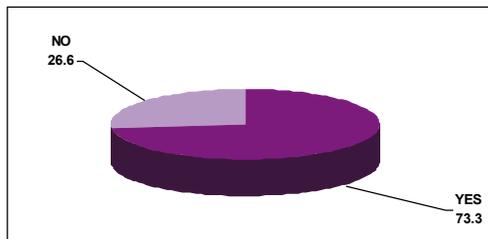
**Q.32. Do you believe that campaigns to raise awareness about gender-based violence are effective?**



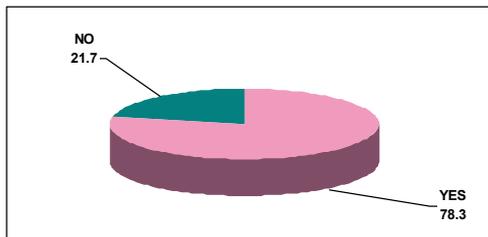
**Q.38. Which initiatives do you believe help raise awareness about gender-based violence? Please indicate the extent to which you agree they help raise awareness (strongly disagree, moderately disagree, moderately agree, strongly agree)**  
Q.38i. Publicity



**Q.34. Do you recall any campaigns against gender-based violence?**



**Q.36. Do you think campaigns publicising gender-based violence should be increased?**



*Q.32. Do you believe that campaigns to raise awareness about gender-based violence are effective?*

- No significant differences were identified by sex or religion.
- A lower proportion of respondents in the 46–55 age group did not consider the campaigns to be effective (38.4%). The proportion was also lower among those on the political left (38.4%), while it was greater among those on the political right (48.8%).

*Q.38I. Does publicising gender-based violence help to raise awareness about the phenomenon?*

- Differences were identified by sex and religion.
- Belief in the ineffectiveness of publicity was higher among men (29%) and among those in the centre of the political spectrum (26.1%) than among women (19.4%) and those on the political left (21.1%).

*Q.34. Do you recall any campaigns against gender-based violence?*

- Significant differences were identified by sex, religion and ideology.
- Campaign recall was higher among women than among men (78% vs 68.5%).
- It was also higher among non-believers and those on the political left (76.5% and 77.4%, respectively) than among those in the centre of the political spectrum (70.4%). It was even lower among those aged between 18 and 25 (66.7%).

*Q.36. Do you think campaigns publicising gender-based violence should be increased.*

- Significant differences were identified by sex, level of education, religion and ideology. No differences were identified by age.
- The proportion of women who agreed campaigns publicising gender-based violence should be increased was significantly higher (84.8%) than the proportion of men (71.7%).

- There was greater support for increasing them, in line with the general female opinion, among respondents who had only completed primary education (84.8%), while there was less support among those who had completed higher education (75.6%), in line with the general male opinion.
- Support was higher among non-practising Catholics (80.3%), and lower among non-believers (75.9%).
- Support was stronger among those on the political left (81.7%) and weaker among those on the political right (70.9%).

Questions asking for specific assessment of the outcomes of the campaigns carried out, or for the approaches considered most appropriate, the results were as follows:

- 29.7% of respondents did not identify the specific impact of any of the campaigns publicising gender-based violence, a proportion similar to those who did not recall any such campaigns (26.6%).

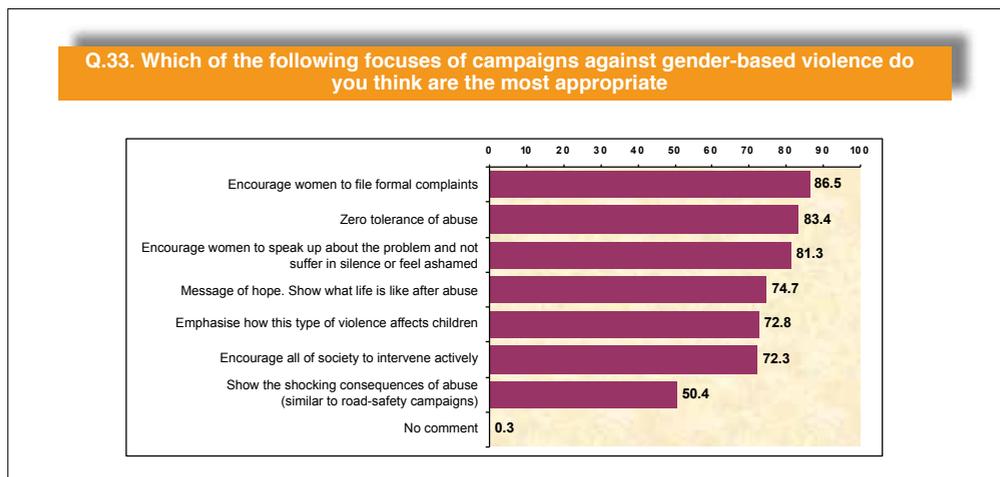
Among the messages recalled, the ones to create most impact were “12 months, 12 trials”, “Zero tolerance for abuse”, “All for one and one for all against abuse”, “Show abusers the red card”, “Violence against women hurts us all”, “Don’t let fear hurt you”, and “Get your life back. Speak up”.

On other occasions, the greatest impact was generated by the context in which the message was delivered: “A woman driving receives a call from the abuser, threatening to harm the children”, “A child/children seeing their father beat/abuse and insult their mother”, “The woman lying on the floor after receiving a beating while the child consoles her”, “A woman removing her make-up to reveal a face covered in bruises”, “Two couples having dinner together. While the others ask her about her job, he humiliates/shames her and, at the same time, a bruise gradually appears on her face. She then says, ‘No, I’m leaving,’ and the three get up and leave the abuser by himself”, “Female celebrities covered in bruises and crying”.

The percentage of mentions varied notably according to the year the survey was carried out, probably in relation to when the campaigns were broadcast.

- As regards the approaches considered most effective, it is worth highlighting that the first response was to encourage women to

file a formal complaint, speak up about the problem and not suffer in silence. The second was to reaffirm an attitude of zero tolerance to abuse, while in third place, with similar percentages, were messages of hope of a new life after abuse, of emphasising how this type of violence affects children and of encouraging all of society to intervene actively. Showing the shocking consequences of abuse (“similar to road-safety campaigns”) was some way behind these other approaches.



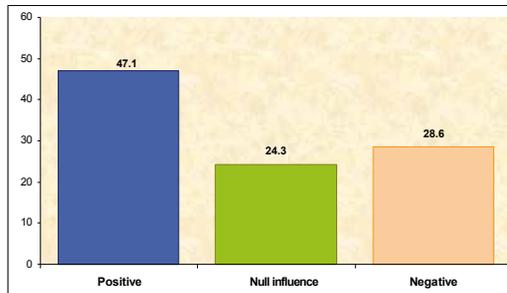
*Q.33. Which of the following focuses of campaigns against gender-based violence do you think are the most appropriate*

- Some differences were identified by sex and age. No differences were identified by level of education, religion or ideology.
- The sexes expressed opposing opinions as regards road-safety-type high-impact campaigns – men showed less agreement with this type of campaign (47.1%), while women were more in favour of them (53.6%).
- Respondents aged over 46 were more in favour of all of the options, whilst those aged between 25 and 35 were less in favour of many of them.

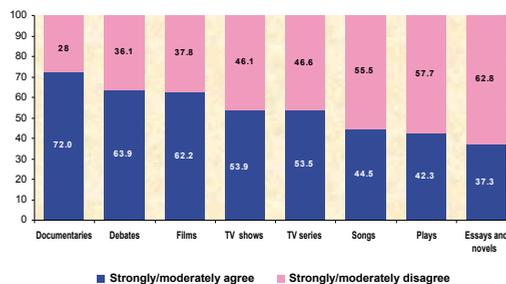
*Q.29. Do celebrities who appear on TV to tell the public of their own direct or indirect experiences of abuse have a positive, negative or null influence on the issue?*

- No differences were identified by religion or ideology.
- Contrasting opinions were expressed by men and women. While 31.8% of the former considered it negative, 50.2% of women considered it positive.
- Respondents who had completed higher education agreed with the general male opinion, with 30.8% considering it negative.
- Among the youngest respondents, the percentage who believed it had null influence was significantly higher (29.5%).

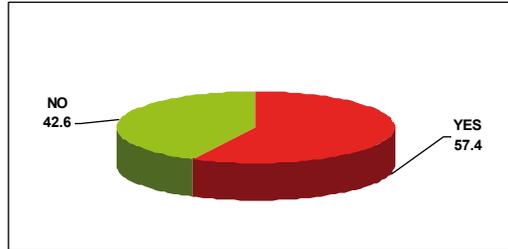
Q.29. Do celebrities who appear on TV to tell the public of their own direct or indirect experiences of abuse have a positive, negative or null influence on the issue?



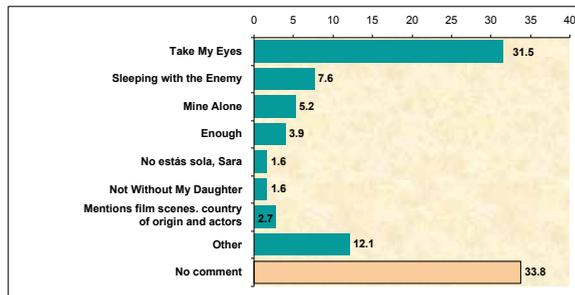
Q.38a, 38b, 38c, 38d, 38e, 38f, 38g and 38h. In addition to campaigns publicising gender-based violence, what other initiatives do you feel help raise awareness of the phenomenon? Please indicate the extent to which you agree they help raise awareness (strongly disagree, moderately disagree, moderately agree, strongly agree)



**Q.39. Have you ever seen a film that features gender-based violence?**



**Q.40. Have you ever seen a film that features gender-based violence? If so, please indicate the one that had greatest impact on you.**



**QUESTIONNAIRE**

**QUESTIONNAIRE ON  
THE WAY GENDER-BASED  
VIOLENCE IS HANDLED  
IN THE MEDIA**

## **QUESTIONNAIRE ON MEDIA TREATMENT OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE NOVEMBER 2011**

### **Socio-demographic characteristics.**

1. Sex:

Female  Male

2. Age:

3. Nationality:

- Spanish
- Other – DROPDOWN MENU

4. Country of birth – DROPDOWN MENU

If country of birth is not Spain, go to  
4a. Year of arrival in Spain

5. Current place of residence – DROPDOWN MENU

6. Marital status:

- Single
- Married
- Separated
- Divorced
- Widowed

6a. Current relationship status:

- My partner and I live together
- My partner and I do not live together
- I do not have a partner

7. Do you have children?

- Yes
- No

7a. How many people normally live at your current address?

8. Who is the main breadwinner in your household?

- Me
- My partner
- My partner and I equally
- Someone else

9. Do you have a chronic or physical condition, illness or disability that prevents you performing your daily tasks?

- Yes, I have a severe condition/illness/disability
- Yes, I have a moderate condition/illness/disability
- No
- No comment

9a. Do you have a certified disability?

- No
- Yes

9b. If you answered Yes, please specify type of disability

- Sense-related
- Motor/physical
- Mental
- Psycho-social

10. Level of education

- Primary education not completed
- Primary education completed
- Secondary education (higher secondary education, intermediate vocational training) completed

- Higher education (university, higher vocational training, postgraduate) completed
- Other

11. What is your current main employment status?

- Employed
- **Employed or work regularly in a family business**
- Unemployed and seeking first job
- Unemployed now, but employed previously
- Student
- Unpaid domestic work
- Pensioner now, but employed previously
- Pensioner now, but never worked previously
- Other (shadow economy, etc.)

11a. I work or worked as a...

- Permanent employee
- Temporary/interim employee
- Employer or professional with salaried employees
- Self-employed professional
- Other

12. How do you define your religious beliefs?

- • Practising Catholic
- • Non-practising Catholic
- • Other religion (SPECIFY)
- • Agnostic/Atheist/ **Non-believer**
- • I prefer not to answer

13. In terms of politics, on a scale of 1–10 (where 1 is the far left and 10 the far right) where you stand ideologically?.

Left Right. I prefer not to answer

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

## Media treatment of gender-based violence

1. To what extent do you agree that the media influence public awareness of social issues?
  - Strongly agree
  - Moderately agree
  - Moderately disagree
  - Strongly disagree
  
2. To what extent do you agree that the media influence **your** awareness of social issues?
  - Strongly agree
  - Moderately agree
  - Moderately disagree
  - Strongly disagree
  
3. To what extent do you think the media influence public opinion about social issues?
  - Strongly agree
  - Moderately agree
  - Moderately disagree
  - Strongly disagree
  
4. To what extent do you think the media influence your opinion about social issues?
  - Strongly agree
  - Moderately agree
  - Moderately disagree
  - Strongly disagree

5. Please indicate how often you...

	Every day or almost every day	3–4 days/ week	1–2 days/ week	Occasionally	Never
• Listen to the news or other current affairs programmes on the radio	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Watch the news or other current affairs programmes on the television	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Read one or more newspapers (not counting sports papers or gossip magazines) or follow the news (print or online)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**The following questions refer to gender-based violence, i.e. violence against women by their current or former partner (this questionnaire does not distinguish between the terms “gender-based violence” and “partner violence against women”).**

6. Which term or terms would you use to refer to cases in which a man abuses or murders his partner or ex-partner? Please select two answers.

- Gender-based violence
- Violence against women
- Chauvinist violence
- Sexist violence
- Crime of passion
- Partner violence against women
- Domestic violence
- Partner violence
- Domestic terrorism

- Other
7. Do you think gender-based violence in Spain is...
- Very widespread
  - Quite widespread
  - Not very widespread
  - Not at all widespread
8. In your opinion, gender-based violence is...
- Inevitable and something that has always existed
  - Acceptable in certain circumstances
  - Totally unacceptable
9. Do you think that gender-based violence is declining in Spain?
- Yes
  - No
10. Do you think the way the media cover stories about partner violence against women could contribute to further cases occurring?
- Yes
  - No
11. Over the past six months, how many news stories about gender-based violence have you seen, heard or read? Many, quite a few, not many or none?
- Many
  - Quite a few
  - Not many
  - None
12. Which is your primary source of knowledge about gender-based violence?
- Television
  - Radio
  - Print media

- Internet
- Comments or experiences of female friends/relatives
- Work colleagues
- Own personal experience
- I have never heard of this kind of violence

12a. And your secondary source?

13. Do you think media treatment of gender-based violence is...

- Appropriate and objective
- Fairly objective
- Largely subjective and overly sensationalist
- Highly superficial

14. What do you think about the amount of time the media give to gender-based violence?

- Too much
- Sufficient
- Insufficient

15. Do you believe the media should be required to comply with specific standards when covering cases of gender-based violence?

- Yes
- No

16. In your opinion, is it necessary for the media to have journalists specialising in gender-based violence?

- Yes
- No

17. Do you think media studies courses at universities and schools of journalism should provide special training on how to treat this kind of news story?

- Yes
- No

18. Which medium do you think adopts the most sensationalist approach to gender-based violence?

- Print media
- Radio
- Television
- Internet

19. Do you think the media sometimes portray victims of gender-based violence as responsible for abuse?

- Yes
- No

20. In your opinion, should news reports include detailed descriptions of how gender-based **murders** were committed?

- Yes
- No

21. Do you think that the media should provide more information about sentences and punitive measures imposed on abusers?

- Yes
- No

22. If there were a case of gender-based violence in your family, would you agree to the media releasing news of it?

- Yes
- No

23. What should be **avoided** in reporting on gender-based violence?

- |  | Sí                       | No                       |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| • Lurid details of crimes or abuse   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • Information about whether the alleged aggressor committed or attempted suicide   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • Justification of the aggressor's actions by relating them to trauma, childhood experiences, illness or addiction to alcohol or drugs | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • Excessive emphasis on couples' financial/employment problems   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • Testimony of people close to the victim and/or aggressor (e.g. family and neighbours)  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • Use of old-fashioned terms like "crime of passion"   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • Other  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

24. What should be **encouraged** in reporting on gender-based violence?

- |  | Sí                       | No                       |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| • What is abuse and how to identify it   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • Information about the rights of victims of gender-based violence and where they can turn in the case of abuse                      | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • Mention of positive cases, e.g. of women who have managed to escape situations of abuse, or of sentences passed to protect victims | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • Clear indications that acts of abuse are not rare  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • Inclusion of expert comment  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • Respect for victim privacy (protection of personal data)   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

25. Do you think it is appropriate for the media to reveal details that identify the victim?

- Yes
- No

26. Do you think it is appropriate for the media to reveal details that identify the abuser?

- Yes
- No

27. Do you think that sexist messages and adverts (ones that treat women offensively, show sex discrimination regarding household chores, objectify women's bodies, or imply inequality) contribute to the proliferation of gender-based violence?

- Yes
- No

28. To what extent do you agree that media coverage of gender-based violence

	Strongly disagree	Moderately disagree	Moderately agree	Strongly agree
• Encourages proliferation of gender-based violence	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Gives ideas to men predisposed towards violence against women (copycat effect)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Helps reduce the number of deaths due to gender-based violence	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Raises public awareness	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Has no effect at all	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

29. The effect of celebrities who appear on TV to tell the public of their own direct or indirect experiences of abuse is

- Positive in combating gender-based violence
- Null
- Negative in combating gender-based violence

30. Which medium do you think is most effective in combating gender-based violence?

- Print media
- Radio
- Television
- Internet

31. Please indicate the extent to which you agree with the following statements:

31a. The media are the main source of information about gender-based violence.

Strongly disagree      Moderately disagree      Moderately agree      Strongly agree

31b. Abuse of women is not a matter of public interest, but a private, domestic concern

Strongly disagree      Moderately disagree      Moderately agree      Strongly agree

31c. Images and/or adverts that depict women in subordinate roles sustain and encourage gender-based violence.

Strongly disagree      Moderately disagree      Moderately agree      Strongly agree

31d. Cases of partner violence against women should be portrayed as violations of human rights.

Strongly disagree      Moderately disagree      Moderately agree      Strongly agree

31e. The media only devote sufficient time to cases of partner violence against women when those cases are especially sensational.

Strongly disagree	Moderately disagree	Moderately agree	Strongly agree
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

31f. Audience expectations are to blame for the media's sensationalist treatment of gender-based violence.

Strongly disagree	Moderately disagree	Moderately agree	Strongly agree
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

31g. Media treatment of gender-based violence depends on each media group's political leaning.

Strongly disagree	Moderately disagree	Moderately agree	Strongly agree
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

31h. Cases of gender-based violence are very rare, but they receive a lot of media coverage.

Strongly disagree	Moderately disagree	Moderately agree	Strongly agree
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

31i. The media pay too much attention to cases of partner violence against women, magnifying a situation that is not that serious and that has always existed.

Strongly disagree	Moderately disagree	Moderately agree	Strongly agree
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

31j. In media reports of partner violence against women, information on whether the alleged aggressor committed or attempted suicide is highly relevant.

Strongly disagree	Moderately disagree	Moderately agree	Strongly agree
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

31k. Reporting on partner violence against women should include positive news of women who manage to escape the cycle of violence.

Strongly disagree	Moderately disagree	Moderately agree	Strongly agree
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

31l. The media should help prevent partner violence against women.

Strongly disagree	Moderately disagree	Moderately agree	Strongly agree
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

32. Do you believe that campaigns to raise awareness about gender-based violence are effective?

- Yes
- No

33. Which of the following focuses of campaigns against gender-based violence do you think are the most appropriate?

	Yes	No
• Encourage women to speak up about the issue and not suffer in silence or feel ashamed	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Encourage women to file formal complaints	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Zero tolerance of abuse	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Promote active intervention by all of society	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Message of hope: Show how life can be after escaping abuse	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Show the shocking consequences of abuse (similar to road-safety campaigns.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Stress the effect this type of violence has on children	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

34. Do you recall any campaigns against gender-based violence?

- Yes
- No

35. If you do recall a campaign against gender-based violence, please indicate which one had greatest impact on you (please include its message or a description of the campaign).

OPEN (please only answer if you recall a campaign) \_\_\_\_\_

36. Do you think campaigns publicising gender-based violence should be increased?

- Yes
- No

37. What do you think you would do if you witnessed gender-based violence first-hand?

- I would confront the aggressor
- I would call the police
- I would bring it to the attention of other people who could help
- Nothing

38. In addition to campaigns publicising gender-based violence, what other initiatives do you feel help raise awareness of the phenomenon? Please indicate the extent to which you agree each option helps raise awareness.

	Strongly	Moderately disagree	Moderately agree	Strongly agree
• Documentaries	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Films	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Plays	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• TV shows	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Debates	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• TV series	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Essays and novels	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Songs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Publicity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

39. Have you ever seen a film that features gender-based violence?

- Yes
- No
- If so, please indicate the one that had greatest impact on you

OPEN (please only answer if you recall a film)\_\_\_\_\_

40. Are you aware of any telephone helplines for victims of gender-based violence?

- Yes Which? OPEN (please only answer if you replied 'Yes')
- No

If you did not name the 016 helpline, or cannot remember the number, do you now recall having seen publicity about the telephone helpline for victims of gender-based violence (016)?

- Yes
- No

41. How did you find out about it?

- Print media
- Radio
- Television
- Internet
- Publicity

42. Are you in favour of using electronic wristbands to protect victims of gender-based violence?

- Yes
- No

43. Do you think this kind of device helps to reduce violence against women?

- Yes
- No

44. Do you think aggressors can change?

- Yes
- No

45. Do you think that rehabilitation courses for aggressors are useful?

- Si
- No

46. Why do you think politicians raise the issue of gender-based violence in the media?

- To win votes
- Because it genuinely concerns them and they want to eradicate it
- To raise their profile in the media
- They only raise the issue at election time



# **SUMMARY BY AUTONOMOUS REGION AND PROVINCE**



	TOTAL SPAIN	
	vertical %	Number
<b>POPULATION – 1 January 2011</b>		
Total population	100.0	47,190,493
Females aged 15 and over	43.4	20,499,869
<b>FORMAL COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE – January 2007 to December 2011.</b>		
Total formal complaints	100.0	672,065
2007	18.8	126,293
2008	21.1	142,125
2009	20.2	135,540
2010	20.0	134,105
2011	19.9	134,002
<b>WOMEN RECEIVING ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE as at 31 December 2011</b>		
Total no. of women receiving active police assistance	100.0	97,320
Women receiving active police protection	20.1	19,515
<b>GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES as at 31 December 2011</b>		
		5,818
<b>ELECTRONIC MONITORING OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS</b>		
Number of devices active at 31 December 2011		781
<b>016 – CALLS RELATING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECEIVED BY THE ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE HELPLINE. 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.</b>		
Total calls	100.0	297,582
Calls by female users	75.3	224,169
Calls by family/friends	22.0	65,352
Calls by other parties	2.7	8,061
<b>FEMALE USERS OF THE ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION HELPLINE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (ATENPRO) – 31 December 2011</b>		
Registrations since 2005	100.0	39,264
De-registrations	74.7	29,325
Registered female users as at 31 December 2011	25.3	9,939
<b>RIGHTS TO EMPLOYMENT AND FINANCIAL AID</b>		
Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence. 2003 to December 2011		3,228
Substitution contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 to December 2011		147
Female victims of violence receiving labour-market-integration benefit		
2006		10,924
2007		13,291
2008		16,883
2009		22,010
2010		25,512
2011		29,065
Aid to change address. January 2005 to December 2011		11,398
Financial aid provided. Article 27 Comprehensive Protection Law. 2006 to 31 December 2011		
Applications approved		1,386
<b>TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>		
March 2005 to December 2011	100.0	3,084
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	24.8	766
<b>FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>		
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011	100.0	606
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	10.1	61

ANDALUCÍA	TOTAL SPAIN		Andalucía		Andalucía as % of TOTAL
	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	
<b>POPULATION — 1 January 2011</b>					
Total population	100.0	47,190,493	100.0	8,424,102	17.9
Females aged 15 and over	43.4	20,499,869	42.6	3,587,805	17.5
<b>FORMAL COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE — January 2007 to December 2011.</b>					
Total formal complaints	100.0	672,065	100.0	139,626	20.8
2007	18.8	126,293	20.2	28,266	22.4
2008	21.1	142,125	20.8	29,102	20.5
2009	20.2	135,540	19.2	26,838	19.8
2010	20.0	134,105	19.8	27,693	20.7
2011	19.9	134,002	19.9	27,727	20.7
<b>WOMEN RECEIVING ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE as at 31 December 2011</b>					
Total no. of women receiving active police assistance	100.0	97,320	100.0	22,354	23.0
Women receiving active police protection	20.1	19,515	22.5	5,034	25.8
<b>GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES as at 31 December 2011</b>					
	100.0	5,818	100.0	1,371	25.5
<b>ELECTRONIC MONITORING OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS</b>					
Number of devices active at 31 December 2011		781		149	19.1
<b>016 — CALLS RELATING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECEIVED BY THE ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE HELPLINE. 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.</b>					
Total calls	100.0	297,582	100.0	49,851	16.8
Calls by female users	75.3	224,169	73.9	36,858	16.5
Calls by family/friends	22.0	65,352	23.3	11,632	17.8
Calls by other parties	2.7	8,061	2.7	1,361	16.9
<b>FEMALE USERS OF THE ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION HELPLINE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (ATENPRO) — 31 December 2011</b>					
Registrations since 2005	100.0	39,264	100.0	7,044	17.9
De-registrations	74.7	29,325	74.2	5,225	17.8
Registered female users as at 31 December 2011	25.3	9,939	25.8	1,819	18.3
<b>RIGHTS TO EMPLOYMENT AND FINANCIAL AID</b>					
Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence. 2003 to December 2011		3,228		880	27.3
Substitution contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 to December 2011		637		54	8.5
Female victims of violence receiving labour-market-integration benefit					
2006		10,924		4,124	37.8
2007		13,291		4,867	36.6
2008		16,883		5,955	35.3
2009		22,010		7,221	32.8
2010		25,512		7,850	30.8
2011		29,065		8,526	29.3
Aid to change address. January 2005 to December 2011		11,398		3,156	27.7
Financial aid provided. Article 27 Comprehensive Protection Law. 2006 to 31 December 2011					
Applications approved		1,386		260	18.8
<b>TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>					
March 2005 to December 2011	100.0	3,084	100.0	486	15.8
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	24.8	766	20.8	101	13.2
<b>FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>					
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011	100.0	606	100.0	126	20.8
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	10.1	61	12.7	16	26.2


**ALMERÍA**

	TOTAL SPAIN		Andalucía		Almería		Almería (%)	
	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	% of total	% of Andalucía
<b>POPULATION — 1 January 2011</b>								
Total population	100.0	47,190,493	100.0	8,424,102	100.0	702,819	1.5	8.3
Females aged 15 and over	43.4	20,499,869	42.6	3,587,805	40.5	284,515	1.4	7.9
<b>FORMAL COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE — January 2007 to December 2011.</b>								
Total formal complaints	100.0	672,065	100.0	139,626	100.0	12,492	1.9	8.9
2007	18.8	126,293	20.2	28,266	18.4	2,298	1.8	8.1
2008	21.1	142,125	20.8	29,102	19.9	2,481	1.7	8.5
2009	20.2	135,540	19.2	26,898	20.8	2,604	1.9	9.7
2010	20.0	134,105	19.8	27,693	22.0	2,752	2.1	9.9
2011	19.9	134,002	19.9	27,727	18.9	2,357	1.8	8.5
<b>WOMEN RECEIVING ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE as at 31 December 2011</b>								
Total no. of women receiving active police assistance	100.0	97,320	100.0	22,354	100.0	2,899	3.0	13.0
Women receiving active police protection	20.1	19,515	22.5	5,034	12.3	356	1.8	7.1
<b>GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES as at 31 December 2011</b>								
	100.0	5,818	100.0	1,371	100.0	130	2.4	9.5
<b>ELECTRONIC MONITORING OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS</b>								
Number of devices active at 31 December 2011		781		149		8	1.0	5.4
<b>016 — CALLS RELATING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECEIVED BY THE ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE HELPLINE. 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.</b>								
Total calls	100.0	297,582	100.0	49,851	100.0	3,684	1.2	7.4
Calls by female users	75.3	224,169	73.9	36,858	73.9	2,721	1.2	7.4
Calls by family/friends	22.0	65,352	23.3	11,632	23.8	876	1.3	7.5
Calls by other parties	2.7	8,061	2.7	1,361	2.4	87	1.1	6.4
<b>FEMALE USERS OF THE ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION HELPLINE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (ATENPRO) — 31 December 2011</b>								
Registrations since 2005	100.0	39,264	100.0	7,044	100.0	225	0.6	3.2
De-registrations	74.7	29,325	74.2	5,225	54.7	123	0.4	2.4
Registered female users as at 31 December 2011	25.3	9,939	25.8	1,819	45.3	102	1.0	5.6
<b>RIGHTS TO EMPLOYMENT AND FINANCIAL AID</b>								
Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence. 2003 to December 2011		3,228		880		43	1.3	4.9
Substitution contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 to December 2011		637		54		3	0.5	5.6
<b>Female victims of violence receiving labour-market-integration benefit</b>								
2006		10,924		4,124		168	1.5	4.1
2007		13,291		4,867		252	1.9	5.2
2008		16,883		5,955		365	2.2	6.1
2009		22,010		7,221		535	2.4	7.4
2010		25,512		7,850		649	2.5	8.3
2011		29,065		8,526		759	2.6	8.9
Aid to change address. January 2005 to December 2011		11,398		3,156		199	1.7	6.3
<b>TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>								
March 2005 to December 2011	100.0	3,084	100.0	486	100.0	102	3.3	21.0
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	24.8	766	20.8	101	21.6	22	2.9	21.8
<b>FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>								
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011	100.0	606	100.0	126	100.0	23	3.8	18.3
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	10.1	61	12.7	16	21.7	5	8.2	31.3


**CÁDIZ**

	TOTAL SPAIN		Andalucía		Cádiz		Cádiz (%)	
	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	% of total	% of Andalucía
<b>POPULATION — 1 January 2011</b>								
Total population	100.0	47,190,493	100.0	8,424,102	100.0	1,243,519	2.6	14.8
Females aged 15 and over	43.4	20,499,869	42.6	3,587,805	42.3	526,554	2.6	14.7
<b>FORMAL COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE — January 2007 to December 2011.</b>								
Total formal complaints	100.0	672,065	100.0	139,626	100.0	20,254	3.0	14.5
2007	18.8	126,293	20.2	28,266	18.9	3,828	3.0	13.5
2008	21.1	142,125	20.8	29,102	22.4	4,542	3.2	15.6
2009	20.2	135,540	19.2	25,838	19.9	4,027	3.0	15.0
2010	20.0	134,105	19.8	27,693	20.1	4,076	3.0	14.7
2011	19.9	134,002	19.9	27,727	18.7	3,781	2.8	13.6
<b>WOMEN RECEIVING ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE as at 31 December 2011</b>								
Total no. of women receiving active police assistance	100.0	97,320	100.0	22,354	100.0	4,532	4.7	20.3
Women receiving active police protection	20.1	19,515	22.5	5,034	27.2	1,234	6.3	24.5
<b>GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES as at 31 December 2011</b>								
	100.0	5,818	100.0	1,371	100.0	289	5.4	21.1
<b>ELECTRONIC MONITORING OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS</b>								
Number of devices active at 31 December 2011		781		149		12	1.5	8.1
<b>016 — CALLS RELATING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECEIVED BY THE ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE HELPLINE. 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.</b>								
Total calls	100.0	297,582	100.0	49,851	100.0	6,266	2.1	12.6
Calls by female users	75.3	224,169	73.9	36,858	73.8	4,627	2.1	12.6
Calls by family/friends	22.0	65,352	23.3	11,632	23.3	1,461	2.2	12.6
Calls by other parties	2.7	8,061	2.7	1,361	2.8	178	2.2	13.1
<b>FEMALE USERS OF THE ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION HELPLINE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (ATENPRO) — 31 December 2011</b>								
Registrations since 2005	100.0	39,264	100.0	7,044	100.0	1,030	2.6	14.6
De-registrations	74.7	29,325	74.2	5,225	76.3	786	2.7	15.0
Registered female users as at 31 December 2011	25.3	9,939	25.8	1,819	23.7	244	2.5	13.4
<b>RIGHTS TO EMPLOYMENT AND FINANCIAL AID</b>								
Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence. 2003 to December 2011		3,228		880		213	6.6	24.2
Substitution contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 to December 2011		637		54		5	0.8	9.3
Female victims of violence receiving labour-market-integration benefit								
2006		10,924		4,124		916	8.4	22.2
2007		13,291		4,867		1,065	8.0	21.9
2008		16,883		5,955		1,368	8.1	23.0
2009		22,010		7,221		1,670	7.6	23.1
2010		25,512		7,850		1,684	6.6	21.5
2011		29,065		8,526		1,626	5.6	19.1
Aid to change address. January 2005 to December 2011		11,398		3,156		474	4.2	15.0
<b>TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>								
March 2005 to December 2011	100.0	3,084	100.0	486	100.0	55	1.8	11.3
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	24.8	766	20.8	101	14.5	8	1.0	7.9
<b>FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>								
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011	100.0	606	100.0	126	100.0	12	2.0	9.5
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	10.1	61	12.7	16	8.3	1	1.6	6.3


**CÓRDOBA**

	TOTAL SPAIN		Andalucía		Córdoba		Córdoba (%)	
	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	% of total	% of Andalucía
<b>POPULATION — 1 January 2011</b>								
Total population	100.0	47,190,493	100.0	8,424,102	100.0	805,857	1.7	9.6
Females aged 15 and over	43.4	20,499,869	42.6	3,587,805	43.3	349,138	1.7	9.7
<b>FORMAL COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE — January 2007 to December 2011.</b>								
Total formal complaints	100.0	672,065	100.0	139,626	100.0	6,342	0.9	4.5
2007	18.8	126,293	20.2	28,266	20.0	1,269	1.0	4.5
2008	21.1	142,125	20.8	29,102	23.5	1,488	1.0	5.1
2009	20.2	135,540	19.2	26,838	21.1	1,335	1.0	5.0
2010	20.0	134,105	19.8	27,693	16.2	1,026	0.8	3.7
2011	19.9	134,002	19.9	27,727	19.3	1,224	0.9	4.4
<b>WOMEN RECEIVING ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE as at 31 December 2011</b>								
Total no. of women receiving active police assistance	100.0	97,320	100.0	22,354	100.0	984	1.0	4.4
Women receiving active police protection	20.1	19,515	22.5	5,034	38.6	380	1.9	7.5
<b>GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES as at 31 December 2011</b>								
	100.0	5,818	100.0	1,371	100.0	113	2.1	8.2
<b>ELECTRONIC MONITORING OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS</b>								
Number of devices active at 31 December 2011		781		149		5	0.6	3.4
<b>016 — CALLS RELATING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECEIVED BY THE ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE HELPLINE. 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.</b>								
Total calls	100.0	297,582	100.0	49,851	100.0	3,818	1.3	7.7
Calls by female users	75.3	224,169	73.9	36,858	74.2	2,834	1.3	7.7
Calls by family/friends	22.0	65,352	23.3	11,632	23.2	885	1.4	7.6
Calls by other parties	2.7	8,061	2.7	1,361	2.6	99	1.2	7.3
<b>FEMALE USERS OF THE ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION HELPLINE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (ATENPRO) — 31 December 2011</b>								
Registrations since 2005	100.0	39,264	100.0	7,044	100.0	596	1.5	8.5
De-registrations	74.7	29,325	74.2	5,225	77.9	464	1.6	8.9
Registered female users as at 31 December 2011	25.3	9,939	25.8	1,819	22.1	132	1.3	7.3
<b>RIGHTS TO EMPLOYMENT AND FINANCIAL AID</b>								
Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence. 2003 to December 2011		3,228		880		89	2.8	10.1
Substitution contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 to December 2011		637		54		5	0.8	9.3
Female victims of violence receiving labour-market-integration benefit								
2006		10,924		4,124		418	3.8	10.1
2007		13,291		4,867		449	3.4	9.2
2008		16,883		5,955		510	3.0	8.6
2009		22,010		7,221		587	2.7	8.1
2010		25,512		7,850		642	2.5	8.2
2011		29,065		8,526		670	2.3	7.9
Aid to change address. January 2005 to December 2011		11,398		3,156		304	2.7	9.6
<b>TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>								
March 2005 to December 2011	100.0	3,084	100.0	486	100.0	17	0.6	3.5
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	24.8	766	20.8	101	11.8	2	0.3	2.0
<b>FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>								
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011	100.0	606	100.0	126	100.0	13	2.1	10.3
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	10.1	61	12.7	16	7.7	1	1.6	6.3



GRANADA

	TOTAL SPAIN		Andalucía		Granada		Granada (%)	
	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	% of total	% of Andalucía
<b>POPULATION — 1 January 2011</b>								
Total population	100.0	47,190,493	100.0	8,424,102	100.0	924,550	2.0	11.0
Females aged 15 and over	43.4	20,499,869	42.6	3,587,805	43.1	398,116	1.9	11.1
<b>FORMAL COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE — January 2007 to December 2011.</b>								
Total formal complaints	100.0	672,065	100.0	139,626	100.0	19,094	2.8	13.7
2007	18.8	126,293	20.2	28,266	20.9	4,000	3.2	14.2
2008	21.1	142,125	20.8	29,102	21.9	4,176	2.9	14.3
2009	20.2	135,540	19.2	26,838	20.4	3,888	2.9	14.5
2010	20.0	134,105	19.8	27,693	19.3	3,683	2.7	13.3
2011	19.9	134,002	19.9	27,727	17.5	3,347	2.5	12.1
<b>WOMEN RECEIVING ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE as at 31 December 2011</b>								
Total no. of women receiving active police assistance	100.0	97,320	100.0	22,354	100.0	2,390	2.5	10.7
Women receiving active police protection	20.1	19,515	22.5	5,034	26.0	622	3.2	12.4
<b>GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES as at 31 December 2011</b>								
	100.0	5,818	100.0	1,371	100.0	175	3.3	12.8
<b>ELECTRONIC MONITORING OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS</b>								
Number of devices active at 31 December 2011		781		149		20	2.6	13.4
<b>016 — CALLS RELATING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECEIVED BY THE ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE HELPLINE. 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.</b>								
Total calls	100.0	297,582	100.0	49,851	100.0	6,012	2.0	12.1
Calls by female users	75.3	224,169	73.9	36,858	74.5	4,480	2.0	12.2
Calls by family/friends	22.0	65,352	23.3	11,632	22.9	1,379	2.1	11.9
Calls by other parties	2.7	8,061	2.7	1,361	2.5	153	1.9	11.2
<b>FEMALE USERS OF THE ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION HELPLINE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (ATENPRO) — 31 December 2011</b>								
Registrations since 2005	100.0	39,264	100.0	7,044	100.0	872	2.2	12.4
De-registrations	74.7	29,325	74.2	5,225	78.4	684	2.3	13.1
Registered female users as at 31 December 2011	25.3	9,939	25.8	1,819	21.6	188	1.9	10.3
<b>RIGHTS TO EMPLOYMENT AND FINANCIAL AID</b>								
Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence. 2003 to December 2011		3,228		880		141	4.4	16.0
Substitution contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 to December 2011		637		54		5	0.8	9.3
Female victims of violence receiving labour-market-integration benefit								
2006		10,924		4,124		570	5.2	13.8
2007		13,291		4,867		636	4.8	13.1
2008		16,883		5,955		782	4.6	13.1
2009		22,010		7,221		980	4.5	13.6
2010		25,512		7,850		1,048	4.1	13.4
2011		29,065		8,526		1,062	3.7	12.5
Aid to change address. January 2005 to December 2011		11,398		3,156		783	6.9	24.8
<b>TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>								
March 2005 to December 2011	100.0	3,084	100.0	486	100.0	62	2.0	12.8
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	24.8	766	20.8	101	17.7	11	1.4	10.9
<b>FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>								
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011	100.0	606	100.0	126	100.0	20	3.3	15.9
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	10.1	61	12.7	16	15.0	3	4.9	18.8



HUELVA

	TOTAL SPAIN		Andalucía		Huelva		Huelva (%)	
	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	% of total	% of Andalucía
<b>POPULATION — 1 January 2011</b>								
Total population	100.0	47,190,493	100.0	8,424,102	100.0	521,968	1.1	6.2
Females aged 15 and over	43.4	20,499,869	42.6	3,587,805	42.6	222,443	1.1	6.2
<b>FORMAL COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE — January 2007 to December 2011.</b>								
Total formal complaints	100.0	672,065	100.0	139,626	100.0	8,956	1.3	6.4
2007	18.8	126,293	20.2	28,266	19.4	1,734	1.4	6.1
2008	21.1	142,125	20.8	29,102	21.7	1,941	1.4	6.7
2009	20.2	135,540	19.2	26,838	23.5	2,103	1.6	7.8
2010	20.0	134,105	19.8	27,693	19.1	1,712	1.3	6.2
2011	19.9	134,002	19.9	27,727	16.4	1,466	1.1	5.3
<b>WOMEN RECEIVING ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE as at 31 December 2011</b>								
Total no. of women receiving active police assistance	100.0	97,320	100.0	22,354	100.0	1,411	1.4	6.3
Women receiving active police protection	20.1	19,515	22.5	5,034	33.5	472	2.4	9.4
<b>GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES as at 31 December 2011</b>								
	100.0	5,818	100.0	1,371	100.0	68	1.3	5.0
<b>ELECTRONIC MONITORING OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS</b>								
Number of devices active at 31 December 2011		781		149		5	0.6	3.4
<b>016 — CALLS RELATING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECEIVED BY THE ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE HELPLINE. 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.</b>								
Total calls	100.0	297,582	100.0	49,851	100.0	2,642	0.9	5.3
Calls by female users	75.3	224,169	73.9	36,858	74.4	1,966	0.9	5.3
Calls by family/friends	22.0	65,352	23.3	11,632	22.6	598	0.9	5.1
Calls by other parties	2.7	8,061	2.7	1,361	3.0	78	1.0	5.7
<b>FEMALE USERS OF THE ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION HELPLINE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (ATENPRO) — 31 December 2011</b>								
Registrations since 2005	100.0	39,264	100.0	7,044	100.0	393	0.8	4.3
De-registrations	74.7	29,325	74.2	5,225	81.2	246	0.8	4.7
Registered female users as at 31 December 2011	25.3	9,939	25.8	1,819	18.8	57	0.6	3.1
<b>RIGHTS TO EMPLOYMENT AND FINANCIAL AID</b>								
Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence. 2003 to December 2011		3,228		880		43	1.3	4.9
Substitution contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 to December 2011		637		54		6	0.9	11.1
Female victims of violence receiving labour-market-integration benefit								
2006		10,924		4,124		229	2.1	5.6
2007		13,291		4,867		275	2.1	5.7
2008		16,883		5,955		341	2.0	5.7
2009		22,010		7,221		396	1.8	5.5
2010		25,512		7,850		448	1.8	5.7
2011		29,065		8,526		549	1.9	6.4
Aid to change address. January 2005 to December 2011		11,398		3,156		194	1.7	6.1
<b>TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>								
March 2005 to December 2011	100.0	3,084	100.0	486	100.0	39	1.3	8.0
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	24.8	766	20.8	101	41.0	16	2.1	15.8
<b>FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>								
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011	100.0	606	100.0	126	100.0	5	0.8	4.0
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	10.1	61	12.7	16	0.0	0	0.0	0.0


**JAÉN**

	TOTAL SPAIN		Andalucía		Jaén		Jaén (%)	
	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	% of total	% of Andalucía
<b>POPULATION — 1 January 2011</b>								
Total population	100.0	47,190,493	100.0	8,424,102	100.0	670,600	1.4	8.0
Females aged 15 and over	43.4	20,499,869	42.6	3,587,805	42.8	286,745	1.4	8.0
<b>FORMAL COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE — January 2007 to December 2011.</b>								
Total formal complaints	100.0	672,065	100.0	139,626	100.0	7,106	1.1	5.1
2007	18.8	126,293	20.2	28,266	15.2	1,079	0.9	3.8
2008	21.1	142,125	20.8	29,102	20.3	1,440	1.0	4.9
2009	20.2	135,540	19.2	26,898	23.0	1,634	1.2	6.1
2010	20.0	134,105	19.8	27,693	21.5	1,531	1.1	5.5
2011	19.9	134,002	19.9	27,727	20.0	1,422	1.1	5.1
<b>WOMEN RECEIVING ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE as at 31 December 2011</b>								
Total no. of women receiving active police assistance	100.0	97,320	100.0	22,354	100.0	1,915	2.0	8.6
Women receiving active police protection	20.1	19,515	22.5	5,034	25.9	496	2.5	9.9
<b>GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES as at 31 December 2011</b>								
	100.0	5,518	100.0	1,371	100.0	110	2.0	8.0
<b>ELECTRONIC MONITORING OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS</b>								
Number of devices active at 31 December 2011		781		149		24	3.1	16.1
<b>016 — CALLS RELATING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECEIVED BY THE ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE HELPLINE. 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.</b>								
Total calls	100.0	297,582	100.0	49,851	100.0	3,061	1.0	6.1
Calls by female users	75.3	224,169	73.9	36,858	72.7	2,224	1.0	6.0
Calls by family/friends	22.0	65,352	23.3	11,632	24.9	762	1.2	6.6
Calls by other parties	2.7	8,061	2.7	1,361	2.5	75	0.9	5.5
<b>FEMALE USERS OF THE ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION HELPLINE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (ATENPRO) — 31 December 2011</b>								
Registrations since 2005	100.0	39,264	100.0	7,044	100.0	524	1.3	7.4
De-registrations	74.7	29,325	74.2	5,225	64.3	337	1.1	6.4
Registered female users as at 31 December 2011	25.3	9,939	25.8	1,819	35.7	187	1.9	10.3
<b>RIGHTS TO EMPLOYMENT AND FINANCIAL AID</b>								
Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence. 2003 to December 2011		3,228		880		75	2.3	8.5
Substitution contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 to December 2011		637		54		4	0.6	7.4
Female victims of violence receiving labour-market-integration benefit								
2006		10,924		4,124		352	3.2	8.5
2007		13,291		4,867		464	3.5	9.5
2008		16,883		5,955		546	3.2	9.2
2009		22,010		7,221		590	2.7	8.2
2010		25,512		7,850		624	2.4	7.9
2011		29,065		8,526		705	2.4	8.3
Aid to change address. January 2005 to December 2011		11,398		3,156		216	1.9	6.8
<b>TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>								
March 2005 to December 2011	100.0	3,084	100.0	486	100.0	21	0.7	4.3
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	24.8	766	20.8	101	19.0	4	0.5	4.0
<b>FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>								
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011	100.0	606	100.0	126	100.0	9	1.5	7.1
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	10.1	61	12.7	16	22.2	2	3.3	12.5


**MÁLAGA**

TOTAL SPAIN		Andalucía		Málaga		Málaga (%)	
vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	% of total	% of Andalucía

**POPULATION — 1 January 2011**

Total population	100.0	47,190,493	100.0	8,424,102	100.0	1,625,827	3.4	19.3
Females aged 15 and over	43.4	20,499,869	42.6	3,587,805	42.9	697,580	3.4	19.4

**FORMAL COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE — January 2007 to December 2011.**

Total formal complaints	100.0	672,065	100.0	139,626	100.0	31,183	4.6	22.3
2007	18.8	126,293	20.2	28,266	21.6	6,720	5.3	23.8
2008	21.1	142,125	20.8	29,102	21.6	6,740	4.7	23.2
2009	20.2	135,540	19.2	26,838	17.7	5,529	4.1	20.6
2010	20.0	134,105	19.8	27,693	18.9	5,890	4.4	21.3
2011	19.9	134,002	19.9	27,727	20.2	6,304	4.7	22.7

**WOMEN RECEIVING ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE as at 31 December 2011**

Total no. of women receiving active police assistance	100.0	97,320	100.0	22,354	100.0	4,544	4.7	20.3
Women receiving active police protection	20.1	19,515	22.5	5,034	17.6	800	4.1	15.9

**GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES as at 31 December 2011**

	100.0	5,818	100.0	1,371	100.0	258	4.8	18.8
--	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-----	-----	------

**ELECTRONIC MONITORING OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS**

Number of devices active at 31 December 2011		781		149		49	6.3	32.9
--	--	-----	--	-----	--	----	-----	------

**016 — CALLS RELATING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECEIVED BY THE ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE HELPLINE. 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.**

Total calls	100.0	297,582	100.0	49,851	100.0	10,411	3.5	20.9
Calls by female users	75.3	224,169	73.9	36,858	74.0	7,708	3.4	20.9
Calls by family/friends	22.0	65,352	23.3	11,632	23.3	2,429	3.7	20.9
Calls by other parties	2.7	8,061	2.7	1,361	2.6	274	3.4	20.1

**FEMALE USERS OF THE ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION HELPLINE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (ATENPRO) — 31 December 2011**

Registrations since 2005	100.0	39,264	100.0	7,044	100.0	1,402	3.6	19.9
De-registrations	74.7	29,325	74.2	5,225	75.5	1,058	3.6	20.2
Registered female users as at 31 December 2011	25.3	9,939	25.8	1,819	24.5	344	3.5	18.9

**RIGHTS TO EMPLOYMENT AND FINANCIAL AID**

Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence. 2003 to December 2011		3,228		880		121	3.8	13.8
Substitution contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 to December 2011		637		54		11	1.7	20.4
Female victims of violence receiving labour-market-integration benefit								
2006		10,924		4,124		548	5.0	13.3
2007		13,291		4,867		653	4.9	13.4
2008		16,883		5,955		889	5.3	14.9
2009		22,010		7,221		1,159	5.3	16.1
2010		25,512		7,850		1,342	5.3	17.1
2011		29,065		8,526		1,607	5.5	18.8
Aid to change address. January 2005 to December 2011		11,398		3,156		445	3.9	14.1

**TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE**

March 2005 to December 2011	100.0	3,084	100.0	486	100.0	154	5.0	31.7
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	24.8	766	20.8	101	14.3	22	2.9	21.8

**FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE**

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011	100.0	606	100.0	126	100.0	22	3.6	17.5
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	10.1	61	12.7	16	9.1	2	3.3	12.5


**SEVILLA**

	TOTAL SPAIN		Andalucía		Sevilla		Sevilla (%)	
	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	% of total	% of Andalucía
<b>POPULATION — 1 January 2011</b>								
Total population	100.0	47,190,493	100.0	8,424,102	100.0	1,928,962	4.1	22.9
Females aged 15 and over	43.4	20,499,869	42.6	3,587,805	42.7	822,714	4.0	22.9
<b>FORMAL COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE — January 2007 to December 2011.</b>								
Total formal complaints	100.0	672,065	100.0	139,626	100.0	34,199	5.1	24.5
2007	18.8	126,293	20.2	28,266	21.5	7,338	5.8	26.0
2008	21.1	142,125	20.8	29,102	18.4	6,294	4.4	21.6
2009	20.2	135,540	19.2	26,838	16.7	5,718	4.2	21.3
2010	20.0	134,105	19.8	27,693	20.5	7,023	5.2	25.4
2011	19.9	134,002	19.9	27,727	22.9	7,826	5.8	28.2
<b>WOMEN RECEIVING ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE as at 31 December 2011</b>								
Total no. of women receiving active police assistance	100.0	97,320	100.0	22,354	100.0	3,679	3.8	16.5
Women receiving active police protection	20.1	19,515	22.5	5,034	18.3	674	3.5	13.4
<b>GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES as at 31 December 2011</b>								
	100.0	5,818	100.0	1,371	100.0	228	4.2	16.6
<b>ELECTRONIC MONITORING OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS</b>								
Number of devices active at 31 December 2011		781		149		26	3.3	17.4
<b>016 — CALLS RELATING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECEIVED BY THE ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE HELPLINE. 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.</b>								
Total calls	100.0	297,582	100.0	49,851	100.0	13,957	4.7	28.0
Calls by female users	75.3	224,169	73.9	36,858	73.8	10,298	4.6	27.9
Calls by family/friends	22.0	65,352	23.3	11,632	23.2	3,242	5.0	27.9
Calls by other parties	2.7	8,061	2.7	1,361	3.0	417	5.2	30.6
<b>FEMALE USERS OF THE ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION HELPLINE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (ATENPRO) — 31 December 2011</b>								
Registrations since 2005	100.0	39,264	100.0	7,044	100.0	2,092	5.3	29.7
De-registrations	74.7	29,325	74.2	5,225	73.0	1,527	5.2	29.2
Registered female users as at 31 December 2011	25.3	9,939	25.8	1,819	27.0	565	5.7	31.1
<b>RIGHTS TO EMPLOYMENT AND FINANCIAL AID</b>								
Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence. 2003 to December 2011		3,228		880		155	4.8	17.6
Substitution contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 to December 2011		637		54		15	2.4	27.8
Female victims of violence receiving labour-market-integration benefit								
2006		10,924		4,124		923	8.4	22.4
2007		13,291		4,867		1,073	8.1	22.0
2008		16,883		5,955		1,154	6.8	19.4
2009		22,010		7,221		1,304	5.9	18.1
2010		25,512		7,850		1,413	5.5	18.0
2011		29,065		8,526		1,548	5.3	18.2
Aid to change address. January 2005 to December 2011		11,398		3,156		541	4.7	17.1
<b>TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>								
March 2005 to December 2011	100.0	3,084	100.0	486	100.0	36	1.2	7.4
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	24.8	766	20.8	101	44.4	16	2.1	15.8
<b>FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>								
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011	100.0	606	100.0	126	100.0	22	3.6	17.5
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	10.1	61	12.7	16	9.1	2	3.3	12.5

 <b>ARAGÓN</b>	TOTAL SPAIN		Aragón		Aragón as % of TOTAL
	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	
<b>POPULATION – 1 January 2011</b>					
Total population	100.0	47,190,493	100.0	1,346,293	2.9
Females aged 15 and over	43.4	20,499,869	43.5	585,457	2.9
<b>FORMAL COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE – January 2007 to December 2011.</b>					
Total formal complaints	100.0	672,065	100.0	15,002	2.2
2007	18.8	126,293	19.0	2,853	2.3
2008	21.1	142,125	22.2	3,336	2.3
2009	20.2	135,540	19.0	2,848	2.1
2010	20.0	134,105	17.2	2,573	1.9
2011	19.9	134,002	22.6	3,392	2.5
<b>WOMEN RECEIVING ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE as at 31 December 2011</b>					
Total no. of women receiving active police assistance	100.0	97,320	100.0	2,116	2.2
Women receiving active police protection	20.1	19,515	11.7	248	1.3
<b>GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES as at 31 December 2011</b>					
	100.0	5,818	100.0	124	2.3
<b>ELECTRONIC MONITORING OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS</b>					
Number of devices active at 31 December 2011		781		13	1.7
<b>016 – CALLS RELATING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECEIVED BY THE ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE HELPLINE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.</b>					
Total calls	100.0	297,582	100.0	5,917	2.0
Calls by female users	75.3	224,169	73.5	4,349	1.9
Calls by family/friends	22.0	65,352	22.4	1,323	2.0
Calls by other parties	2.7	8,061	4.1	245	3.1
<b>FEMALE USERS OF THE ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION HELPLINE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (ATENPRO) – 31 December 2011</b>					
Registrations since 2005	100.0	39,264	100.0	220	0.6
De-registrations	74.7	29,325	79.5	175	0.6
Registered female users as at 31 December 2011	25.3	9,939	20.5	45	0.5
<b>RIGHTS TO EMPLOYMENT AND FINANCIAL AID</b>					
Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence, 2003 to December 2011		3,228		70	2.2
Substitution contracts for female victims of gender-based violence, 2005 to December 2011		637		12	1.9
Female victims of violence receiving labour-market-integration benefit					
2006		10,924		173	1.6
2007		13,291		222	1.7
2008		16,883		251	1.5
2009		22,010		382	1.7
2010		25,512		481	1.9
2011		29,065		589	2.0
Aid to change address, January 2005 to December 2011		11,398		369	3.2
Financial aid provided, Article 27 Comprehensive Protection Law, 2006 to 31 December 2011					
Applications approved		1,386		74	5.3
<b>TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>					
March 2005 to December 2011	100.0	3,084	100.0	92	3.0
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	24.8	766	22.8	21	2.7
<b>FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>					
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011	100.0	606	100.0	16	2.6
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	10.1	61	12.5	2	3.3



## HUESCA

	TOTAL SPAIN		Aragón		Huesca		Huesca (%)	
	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	% of total	% of Aragón
<b>POPULATION — 1 January 2011</b>								
Total population	100.0	47,190,493	100.0	1,346,293	100.0	228,361	0.5	17.0
Females aged 15 and over	43.4	20,499,869	43.5	585,457	42.6	97,383	0.5	16.6
<b>FORMAL COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE — January 2007 to December 2011.</b>								
Total formal complaints	100.0	672,065	100.0	15,002	100.0	1,694	0.3	11.3
2007	18.8	126,293	19.0	2,853	16.1	273	0.2	9.6
2008	21.1	142,125	22.2	3,336	20.0	338	0.2	10.1
2009	20.2	135,540	19.0	2,848	21.9	371	0.3	13.0
2010	20.0	134,105	17.2	2,573	19.7	334	0.2	13.0
2011	19.9	134,002	22.6	3,392	22.3	378	0.3	11.1
<b>WOMEN RECEIVING ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE as at 31 December 2011</b>								
Total no. of women receiving active police assistance	100.0	97,320	100.0	2,116	100.0	344	0.4	16.3
Women receiving active police protection	20.1	19,515	11.7	248	18.9	65	0.3	26.2
<b>GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES as at 31 December 2011</b>								
	100.0	5,818	100.0	124	100.0	14	0.3	11.3
<b>ELECTRONIC MONITORING OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS</b>								
Number of devices active at 31 December 2011		781		13		3	0.4	23.1
<b>016 — CALLS RELATING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECEIVED BY THE ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE HELPLINE. 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.</b>								
Total calls	100.0	297,582	100.0	5,917	100.0	821	0.3	13.9
Calls by female users	75.3	224,169	73.5	4,349	74.5	612	0.3	14.1
Calls by family/friends	22.0	65,352	22.4	1,323	21.0	172	0.3	13.0
Calls by other parties	2.7	8,061	4.1	245	4.5	37	0.5	15.1
<b>FEMALE USERS OF THE ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION HELPLINE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (ATENPRO) — 31 December 2011</b>								
Registrations since 2005	100.0	39,264	100.0	220	100.0	161	0.4	73.2
De-registrations	74.7	29,325	79.5	175	77.6	125	0.4	71.4
Registered female users as at 31 December 2011	25.3	9,939	20.5	45	22.4	36	0.4	80.0
<b>RIGHTS TO EMPLOYMENT AND FINANCIAL AID</b>								
Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence. 2003 to December 2011		3,228		70		15	0.5	21.4
Substitution contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 to December 2011		637		12		0	0.0	0.0
Female victims of violence receiving labour-market-integration benefit								
2006		10,924		173		22	0.2	12.7
2007		13,291		222		24	0.2	10.8
2008		16,883		251		22	0.1	8.8
2009		22,010		382		35	0.2	9.2
2010		25,512		481		52	0.2	10.8
2011		29,065		589		84	0.3	14.3
Aid to change address. January 2005 to December 2011		11,398		369		56	0.5	15.2
<b>TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>								
March 2005 to December 2011	100.0	3,084	100.0	92	100.0	16	0.5	17.4
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	24.8	766	22.8	21	12.5	2	0.3	9.5
<b>FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>								
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011	100.0	606	100.0	16	100.0	2	0.3	12.5
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	10.1	61	12.5	2	0.0	0	0.0	0.0



TERUEL

TOTAL SPAIN		Aragón		Teruel		Teruel (%)	
vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	% of total	% of Aragón

**POPULATION — 1 January 2011**

Total population	100.0	47,190,493	100.0	1,346,293	100.0	144,607	0.3	10.7
Females aged 15 and over	43.4	20,499,869	43.5	585,457	42.6	61,628	0.3	10.5

**FORMAL COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE — January 2007 to December 2011.**

Total formal complaints	100.0	672,065	100.0	15,002	100.0	800	0.1	5.3
2007	18.8	126,293	19.0	2,853	17.4	139	0.1	4.9
2008	21.1	142,125	22.2	3,336	19.3	154	0.1	4.6
2009	20.2	135,540	19.9	2,848	19.4	155	0.1	5.4
2010	20.0	134,105	17.2	2,573	22.9	183	0.1	7.1
2011	19.9	134,002	22.6	3,392	21.1	169	0.1	5.0

**WOMEN RECEIVING ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE as at 31 December 2011**

Total no. of women receiving active police assistance	100.0	97,320	100.0	2,116	100.0	130	0.1	6.1
Women receiving active police protection	20.1	19,515	11.7	248	23.8	31	0.2	12.5

**GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES as at 31 December 2011**

	100.0	5,818	100.0	124	100.0	6	0.1	4.8
--	-------	-------	-------	-----	-------	---	-----	-----

**ELECTRONIC MONITORING OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS**

Number of devices active at 31 December 2011		781		13		4	0.5	30.8
--	--	-----	--	----	--	---	-----	------

**016 — CALLS RELATING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECEIVED BY THE ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE HELPLINE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.**

Total calls	100.0	297,582	100.0	5,917	100.0	425	0.1	7.2
Calls by female users	75.3	224,169	73.5	4,349	78.1	332	0.1	7.6
Calls by family/friends	22.0	65,352	22.4	1,323	16.5	70	0.1	5.3
Calls by other parties	2.7	8,061	4.1	245	5.4	23	0.3	9.4

**FEMALE USERS OF THE ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION HELPLINE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (ATENPRO) — 31 December 2011**

Registrations since 2005	100.0	39,264	100.0	220	100.0	41	0.1	18.6
De-registrations	74.7	29,325	79.5	175	82.9	34	0.1	19.4
Registered female users as at 31 December 2011	25.3	9,939	20.5	45	17.1	7	0.1	15.6

**RIGHTS TO EMPLOYMENT AND FINANCIAL AID**

Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence, 2003 to December 2011		3,228		70		6	0.2	8.6
Substitution contracts for female victims of gender-based violence, 2005 to December 2011		637		12		2	0.3	16.7
Female victims of violence receiving labour-market-integration benefit								
2006		10,924		173		27	0.2	15.6
2007		13,291		222		35	0.3	15.8
2008		16,883		251		28	0.2	11.2
2009		22,010		382		34	0.2	8.9
2010		25,512		481		51	0.2	10.6
2011		29,065		589		62	0.2	10.5
Aid to change address, January 2005 to December 2011		11,398		369		84	0.7	22.8

**TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE**

March 2005 to December 2011	100.0	3,084	100.0	92	100.0	7	0.2	7.6
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	24.8	766	22.8	21	14.3	1	0.1	4.8

**FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE**

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011	100.0	606	100.0	16	100.0	2	0.3	12.5
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	10.1	61	12.5	2	0.0	0	0.0	0.0



## ZARAGOZA

TOTAL SPAIN		Aragón		Zaragoza		Zaragoza (%)	
vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	% of total	% of Aragón

**POPULATION — 1 January 2011**

Total population	100.0	47,190,493	100.0	1,346,293	100.0	973,325	2.1	72.3
Females aged 15 and over	43.4	20,499,869	43.5	585,457	43.8	426,446	2.1	72.8

**FORMAL COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE — January 2007 to December 2011.**

Total formal complaints	100.0	672,065	100.0	15,002	100.0	12,508	1.9	83.4
2007	18.8	126,293	19.0	2,853	19.5	2,441	1.9	85.6
2008	21.1	142,125	22.2	3,336	22.7	2,844	2.0	85.3
2009	20.2	135,540	19.0	2,848	18.6	2,322	1.7	81.5
2010	20.0	134,105	17.2	2,573	16.4	2,056	1.5	79.9
2011	19.9	134,002	22.6	3,392	22.7	2,845	2.1	83.9

**WOMEN RECEIVING ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE as at 31 December 2011**

Total no. of women receiving active police assistance	100.0	97,320	100.0	2,116	100.0	1,642	1.7	77.6
Women receiving active police protection	20.1	19,515	11.7	248	9.3	152	0.8	61.3

**GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES as at 31 December 2011**

	100.0	5,818	100.0	124	100.0	104	1.9	83.9
--	-------	-------	-------	-----	-------	-----	-----	------

**ELECTRONIC MONITORING OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS**

Number of devices active at 31 December 2011		781		13		6	0.8	46.2
--	--	-----	--	----	--	---	-----	------

**016 — CALLS RELATING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECEIVED BY THE ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE HELPLINE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.**

Total calls	100.0	297,582	100.0	5,917	100.0	4,671	1.6	78.9
Calls by female users	75.3	224,169	73.5	4,349	72.9	3,405	1.5	78.3
Calls by family/friends	22.0	65,352	22.4	1,323	23.1	1,081	1.7	81.7
Calls by other parties	2.7	8,061	4.1	245	4.0	185	2.3	75.5

**FEMALE USERS OF THE ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION HELPLINE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (ATENPRO) — 31 December 2011**

Registrations since 2005	100.0	39,264	100.0	220	100.0	18	0.0	8.2
De-registrations	74.7	29,325	79.5	175	88.9	16	0.1	9.1
Registered female users as at 31 December 2011	25.3	9,939	20.5	45	11.1	2	0.0	4.4

**RIGHTS TO EMPLOYMENT AND FINANCIAL AID**

Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence, 2003 to December 2011		3,228		70		49	1.5	70.0
Substitution contracts for female victims of gender-based violence, 2005 to December 2011		637		12		10	1.6	83.3
Female victims of violence receiving labour-market-integration benefit								
2006		10,924		173		124	1.1	71.7
2007		13,291		222		163	1.2	73.4
2008		16,883		251		201	1.2	80.1
2009		22,010		382		313	1.4	81.9
2010		25,512		481		378	1.5	78.6
2011		29,065		589		443	1.5	75.2
Aid to change address, January 2005 to December 2011		11,398		369		229	2.0	62.1

**TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE**

March 2005 to December 2011	100.0	3,084	100.0	92	100.0	69	2.2	75.0
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	24.8	766	22.8	21	26.1	18	2.3	85.7

**FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE**

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011	100.0	606	100.0	16	100.0	12	2.0	75.0
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	10.1	61	12.5	2	16.7	2	3.3	100.0

 <b>ASTURIAS</b>	TOTAL SPAIN		Asturias		Asturias as % of TOTAL
	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	
<b>POPULATION — 1 January 2011</b>					
Total population	100.0	47,190,493	100.0	1,081,487	2.3
Females aged 15 and over	43.4	20,499,869	46.9	506,927	2.5
<b>FORMAL COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE — January 2007 to December 2011.</b>					
Total formal complaints	100.0	672,065	100.0	11,489	1.7
2007	18.8	126,293	16.8	1,926	1.5
2008	21.1	142,125	20.8	2,387	1.7
2009	20.2	135,540	20.7	2,373	1.8
2010	20.0	134,105	18.7	2,147	1.6
2011	19.9	134,002	23.1	2,656	2.0
<b>WOMEN RECEIVING ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE as at 31 December 2011</b>					
Total no. of women receiving active police assistance	100.0	97,320	100.0	1,533	1.6
Women receiving active police protection	20.1	19,515	23.1	354	1.8
<b>GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES as at 31 December 2011</b>					
	100.0	5,818	100.0	152	2.8
<b>ELECTRONIC MONITORING OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS</b>					
Number of devices active at 31 December 2011		781		14	1.8
<b>016 — CALLS RELATING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECEIVED BY THE ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE HELPLINE. 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.</b>					
Total calls	100.0	297,582	100.0	6,145	2.1
Calls by female users	75.3	224,169	75.1	4,617	2.1
Calls by family/friends	22.0	65,352	22.4	1,376	2.1
Calls by other parties	2.7	8,061	2.5	152	1.9
<b>FEMALE USERS OF THE ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION HELPLINE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (ATENPRO) — 31 December 2011</b>					
Registrations since 2005	100.0	39,264	100.0	1,883	4.8
De-registrations	74.7	29,325	75.7	1,425	4.9
Registered female users as at 31 December 2011	25.3	9,939	24.3	458	4.6
<b>RIGHTS TO EMPLOYMENT AND FINANCIAL AID</b>					
Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence. 2003 to December 2011					
		3,228		63	2.0
Substitution contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 to December 2011					
		637		17	2.7
Female victims of violence receiving labour-market-integration benefit					
2006		10,924		266	2.4
2007		13,291		305	2.3
2008		16,883		364	2.2
2009		22,010		449	2.0
2010		25,512		484	1.9
2011		29,065		639	2.2
Aid to change address. January 2005 to December 2011					
		11,398		262	2.3
Financial aid provided. Article 27 Comprehensive Protection Law. 2006 to 31 December 2011					
Applications approved		1,386		38	2.7
<b>TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>					
March 2005 to December 2011	100.0	3,084	100.0	54	1.8
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	24.8	766	31.5	17	2.2
<b>FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>					
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011	100.0	606	100.0	16	2.6
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	10.1	61	12.5	2	3.3

 <b>BALEARES</b>	TOTAL SPAIN		Balears		Balears as % of TOTAL
	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	
<b>POPULATION – 1 January 2011</b>					
Total population	100.0	47,190,493	100.0	1,113,114	2.4
Females aged 15 and over	43.4	20,499,869	42.5	473,398	2.3
<b>FORMAL COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE – January 2007 to December 2011.</b>					
Total formal complaints	100.0	672,065	100.0	21,701	3.2
2007	18.8	126,293	18.0	3,910	3.1
2008	21.1	142,125	21.6	4,690	3.3
2009	20.2	135,540	20.5	4,453	3.3
2010	20.0	134,105	19.5	4,231	3.2
2011	19.9	134,002	20.4	4,417	3.3
<b>WOMEN RECEIVING ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE as at 31 December 2011</b>					
Total no. of women receiving active police assistance	100.0	97,320	100.0	4,732	4.9
Women receiving active police protection	20.1	19,515	20.2	958	4.9
<b>GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES as at 31 December 2011</b>					
	100.0	5,818	100.0	167	3.1
<b>ELECTRONIC MONITORING OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS</b>					
Number of devices active at 31 December 2011		781		19	2.4
<b>016 – CALLS RELATING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECEIVED BY THE ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE HELPLINE. 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.</b>					
Total calls	100.0	297,582	100.0	6,786	2.3
Calls by female users	75.3	224,169	75.3	5,113	2.3
Calls by family/friends	22.0	65,352	21.6	1,469	2.2
Calls by other parties	2.7	8,061	3.0	204	2.5
<b>FEMALE USERS OF THE ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION HELPLINE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (ATENPRO) – 31 December 2011</b>					
Registrations since 2005	100.0	39,264	100.0	690	1.8
De-registrations	74.7	29,325	79.0	545	1.9
Registered female users as at 31 December 2011	25.3	9,939	21.0	145	1.5
<b>RIGHTS TO EMPLOYMENT AND FINANCIAL AID</b>					
Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence. 2003 to December 2011					
		3,228		29	0.9
Substitution contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 to December 2011					
		637		17	2.7
Female victims of violence receiving labour-market-integration benefit					
2006		10,924		137	1.3
2007		13,291		209	1.6
2008		16,883		292	1.7
2009		22,010		369	1.7
2010		25,512		511	2.0
2011		29,065		579	2.0
Aid to change address. January 2005 to December 2011					
		11,398		245	2.1
Financial aid provided. Article 27 Comprehensive Protection Law. 2006 to 31 December 2011					
Applications approved		1,386		0	0.0
<b>TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>					
March 2005 to December 2011	100.0	3,084	100.0	79	2.6
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	24.8	766	31.6	25	3.3
<b>FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>					
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011	100.0	606	100.0	19	3.1
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	10.1	61	5.3	1	1.6

 <b>CANARIAS</b>	TOTAL SPAIN		Canarias		Canarias as % of TOTAL
	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	
<b>POPULATION – 1 January 2011</b>					
Total population	100.0	47,190,493	100.0	2,126,769	4.5
Females aged 15 and over	43.4	20,499,869	43.0	913,642	4.5
<b>FORMAL COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE – January 2007 to December 2011.</b>					
Total formal complaints	100.0	672,065	100.0	43,338	6.4
2007	18.8	126,293	20.5	8,894	7.0
2008	21.1	142,125	21.0	9,087	6.4
2009	20.2	135,540	20.7	8,982	6.6
2010	20.0	134,105	19.2	8,326	6.2
2011	19.9	134,002	18.6	8,049	6.0
<b>WOMEN RECEIVING ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE as at 31 December 2011</b>					
Total no. of women receiving active police assistance	100.0	97,320	100.0	6,901	7.1
Women receiving active police protection	20.1	19,515	31.4	2,164	11.1
<b>GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES as at 31 December 2011</b>					
	100.0	5,818	100.0	395	7.3
<b>ELECTRONIC MONITORING OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS</b>					
Number of devices active at 31 December 2011		781		32	4.1
<b>016 – CALLS RELATING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECEIVED BY THE ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE HELPLINE. 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.</b>					
Total calls	100.0	297,582	100.0	18,266	6.1
Calls by female users	75.3	224,169	75.1	13,715	6.1
Calls by family/friends	22.0	65,352	22.6	4,135	6.3
Calls by other parties	2.7	8,061	2.3	416	5.2
<b>FEMALE USERS OF THE ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION HELPLINE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (ATENPRO) – 31 December 2011</b>					
Registrations since 2005	100.0	39,264	100.0	3,041	7.7
De-registrations	74.7	29,325	80.8	2,457	8.4
Registered female users as at 31 December 2011	25.3	9,939	19.2	584	5.9
<b>RIGHTS TO EMPLOYMENT AND FINANCIAL AID</b>					
Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence. 2003 to December 2011		3,228		103	3.2
Substitution contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 to December 2011		637		18	2.8
Female victims of violence receiving labour-market-integration benefit					
2006		10,924		760	7.0
2007		13,291		998	7.5
2008		16,883		1,325	7.8
2009		22,010		1,731	7.9
2010		25,512		1,797	7.0
2011		29,065		1,840	6.3
Aid to change address. January 2005 to December 2011		11,398		1,088	9.5
Financial aid provided. Article 27 Comprehensive Protection Law. 2006 to 31 December 2011					
Applications approved		1,386		72	5.2
<b>TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>					
March 2005 to December 2011	100.0	3,084	100.0	127	4.1
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	24.8	766	19.7	25	3.3
<b>FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>					
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011	100.0	606	100.0	44	7.3
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	10.1	61	6.8	3	4.9


**LAS PALMAS**

TOTAL SPAIN		Canarias		Las Palmas		Las Palmas (%)	
vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	% of total	% of Canarias

<b>POPULATION — 1 January 2011</b>								
Total population	100.0	47,190,493	100.0	2,126,769	100.0	1,096,980	2.3	51.6
Females aged 15 and over	43.4	20,499,869	43.0	913,642	42.3	463,603	2.3	50.7

<b>FORMAL COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE — January 2007 to December 2011.</b>								
Total formal complaints	100.0	672,065	100.0	43,338	100.0	25,138	3.7	58.0
2007	18.8	126,293	20.5	8,894	21.7	5,458	4.3	61.4
2008	21.1	142,125	21.0	9,087	20.9	5,254	3.7	57.8
2009	20.2	135,540	20.7	8,982	20.5	5,163	3.8	57.5
2010	20.0	134,105	19.2	8,326	18.8	4,729	3.5	56.8
2011	19.9	134,002	18.6	8,049	18.0	4,534	3.4	56.3

<b>WOMEN RECEIVING ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE as at 31 December 2011</b>								
Total no. of women receiving active police assistance	100.0	97,320	100.0	6,901	100.0	2,037	2.1	29.5
Women receiving active police protection	20.1	19,515	31.4	2,164	58.6	1,193	6.1	55.1

<b>GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES as at 31 December 2011</b>								
	100.0	5,518	100.0	395	100.0	273	5.1	69.1

<b>ELECTRONIC MONITORING OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS</b>								
Number of devices active at 31 December 2011		781		32		16	2.0	50.0

<b>016 — CALLS RELATING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECEIVED BY THE ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE HELPLINE. 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.</b>								
Total calls	100.0	297,582	100.0	18,266	100.0	9,825	3.3	53.8
Calls by female users	75.3	224,169	75.1	13,715	74.2	7,290	3.3	53.2
Calls by family/friends	22.0	65,352	22.6	4,135	23.6	2,318	3.5	56.1
Calls by other parties	2.7	8,061	2.3	416	2.2	217	2.7	52.2

<b>FEMALE USERS OF THE ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION HELPLINE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (ATENPRO) — 31 December 2011</b>								
Registrations since 2005	100.0	39,264	100.0	3,041	100.0	1,109	2.8	36.5
De-registrations	74.7	29,325	80.8	2,457	81.0	898	3.1	36.5
Registered female users as at 31 December 2011	25.3	9,939	19.2	584	19.0	211	2.1	36.1

<b>RIGHTS TO EMPLOYMENT AND FINANCIAL AID</b>								
Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence. 2003 to December 2011		3,228		103		32	1.0	31.1
Substitution contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 to December 2011		637		18		10	1.6	55.6
Female victims of violence receiving labour-market-integration benefit								
2006		10,924		760		378	3.5	49.7
2007		13,291		998		482	3.6	48.3
2008		16,883		1,325		565	3.3	42.6
2009		22,010		1,731		753	3.4	43.5
2010		25,512		1,797		895	3.5	49.8
2011		29,065		1,840		931	3.2	50.6
Aid to change address. January 2005 to December 2011		11,398		1,088		364	3.2	33.5

<b>TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>								
March 2005 to December 2011	100.0	3,084	100.0	127	100.0	66	2.1	52.0
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	24.8	766	19.7	25	19.7	13	1.7	52.0

<b>FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>								
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011	100.0	606	100.0	44	100.0	18	3.0	40.9
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	10.1	61	6.8	3	11.1	2	3.3	66.7



STA. CRUZ DE TENERIFE

	TOTAL SPAIN		Canarias		Sta. Cruz de Tenerife		Sta. Cruz de Tenerife (%)	
	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	% of total	% of Canarias
<b>POPULATION — 1 January 2011</b>								
Total population	100.0	47,190,493	100.0	2,126,769	100.0	1,029,789	2.2	48.4
Females aged 15 and over	43.4	20,499,869	43.0	913,642	43.7	450,039	2.2	49.3
<b>FORMAL COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE — January 2007 to December 2011.</b>								
Total formal complaints	100.0	672,065	100.0	43,338	100.0	18,200	2.7	42.0
2007	18.8	126,293	20.5	8,894	18.9	3,436	2.7	38.6
2008	21.1	142,125	21.0	9,087	21.1	3,833	2.7	42.2
2009	20.2	135,540	20.7	8,982	21.0	3,819	2.8	42.5
2010	20.0	134,105	19.2	8,326	19.8	3,597	2.7	43.2
2011	19.9	134,002	18.6	8,049	19.3	3,515	2.6	43.7
<b>WOMEN RECEIVING ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE as at 31 December 2011</b>								
Total no. of women receiving active police assistance	100.0	97,320	100.0	6,901	100.0	4,864	5.0	70.5
Women receiving active police protection	20.1	19,515	31.4	2,164	20.0	971	5.0	44.9
<b>GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES as at 31 December 2011</b>								
	100.0	5,818	100.0	395	100.0	122	2.3	30.9
<b>ELECTRONIC MONITORING OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS</b>								
Number of devices active at 31 December 2011		781		32		16	2.0	50.0
<b>016 — CALLS RELATING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECEIVED BY THE ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE HELPLINE. 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.</b>								
Total calls	100.0	297,582	100.0	18,266	100.0	8,441	2.8	46.2
Calls by female users	75.3	224,169	75.1	13,715	76.1	6,425	2.9	46.8
Calls by family/friends	22.0	65,352	22.6	4,135	21.5	1,817	2.8	43.9
Calls by other parties	2.7	8,061	2.3	416	2.4	199	2.5	47.8
<b>FEMALE USERS OF THE ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION HELPLINE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (ATENPRO) — 31 December 2011</b>								
Registrations since 2005	100.0	39,264	100.0	3,041	100.0	1,932	4.9	63.5
De-registrations	74.7	29,325	80.8	2,457	80.7	1,559	5.3	63.5
Registered female users as at 31 December 2011	25.3	9,939	19.2	584	19.3	373	3.8	63.9
<b>RIGHTS TO EMPLOYMENT AND FINANCIAL AID</b>								
Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence. 2003 to December 2011		3,228		103		71	2.2	68.9
Substitution contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 to December 2011		637		18		8	1.3	44.4
Female victims of violence receiving labour-market-integration benefit								
2006		10,924		760		382	3.5	50.3
2007		13,291		998		516	3.9	51.7
2008		16,883		1,325		760	4.5	57.4
2009		22,010		1,731		978	4.4	56.5
2010		25,512		1,797		902	3.5	50.2
2011		29,065		1,840		909	3.1	49.4
Aid to change address. January 2005 to December 2011		11,308		1,088		724	6.4	66.5
<b>TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>								
March 2005 to December 2011	100.0	3,084	100.0	127	100.0	61	2.0	48.0
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	24.8	766	19.7	25	19.7	12	1.6	48.0
<b>FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>								
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011	100.0	606	100.0	44	100.0	26	4.3	59.1
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	10.1	61	6.8	3	3.8	1	1.6	33.3

 <b>CANTABRIA</b>	TOTAL SPAIN		Cantabria		Cantabria as % of TOTAL
	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	
<b>POPULATION – 1 January 2011</b>					
Total population	100.0	47,190,493	100.0	593,121	1.3
Females aged 15 and over	43.4	20,499,869	44.7	265,278	1.3
<b>FORMAL COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE – January 2007 to December 2011.</b>					
Total formal complaints	100.0	672,065	100.0	5,907	0.9
2007	18.8	126,293	19.0	1,122	0.9
2008	21.1	142,125	20.6	1,214	0.9
2009	20.2	135,540	19.8	1,172	0.9
2010	20.0	134,105	20.8	1,231	0.9
2011	19.9	134,002	19.8	1,168	0.9
<b>WOMEN RECEIVING ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE as at 31 December 2011</b>					
Total no. of women receiving active police assistance	100.0	97,320	100.0	732	0.8
Women receiving active police protection	20.1	19,515	34.4	252	1.3
<b>GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES as at 31 December 2011</b>					
	100.0	5,818	100.0	74	1.4
<b>ELECTRONIC MONITORING OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS</b>					
Number of devices active at 31 December 2011		781		24	3.1
<b>016 – CALLS RELATING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECEIVED BY THE ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE HELPLINE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.</b>					
Total calls	100.0	297,582	100.0	3,723	1.3
Calls by female users	75.3	224,169	76.2	2,836	1.3
Calls by family/friends	22.0	65,352	21.5	802	1.2
Calls by other parties	2.7	8,061	2.3	85	1.1
<b>FEMALE USERS OF THE ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION HELPLINE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (ATENPRO) – 31 December 2011</b>					
Registrations since 2005	100.0	39,264	100.0	794	2.0
De-registrations	74.7	29,325	75.1	596	2.0
Registered female users as at 31 December 2011	25.3	9,939	24.9	198	2.0
<b>RIGHTS TO EMPLOYMENT AND FINANCIAL AID</b>					
Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence, 2003 to December 2011		3,228		25	0.8
Substitution contracts for female victims of gender-based violence, 2005 to December 2011		637		11	1.7
Female victims of violence receiving labour-market-integration benefit					
2006		10,924		106	1.0
2007		13,291		136	1.0
2008		16,883		185	1.1
2009		22,010		232	1.1
2010		25,512		268	1.1
2011		29,065		270	0.9
Aid to change address, January 2005 to December 2011		11,398		130	1.1
Financial aid provided, Article 27 Comprehensive Protection Law, 2006 to 31 December 2011					
Applications approved		1,386		30	2.2
<b>TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>					
March 2005 to December 2011	100.0	3,084	100.0	32	1.0
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	24.8	766	15.6	5	0.7
<b>FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>					
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011	100.0	606	100.0	5	0.8
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	10.1	61	0.0	0	0.0

 <b>CASTILLA- LA MANCHA</b>	TOTAL SPAIN		Castilla - La Mancha		Castilla-La Mancha as % of TOTAL
	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	
<b>POPULATION — 1 January 2011</b>					
Total population	100.0	47,190,493	100.0	2,115,334	4.5
Females aged 15 and over	43.4	20,499,869	42.1	890,670	4.3
<b>FORMAL COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE — January 2007 to December 2011.</b>					
Total formal complaints	100.0	672,065	100.0	24,401	3.6
2007	18.8	126,293	15.9	3,885	3.1
2008	21.1	142,125	21.3	5,193	3.7
2009	20.2	135,540	22.0	5,370	4.0
2010	20.0	134,105	23.2	5,665	4.2
2011	19.9	134,002	17.6	4,288	3.2
<b>WOMEN RECEIVING ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE as at 31 December 2011</b>					
Total no. of women receiving active police assistance	100.0	97,320	100.0	4,200	4.3
Women receiving active police protection	20.1	19,515	13.2	554	2.8
<b>GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES as at 31 December 2011</b>					
	100.0	5,818	100.0	273	5.1
<b>ELECTRONIC MONITORING OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS</b>					
Number of devices active at 31 December 2011		781		29	3.7
<b>016 — CALLS RELATING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECEIVED BY THE ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE HELPLINE. 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.</b>					
Total calls	100.0	297,582	100.0	10,856	3.7
Calls by female users	75.3	224,169	75.7	8,218	3.7
Calls by family/friends	22.0	65,352	20.8	2,262	3.5
Calls by other parties	2.7	8,061	3.5	376	4.7
<b>FEMALE USERS OF THE ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION HELPLINE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (ATENPRO) — 31 December 2011</b>					
Registrations since 2005	100.0	39,254	100.0	1,774	4.5
De-registrations	74.7	29,325	73.4	1,302	4.4
Registered female users as at 31 December 2011	25.3	9,939	26.6	472	4.7
<b>RIGHTS TO EMPLOYMENT AND FINANCIAL AID</b>					
Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence. 2003 to December 2011					
		3,228		88	2.7
Substitution contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 to December 2011					
		637		6	0.9
Female victims of violence receiving labour-market-integration benefit					
2006		10,924		398	3.6
2007		13,291		515	3.9
2008		16,883		695	4.1
2009		22,010		954	4.3
2010		25,512		1,172	4.6
2011		29,065		1,500	5.2
Aid to change address. January 2005 to December 2011					
		11,398		596	5.2
Financial aid provided. Article 27 Comprehensive Protection Law. 2006 to 31 December 2011					
Applications approved		1,386		56	4.0
<b>TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>					
March 2005 to December 2011	100.0	3,084	100.0	106	3.4
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	24.8	766	27.4	29	3.8
<b>FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>					
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011	100.0	606	100.0	25	4.1
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	10.1	61	4.0	1	1.6


**ALBACETE**

	TOTAL SPAIN		Castilla - La Mancha		Albacete		Albacete (%)	
	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	% of total	% of Castilla-La Mancha
<b>POPULATION — 1 January 2011</b>								
Total population	100.0	47,190,493	100.0	2,115,334	100.0	402,318	0.9	19.0
Females aged 15 and over	43.4	20,499,869	42.1	890,670	42.5	171,161	0.8	19.2
<b>FORMAL COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE — January 2007 to December 2011.</b>								
Total formal complaints	100.0	672,065	100.0	24,401	100.0	4,266	0.6	17.5
2007	18.8	126,293	15.9	3,885	19.8	845	0.7	21.8
2008	21.1	142,125	21.3	5,193	18.3	779	0.5	15.0
2009	20.2	135,540	22.0	5,370	22.5	959	0.7	17.9
2010	20.0	134,105	23.2	5,665	22.1	942	0.7	16.6
2011	19.9	134,002	17.6	4,288	17.4	741	0.6	17.3
<b>WOMEN RECEIVING ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE as at 31 December 2011</b>								
Total no. of women receiving active police assistance	100.0	97,320	100.0	4,200	100.0	1,020	1.0	24.3
Women receiving active police protection	20.1	19,515	13.2	554	12.2	124	0.6	22.4
<b>GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES as at 31 December 2011</b>								
	100.0	5,818	100.0	273	100.0	73	1.4	26.7
<b>ELECTRONIC MONITORING OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS</b>								
Number of devices active at 31 December 2011		781		29		4	0.5	13.8
<b>016 — CALLS RELATING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECEIVED BY THE ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE HELPLINE. 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.</b>								
Total calls	100.0	297,582	100.0	10,856	100.0	1,644	0.6	15.1
Calls by female users	75.3	224,169	75.7	8,218	75.1	1,234	0.6	15.0
Calls by family/friends	22.0	65,352	20.8	2,262	21.8	358	0.5	15.8
Calls by other parties	2.7	8,061	3.5	376	3.2	52	0.6	13.8
<b>FEMALE USERS OF THE ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION HELPLINE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (ATENPRO) — 31 December 2011</b>								
Registrations since 2005	100.0	39,264	100.0	1,774	100.0	336	0.9	18.9
De-registrations	74.7	29,325	73.4	1,302	73.2	246	0.8	18.9
Registered female users as at 31 December 2011	25.3	9,939	26.6	472	26.8	90	0.9	19.1
<b>RIGHTS TO EMPLOYMENT AND FINANCIAL AID</b>								
Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence. 2003 to December 2011		3,228		88		20	0.6	22.7
Substitution contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 to December 2011		637		6		0	0.0	0.0
Female victims of violence receiving labour-market-integration benefit								
2006		10,924		398		107	1.0	26.9
2007		13,291		515		131	1.0	25.4
2008		16,883		695		175	1.0	25.2
2009		22,010		954		241	1.1	25.3
2010		25,512		1,172		278	1.1	23.7
2011		29,065		1,500		334	1.1	22.3
Aid to change address. January 2005 to December 2011		11,398		596		125	1.1	21.0
<b>TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>								
March 2005 to December 2011	100.0	3,084	100.0	106	100.0	22	0.7	20.8
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	24.8	766	27.4	29	22.7	5	0.7	17.2
<b>FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>								
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011	100.0	606	100.0	25	100.0	4	0.7	16.0
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	10.1	61	4.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0.0



## CIUDAD REAL

	TOTAL SPAIN		Castilla - La Mancha		Ciudad Real		Ciudad Real (%)	
	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	% of total	% of Castilla-La Mancha
<b>POPULATION — 1 January 2011</b>								
Total population	100.0	47,190,493	100.0	2,115,334	100.0	530,175	1.1	25.1
Females aged 15 and over	43.4	20,499,869	42.1	890,670	43.0	228,194	1.1	25.6
<b>FORMAL COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE — January 2007 to December 2011.</b>								
Total formal complaints	100.0	672,065	100.0	24,401	100.0	5,110	0.8	20.9
2007	18.8	126,293	15.9	3,885	17.3	885	0.7	22.8
2008	21.1	142,125	21.3	5,193	19.9	1,016	0.7	19.6
2009	20.2	135,540	22.0	5,370	21.1	1,080	0.8	20.1
2010	20.0	134,105	23.2	5,665	23.9	1,171	0.9	20.7
2011	19.9	134,002	17.6	4,288	18.7	958	0.7	22.3
<b>WOMEN RECEIVING ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE as at 31 December 2011</b>								
Total no. of women receiving active police assistance	100.0	97,320	100.0	4,200	100.0	688	0.7	16.4
Women receiving active police protection	20.1	19,515	13.2	554	26.3	181	0.9	32.7
<b>GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES as at 31 December 2011</b>								
	100.0	5,818	100.0	273	100.0	87	1.6	31.9
<b>ELECTRONIC MONITORING OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS</b>								
Number of devices active at 31 December 2011		781		29		14	1.8	48.3
<b>016 — CALLS RELATING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECEIVED BY THE ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE HELPLINE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.</b>								
Total calls	100.0	297,582	100.0	10,856	100.0	2,507	0.8	23.1
Calls by female users	75.3	224,169	75.7	8,218	75.9	1,903	0.8	23.2
Calls by family/friends	22.0	65,352	20.8	2,262	21.4	537	0.8	23.7
Calls by other parties	2.7	8,061	3.5	376	2.7	67	0.8	17.8
<b>FEMALE USERS OF THE ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION HELPLINE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (ATENPRO) — 31 December 2011</b>								
Registrations since 2005	100.0	39,264	100.0	1,774	100.0	400	1.0	22.5
De-registrations	74.7	29,325	73.4	1,302	81.5	326	1.1	25.0
Registered female users as at 31 December 2011	25.3	9,939	26.6	472	18.5	74	0.7	15.7
<b>RIGHTS TO EMPLOYMENT AND FINANCIAL AID</b>								
Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence, 2003 to December 2011		3,228		88		23	0.7	26.1
Substitution contracts for female victims of gender-based violence, 2005 to December 2011		637		6		2	0.3	33.3
Female victims of violence receiving labour-market-integration benefit								
2006		10,924		398		147	1.3	36.9
2007		13,291		515		199	1.5	38.6
2008		16,883		695		253	1.5	36.4
2009		22,010		954		305	1.4	32.0
2010		25,512		1,172		383	1.5	32.7
2011		29,065		1,500		481	1.7	32.1
Aid to change address, January 2005 to December 2011		11,398		596		199	1.7	33.4
<b>TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>								
March 2005 to December 2011	100.0	3,084	100.0	106	100.0	30	1.0	28.3
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	24.8	766	27.4	29	16.7	5	0.7	17.2
<b>FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>								
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011	100.0	606	100.0	25	100.0	8	1.3	32.0
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	10.1	61	4.0	1	12.5	1	1.6	100.0



## CUENCA

	TOTAL SPAIN		Castilla - La Mancha		Cuenca		Cuenca (%)	
	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	% of total	% of Castilla-La Mancha
<b>POPULATION — 1 January 2011</b>								
Total population	100.0	47,190,493	100.0	2,115,334	100.0	219,138	0.5	10.4
Females aged 15 and over	43.4	20,499,869	42.1	890,670	43.0	94,209	0.5	10.6
<b>FORMAL COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE — January 2007 to December 2011.</b>								
Total formal complaints	100.0	672,065	100.0	24,401	100.0	2,267	0.3	9.3
2007	18.8	126,293	15.9	3,885	15.1	343	0.3	8.8
2008	21.1	142,125	21.3	5,193	17.5	397	0.3	7.6
2009	20.2	135,540	22.0	5,370	17.9	405	0.3	7.5
2010	20.0	134,105	23.2	5,665	19.7	447	0.3	7.9
2011	19.9	134,002	17.6	4,288	29.8	675	0.5	15.7
<b>WOMEN RECEIVING ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE as at 31 December 2011</b>								
Total no. of women receiving active police assistance	100.0	97,320	100.0	4,200	100.0	369	0.4	8.8
Women receiving active police protection	20.1	19,515	13.2	554	8.4	31	0.2	5.6
<b>GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES as at 31 December 2011</b>								
	100.0	5,818	100.0	273	100.0	18	0.3	6.6
<b>ELECTRONIC MONITORING OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS</b>								
Number of devices active at 31 December 2011		781		29		2	0.3	6.9
<b>016 — CALLS RELATING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECEIVED BY THE ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE HELPLINE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.</b>								
Total calls	100.0	297,582	100.0	10,856	100.0	893	0.3	8.2
Calls by female users	75.3	224,169	75.7	8,218	73.9	660	0.3	8.0
Calls by family/friends	22.0	65,352	20.8	2,262	19.8	177	0.3	7.8
Calls by other parties	2.7	8,061	3.5	376	6.3	56	0.7	14.9
<b>FEMALE USERS OF THE ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION HELPLINE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (ATENPRO) — 31 December 2011</b>								
Registrations since 2005	100.0	39,264	100.0	1,774	100.0	174	0.4	9.8
De-registrations	74.7	29,325	73.4	1,302	73.0	127	0.4	9.8
Registered female users as at 31 December 2011	25.3	9,939	26.6	472	27.0	47	0.5	10.0
<b>RIGHTS TO EMPLOYMENT AND FINANCIAL AID</b>								
Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence, 2003 to December 2011		3,228		88		7	0.2	8.0
Substitution contracts for female victims of gender-based violence, 2005 to December 2011		637		6		0	0.0	0.0
Female victims of violence receiving labour-market-integration benefit								
2006		10,924		398		27	0.2	6.8
2007		13,291		515		40	0.3	7.8
2008		16,883		695		53	0.3	7.6
2009		22,010		954		77	0.3	8.1
2010		25,512		1,172		79	0.3	6.7
2011		29,065		1,500		95	0.3	6.3
Aid to change address, January 2005 to December 2011		11,398		596		35	0.3	5.9
<b>TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>								
March 2005 to December 2011	100.0	3,084	100.0	106	100.0	5	0.2	4.7
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	24.8	766	27.4	29	60.0	3	0.4	10.3
<b>FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>								
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011	100.0	606	100.0	25	100.0	3	0.5	12.0
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	10.1	61	4.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0.0



## GUADALAJARA

	TOTAL SPAIN		Castilla - La Mancha		Guadalajara		Guadalajara (%)	
	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	% of total	% of Castilla-La Mancha
<b>POPULATION — 1 January 2011</b>								
Total population	100.0	47,190,493	100.0	2,115,334	100.0	256,461	0.5	12.1
Females aged 15 and over	43.4	20,499,869	42.1	890,670	40.7	104,263	0.5	11.7
<b>FORMAL COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE — January 2007 to December 2011.</b>								
Total formal complaints	100.0	672,065	100.0	24,401	100.0	6,112	0.9	25.0
2007	18.8	126,293	15.9	3,885	9.8	597	0.5	15.4
2008	21.1	142,125	21.3	5,193	28.4	1,738	1.2	33.5
2009	20.2	135,540	22.0	5,370	22.2	1,354	1.0	25.2
2010	20.0	134,105	23.2	5,665	25.4	1,552	1.2	27.4
2011	19.9	134,002	17.6	4,288	14.3	871	0.6	20.3
<b>WOMEN RECEIVING ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE as at 31 December 2011</b>								
Total no. of women receiving active police assistance	100.0	97,320	100.0	4,200	100.0	442	0.5	10.5
Women receiving active police protection	20.1	19,515	13.2	554	15.4	68	0.3	12.3
<b>GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES as at 31 December 2011</b>								
	100.0	5,818	100.0	273	100.0	25	0.5	9.2
<b>ELECTRONIC MONITORING OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS</b>								
Number of devices active at 31 December 2011		781		29		3	0.4	10.3
<b>016 — CALLS RELATING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECEIVED BY THE ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE HELPLINE. 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.</b>								
Total calls	100.0	297,582	100.0	10,856	100.0	1,469	0.5	13.5
Calls by female users	75.3	224,169	75.7	8,218	74.7	1,097	0.5	13.3
Calls by family/friends	22.0	65,352	20.8	2,262	21.6	318	0.5	14.1
Calls by other parties	2.7	8,061	3.5	376	3.7	54	0.7	14.4
<b>FEMALE USERS OF THE ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION HELPLINE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (ATENPRO) — 31 December 2011</b>								
Registrations since 2005	100.0	39,264	100.0	1,774	100.0	235	0.6	13.2
De-registrations	74.7	29,325	73.4	1,302	69.4	163	0.6	12.5
Registered female users as at 31 December 2011	25.3	9,939	26.6	472	30.6	72	0.7	15.3
<b>RIGHTS TO EMPLOYMENT AND FINANCIAL AID</b>								
Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence. 2003 to December 2011		3,228		88		15	0.5	17.0
Substitution contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 to December 2011		637		6		1	0.2	16.7
Female victims of violence receiving labour-market-integration benefit								
2006		10,924		398		25	0.2	6.3
2007		13,291		515		32	0.2	6.2
2008		16,883		695		57	0.3	8.2
2009		22,010		954		81	0.4	8.5
2010		25,512		1,172		113	0.4	9.6
2011		29,065		1,500		164	0.6	10.9
Aid to change address. January 2005 to December 2011		11,398		596		76	0.7	12.8
<b>TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>								
March 2005 to December 2011	100.0	3,084	100.0	106	100.0	17	0.6	16.0
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	24.8	766	27.4	29	35.3	6	0.8	20.7
<b>FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>								
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011	100.0	606	100.0	25	100.0	4	0.7	16.0
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	10.1	61	4.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0.0



TOLEDO

	TOTAL SPAIN		Castilla - La Mancha		Toledo		Toledo (%)	
	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	% of total	% of Castilla-La Mancha
<b>POPULATION — 1 January 2011</b>								
Total population	100.0	47,190,493	100.0	2,115,334	100.0	707,242	1.5	33.4
Females aged 15 and over	43.4	20,499,869	42.1	890,670	41.4	292,843	1.4	32.9
<b>FORMAL COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE — January 2007 to December 2011.</b>								
Total formal complaints	100.0	672,065	100.0	24,401	100.0	6,646	1.0	27.2
2007	18.8	126,293	15.9	3,885	18.3	1,215	1.0	31.3
2008	21.1	142,125	21.3	5,193	19.0	1,263	0.9	24.3
2009	20.2	135,540	22.0	5,370	23.7	1,572	1.2	29.3
2010	20.0	134,105	23.2	5,665	23.4	1,553	1.2	27.4
2011	19.9	134,002	17.6	4,288	15.7	1,043	0.8	24.3
<b>WOMEN RECEIVING ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE as at 31 December 2011</b>								
Total no. of women receiving active police assistance	100.0	97,320	100.0	4,200	100.0	1,681	1.7	40.0
Women receiving active police protection	20.1	19,515	13.2	554	8.9	150	0.8	27.1
<b>GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES as at 31 December 2011</b>								
	100.0	5,818	100.0	273	100.0	70	1.3	25.6
<b>ELECTRONIC MONITORING OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS</b>								
Number of devices active at 31 December 2011		781		29		6	0.8	20.7
<b>016 — CALLS RELATING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECEIVED BY THE ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE HELPLINE. 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.</b>								
Total calls	100.0	297,582	100.0	10,856	100.0	4,343	1.5	40.0
Calls by female users	75.3	224,169	75.7	8,218	76.5	3,324	1.5	40.4
Calls by family/friends	22.0	65,352	20.8	2,262	20.1	872	1.3	38.5
Calls by other parties	2.7	8,061	3.5	376	3.4	147	1.8	39.1
<b>FEMALE USERS OF THE ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION HELPLINE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (ATENPRO) — 31 December 2011</b>								
Registrations since 2005	100.0	39,264	100.0	1,774	100.0	629	1.6	35.5
De-registrations	74.7	29,325	73.4	1,302	70.0	440	1.5	33.8
Registered female users as at 31 December 2011	25.3	9,939	26.6	472	30.0	189	1.9	40.0
<b>RIGHTS TO EMPLOYMENT AND FINANCIAL AID</b>								
Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence. 2003 to December 2011		3,228		88		23	0.7	26.1
Substitution contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 to December 2011		637		6		3	0.5	50.0
Female victims of violence receiving labour-market-integration benefit								
2006		10,924		398		92	0.8	23.1
2007		13,291		515		113	0.9	21.9
2008		16,883		695		157	0.9	22.6
2009		22,010		954		250	1.1	26.2
2010		25,512		1,172		319	1.3	27.2
2011		29,065		1,500		426	1.5	28.4
Aid to change address. January 2005 to December 2011		11,398		596		161	1.4	27.0
<b>TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>								
March 2005 to December 2011	100.0	3,084	100.0	106	100.0	32	1.0	30.2
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	24.8	766	27.4	29	31.3	10	1.3	34.5
<b>FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>								
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011	100.0	606	100.0	25	100.0	6	1.0	24.0
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	10.1	61	4.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0.0

 <b>CASTILLA Y LEÓN</b>	TOTAL SPAIN		Castilla y León		Castilla y León as % of TOTAL
	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	
<b>POPULATION — 1 January 2011</b>					
Total population	100.0	47,190,493	100.0	2,558,463	5.4
Females aged 15 and over	43.4	20,499,869	44.6	1,141,760	5.6
<b>FORMAL COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE — January 2007 to December 2011.</b>					
Total formal complaints	100.0	672,065	100.0	25,625	3.8
2007	18.8	126,293	20.5	5,265	4.2
2008	21.1	142,125	21.3	5,459	3.8
2009	20.2	135,540	19.9	5,090	3.8
2010	20.0	134,105	17.3	4,427	3.3
2011	19.9	134,002	21.0	5,384	4.0
<b>WOMEN RECEIVING ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE as at 31 December 2011</b>					
Total no. of women receiving active police assistance	100.0	97,320	100.0	3,610	3.7
Women receiving active police protection	20.1	19,515	18.1	654	3.4
<b>GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES as at 31 December 2011</b>					
	100.0	5,818	100.0	272	5.1
<b>ELECTRONIC MONITORING OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS</b>					
Number of devices active at 31 December 2011		781		28	3.6
<b>016 — CALLS RELATING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECEIVED BY THE ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE HELPLINE. 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.</b>					
Total calls	100.0	297,582	100.0	13,860	4.7
Calls by female users	75.3	224,169	74.6	10,337	4.6
Calls by family/friends	22.0	65,352	23.1	3,205	4.9
Calls by other parties	2.7	8,061	2.3	318	4.0
<b>FEMALE USERS OF THE ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION HELPLINE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (ATENPRO) — 31 December 2011</b>					
Registrations since 2005	100.0	39,264	100.0	1,111	2.8
De-registrations	74.7	29,325	75.4	838	2.9
Registered female users as at 31 December 2011	25.3	9,939	24.6	273	2.7
<b>RIGHTS TO EMPLOYMENT AND FINANCIAL AID</b>					
Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence. 2003 to December 2011		3,228		693	21.5
Substitution contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 to December 2011		637		25	3.9
Female victims of violence receiving labour-market-integration benefit					
2006		10,924		494	4.5
2007		13,291		593	4.5
2008		16,883		769	4.6
2009		22,010		957	4.3
2010		25,512		1,049	4.1
2011		29,065		1,101	3.8
Aid to change address. January 2005 to December 2011		11,398		709	6.2
Financial aid provided. Article 27 Comprehensive Protection Law. 2006 to 31 December 2011					
Applications approved		1,386		47	3.4
<b>TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>					
March 2005 to December 2011	100.0	3,084	100.0	99	3.2
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	24.8	766	24.2	24	3.1
<b>FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>					
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011	100.0	606	100.0	29	4.8
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	10.1	61	6.9	2	3.3



## ÁVILA

	TOTAL SPAIN		Castilla y León		Ávila		Ávila (%)	
	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	% of total	% of Castilla y León
<b>POPULATION — 1 January 2011</b>								
Total population	100.0	47,190,493	100.0	2,558,463	100.0	172,704	0.4	6.8
Females aged 15 and over	43.4	20,499,869	44.6	1,141,760	43.7	75,414	0.4	6.6
<b>FORMAL COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE — January 2007 to December 2011.</b>								
Total formal complaints	100.0	672,065	100.0	25,625	100.0	1,898	0.3	7.4
2007	18.8	126,293	20.5	5,265	16.6	315	0.2	6.0
2008	21.1	142,125	21.3	5,459	20.8	395	0.3	7.2
2009	20.2	135,540	19.9	5,090	22.7	430	0.3	8.4
2010	20.0	134,105	17.3	4,427	23.4	445	0.3	10.1
2011	19.9	134,002	21.0	5,384	16.5	313	0.2	5.8
<b>WOMEN RECEIVING ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE as at 31 December 2011</b>								
Total no. of women receiving active police assistance	100.0	97,320	100.0	3,610	100.0	230	0.2	6.4
Women receiving active police protection	20.1	19,315	18.1	654	19.6	45	0.2	6.9
<b>GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES as at 31 December 2011</b>								
	100.0	5,818	100.0	272	100.0	14	0.3	5.1
<b>ELECTRONIC MONITORING OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS</b>								
Number of devices active at 31 December 2011		781		28		2	0.3	7.1
<b>016 — CALLS RELATING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECEIVED BY THE ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE HELPLINE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.</b>								
Total calls	100.0	297,582	100.0	13,860	100.0	1,004	0.3	7.2
Calls by female users	75.3	224,169	74.6	10,337	74.8	751	0.3	7.3
Calls by family/friends	22.0	65,352	23.1	3,205	22.6	227	0.3	7.1
Calls by other parties	2.7	8,061	2.3	318	2.6	26	0.3	8.2
<b>FEMALE USERS OF THE ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION HELPLINE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (ATENPRO) — 31 December 2011</b>								
Registrations since 2005	100.0	39,264	100.0	1,111	100.0	73	0.2	6.6
De-registrations	74.7	29,325	75.4	838	68.5	50	0.2	6.0
Registered female users as at 31 December 2011	25.3	9,939	24.6	273	31.5	23	0.2	8.4
<b>RIGHTS TO EMPLOYMENT AND FINANCIAL AID</b>								
Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence, 2003 to December 2011		3,228		693		23	0.7	3.3
Substitution contracts for female victims of gender-based violence, 2005 to December 2011		637		25		0	0.0	0.0
Female victims of violence receiving labour-market-integration benefit								
2006		10,924		494		22	0.2	4.5
2007		13,291		593		25	0.2	4.2
2008		16,883		769		47	0.3	6.1
2009		22,010		957		63	0.3	6.6
2010		25,512		1,049		77	0.3	7.3
2011		29,065		1,101		88	0.3	8.0
Aid to change address, January 2005 to December 2011		11,398		709		47	0.4	6.6
<b>TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>								
March 2005 to December 2011	100.0	3,084	100.0	99	100.0	5	0.2	5.1
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	24.8	766	24.2	24	20.0	1	0.1	4.2
<b>FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>								
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011	100.0	606	100.0	29	100.0	3	0.5	10.3
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	10.1	61	6.9	2	0.0	0	0.0	0.0


**BURGOS**

	TOTAL SPAIN		Castilla y León		Burgos		Burgos (%)	
	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	% of total	% of Castilla y León
<b>POPULATION — 1 January 2011</b>								
Total population	100.0	47,190,493	100.0	2,558,463	100.0	375,657	0.8	14.7
Females aged 15 and over	43.4	20,499,869	44.6	1,141,760	43.3	162,666	0.8	14.2
<b>FORMAL COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE — January 2007 to December 2011.</b>								
Total formal complaints	100.0	672,065	100.0	25,625	100.0	3,435	0.5	13.4
2007	18.8	126,293	20.5	5,265	21.2	727	0.6	13.8
2008	21.1	142,125	21.3	5,459	20.6	706	0.5	12.9
2009	20.2	135,540	19.9	5,090	23.2	798	0.6	15.7
2010	20.0	134,105	17.3	4,427	19.0	653	0.5	14.8
2011	19.9	134,002	21.0	5,384	16.0	551	0.4	10.2
<b>WOMEN RECEIVING ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE as at 31 December 2011</b>								
Total no. of women receiving active police assistance	100.0	97,320	100.0	3,610	100.0	674	0.7	18.7
Women receiving active police protection	20.1	19,315	18.1	654	19.3	130	0.7	19.9
<b>GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES as at 31 December 2011</b>								
	100.0	5,818	100.0	272	100.0	55	1.0	20.2
<b>ELECTRONIC MONITORING OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS</b>								
Number of devices active at 31 December 2011		781		28		0	0.0	0.0
<b>016 — CALLS RELATING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECEIVED BY THE ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE HELPLINE. 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.</b>								
Total calls	100.0	297,582	100.0	13,860	100.0	1,703	0.6	12.3
Calls by female users	75.3	224,169	74.6	10,337	74.0	1,261	0.6	12.2
Calls by family/friends	22.0	65,352	23.1	3,205	23.8	405	0.6	12.6
Calls by other parties	2.7	8,061	2.3	318	2.2	37	0.5	11.6
<b>FEMALE USERS OF THE ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION HELPLINE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (ATENPRO) — 31 December 2011</b>								
Registrations since 2005	100.0	39,264	100.0	1,111	100.0	179	0.5	16.1
De-registrations	74.7	29,325	75.4	838	73.2	131	0.4	15.6
Registered female users as at 31 December 2011	25.3	9,939	24.6	273	26.8	48	0.5	17.6
<b>RIGHTS TO EMPLOYMENT AND FINANCIAL AID</b>								
Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence. 2003 to December 2011								
		3,228		693		43	1.3	6.2
Substitution contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 to December 2011								
		637		25		2	0.3	8.0
Female victims of violence receiving labour-market-integration benefit								
2006		10,924		494		41	0.4	8.3
2007		13,291		593		55	0.4	9.3
2008		16,883		769		91	0.5	11.8
2009		22,010		957		123	0.6	12.9
2010		25,512		1,049		155	0.6	14.8
2011		29,065		1,101		197	0.7	17.9
Aid to change address. January 2005 to December 2011								
		11,398		700		57	0.5	8.0
<b>TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>								
March 2005 to December 2011	100.0	3,084	100.0	99	100.0	30	1.0	30.3
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	24.8	766	24.2	24	33.3	10	1.3	41.7
<b>FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>								
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011	100.0	606	100.0	29	100.0	6	1.0	20.7
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	10.1	61	6.9	2	16.7	1	1.6	50.0


**LEÓN**

	TOTAL SPAIN		Castilla y León		León		León (%)	
	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	% of total	% of Castilla y León
<b>POPULATION — 1 January 2011</b>								
Total population	100.0	47,190,493	100.0	2,558,463	100.0	497,799	1.1	19.5
Females aged 15 and over	43.4	20,499,869	44.6	1,141,760	45.9	228,399	1.1	20.0
<b>FORMAL COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE — January 2007 to December 2011.</b>								
Total formal complaints	100.0	672,065	100.0	25,625	100.0	5,092	0.8	19.9
2007	18.8	126,293	20.5	5,265	24.8	1,264	1.0	24.0
2008	21.1	142,125	21.3	5,459	23.2	1,181	0.8	21.6
2009	20.2	135,540	19.9	5,090	16.5	839	0.6	16.5
2010	20.0	134,105	17.3	4,427	16.1	818	0.6	18.5
2011	19.9	134,002	21.0	5,384	19.4	990	0.7	18.4
<b>WOMEN RECEIVING ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE as at 31 December 2011</b>								
Total no. of women receiving active police assistance	100.0	97,320	100.0	3,610	100.0	707	0.7	19.6
Women receiving active police protection	20.1	19,315	18.1	654	21.6	153	0.8	23.4
<b>GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES as at 31 December 2011</b>								
	100.0	5,818	100.0	272	100.0	42	0.8	15.4
<b>ELECTRONIC MONITORING OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS</b>								
Number of devices active at 31 December 2011		781		28		2	0.3	7.1
<b>016 — CALLS RELATING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECEIVED BY THE ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE HELPLINE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.</b>								
Total calls	100.0	297,582	100.0	13,860	100.0	2,750	0.9	19.8
Calls by female users	75.3	224,169	74.6	10,337	75.3	2,070	0.9	20.0
Calls by family/friends	22.0	65,352	23.1	3,205	21.9	603	0.9	18.8
Calls by other parties	2.7	8,061	2.3	318	2.8	77	1.0	24.2
<b>FEMALE USERS OF THE ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION HELPLINE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (ATENPRO) — 31 December 2011</b>								
Registrations since 2005	100.0	39,264	100.0	1,111	100.0	357	0.9	32.1
De-registrations	74.7	29,325	75.4	838	80.1	286	1.0	34.1
Registered female users as at 31 December 2011	25.3	9,939	24.6	273	19.9	71	0.7	26.0
<b>RIGHTS TO EMPLOYMENT AND FINANCIAL AID</b>								
Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence, 2003 to December 2011		3,228		693		106	3.3	15.3
Substitution contracts for female victims of gender-based violence, 2005 to December 2011		637		25		3	0.5	12.0
Female victims of violence receiving labour-market-integration benefit								
2006		10,924		494		195	1.8	39.5
2007		13,291		593		210	1.6	35.4
2008		16,883		769		236	1.4	30.7
2009		22,010		957		248	1.1	25.9
2010		25,512		1,049		247	1.0	23.5
2011		29,065		1,101		231	0.8	21.0
Aid to change address, January 2005 to December 2011		11,398		709		172	1.5	24.3
<b>TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>								
March 2005 to December 2011	100.0	3,084	100.0	99	100.0	11	0.4	11.1
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	24.8	766	24.2	24	9.1	1	0.1	4.2
<b>FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>								
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011	100.0	606	100.0	29	100.0	5	0.8	17.2
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	10.1	61	6.9	2	0.0	0	0.0	0.0



## PALENCIA

	TOTAL SPAIN		Castilla y León		Palencia		Palencia (%)	
	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	% of total	% of Castilla y León
<b>POPULATION — 1 January 2011</b>								
Total population	100.0	47,190,493	100.0	2,558,463	100.0	171,668	0.4	6.7
Females aged 15 and over	43.4	20,499,869	44.6	1,141,760	44.9	77,162	0.4	6.8
<b>FORMAL COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE — January 2007 to December 2011.</b>								
Total formal complaints	100.0	672,065	100.0	25,625	100.0	1,449	0.2	5.7
2007	18.8	126,293	20.5	5,265	17.6	255	0.2	4.8
2008	21.1	142,125	21.3	5,459	20.7	300	0.2	5.5
2009	20.2	135,540	19.9	5,090	19.6	284	0.2	5.6
2010	20.0	134,105	17.3	4,427	21.7	315	0.2	7.1
2011	19.9	134,002	21.0	5,384	20.4	295	0.2	5.5
<b>WOMEN RECEIVING ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE as at 31 December 2011</b>								
Total no. of women receiving active police assistance	100.0	97,320	100.0	3,610	100.0	293	0.3	8.1
Women receiving active police protection	20.1	19,315	18.1	654	17.1	50	0.3	7.6
<b>GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES as at 31 December 2011</b>								
	100.0	5,818	100.0	272	100.0	15	0.3	5.5
<b>ELECTRONIC MONITORING OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS</b>								
Number of devices active at 31 December 2011		781		28		7	0.9	25.0
<b>016 — CALLS RELATING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECEIVED BY THE ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE HELPLINE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.</b>								
Total calls	100.0	297,582	100.0	13,860	100.0	722	0.2	5.2
Calls by female users	75.3	224,169	74.6	10,337	69.3	500	0.2	4.8
Calls by family/friends	22.0	65,352	23.1	3,205	27.6	199	0.3	6.2
Calls by other parties	2.7	8,061	2.3	318	3.2	23	0.3	7.2
<b>FEMALE USERS OF THE ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION HELPLINE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (ATENPRO) — 31 December 2011</b>								
Registrations since 2005	100.0	39,264	100.0	1,111	100.0	51	0.1	4.6
De-registrations	74.7	29,325	75.4	838	74.5	38	0.1	4.5
Registered female users as at 31 December 2011	25.3	9,939	24.6	273	25.5	13	0.1	4.8
<b>RIGHTS TO EMPLOYMENT AND FINANCIAL AID</b>								
Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence, 2003 to December 2011		3,228		693		127	3.9	18.3
Substitution contracts for female victims of gender-based violence, 2005 to December 2011		637		25		4	0.6	16.0
Female victims of violence receiving labour-market-integration benefit								
2006		10,924		494		39	0.4	7.9
2007		13,291		593		62	0.5	10.5
2008		16,883		769		79	0.5	10.3
2009		22,010		957		87	0.4	9.1
2010		25,512		1,049		94	0.4	9.0
2011		29,065		1,101		93	0.3	8.4
Aid to change address, January 2005 to December 2011		11,398		709		78	0.7	11.0
<b>TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>								
March 2005 to December 2011	100.0	3,084	100.0	99	100.0	2	0.1	2.0
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	24.8	766	24.2	24	50.0	1	0.1	4.2
<b>FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>								
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011	100.0	606	100.0	29	100.0	1	0.2	3.4
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	10.1	61	6.9	2	0.0	0	0.0	0.0


**SALAMANCA**

	TOTAL SPAIN		Castilla y León		Salamanca		Salamanca (%)	
	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	% of total	% of Castilla y León
<b>POPULATION — 1 January 2011</b>								
Total population	100.0	47,190,493	100.0	2,558,463	100.0	352,986	0.7	13.8
Females aged 15 and over	43.4	20,499,869	44.6	1,141,760	45.4	160,360	0.8	14.0
<b>FORMAL COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE — January 2007 to December 2011.</b>								
Total formal complaints	100.0	672,065	100.0	25,625	100.0	2,727	0.4	10.6
2007	18.8	126,293	20.5	5,265	18.8	513	0.4	9.7
2008	21.1	142,125	21.3	5,459	21.3	581	0.4	10.6
2009	20.2	135,540	19.9	5,090	21.0	573	0.4	11.3
2010	20.0	134,105	17.3	4,427	18.5	504	0.4	11.4
2011	19.9	134,002	21.0	5,384	20.4	556	0.4	10.3
<b>WOMEN RECEIVING ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE as at 31 December 2011</b>								
Total no. of women receiving active police assistance	100.0	97,320	100.0	3,610	100.0	379	0.4	10.5
Women receiving active police protection	20.1	19,515	18.1	654	14.0	53	0.3	8.1
<b>GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES as at 31 December 2011</b>								
	100.0	5,818	100.0	272	100.0	39	0.7	14.3
<b>ELECTRONIC MONITORING OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS</b>								
Number of devices active at 31 December 2011		781		28		0	0.0	0.0
<b>016 — CALLS RELATING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECEIVED BY THE ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE HELPLINE. 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.</b>								
Total calls	100.0	297,582	100.0	13,860	100.0	1,939	0.7	14.0
Calls by female users	75.3	224,169	74.6	10,337	75.5	1,463	0.7	14.2
Calls by family/friends	22.0	65,352	23.1	3,205	22.0	427	0.7	13.3
Calls by other parties	2.7	8,061	2.3	318	2.5	49	0.6	15.4
<b>FEMALE USERS OF THE ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION HELPLINE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (ATENPRO) — 31 December 2011</b>								
Registrations since 2005	100.0	39,264	100.0	1,111	100.0	88	0.2	7.9
De-registrations	74.7	29,325	75.4	838	64.8	57	0.2	6.8
Registered female users as at 31 December 2011	25.3	9,939	24.6	273	35.2	31	0.3	11.4
<b>RIGHTS TO EMPLOYMENT AND FINANCIAL AID</b>								
Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence. 2003 to December 2011		3,228		693		35	1.1	5.1
Substitution contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 to December 2011		637		25		3	0.5	12.0
Female victims of violence receiving labour-market-integration benefit								
2006		10,924		494		81	0.7	16.4
2007		13,291		593		89	0.7	15.0
2008		16,883		769		116	0.7	15.1
2009		22,010		957		156	0.7	16.3
2010		25,512		1,049		159	0.6	15.2
2011		29,065		1,101		157	0.5	14.3
Aid to change address. January 2005 to December 2011		11,308		709		159	1.4	22.4
<b>TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>								
March 2005 to December 2011	100.0	3,084	100.0	99	100.0	11	0.4	11.1
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	24.8	766	24.2	24	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
<b>FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>								
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011	100.0	606	100.0	29	100.0	2	0.3	6.9
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	10.1	61	6.9	2	0.0	0	0.0	0.0



## SEGOVIA

	TOTAL SPAIN		Castilla y León		Segovia		Segovia (%)	
	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	% of total	% of Castilla y León
<b>POPULATION — 1 January 2011</b>								
Total population	100.0	47,190,493	100.0	2,558,463	100.0	164,169	0.3	6.4
Females aged 15 and over	43.4	20,499,869	44.6	1,141,760	42.9	70,422	0.3	6.2
<b>FORMAL COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE — January 2007 to December 2011.</b>								
Total formal complaints	100.0	672,065	100.0	25,625	100.0	1,384	0.2	5.4
2007	18.8	126,293	20.5	5,265	12.5	173	0.1	3.3
2008	21.1	142,125	21.3	5,459	14.7	203	0.1	3.7
2009	20.2	135,540	19.9	5,090	19.7	273	0.2	5.4
2010	20.0	134,105	17.3	4,427	16.7	231	0.2	5.2
2011	19.9	134,002	21.0	5,384	36.4	504	0.4	9.4
<b>WOMEN RECEIVING ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE as at 31 December 2011</b>								
Total no. of women receiving active police assistance	100.0	97,320	100.0	3,610	100.0	216	0.2	6.0
Women receiving active police protection	20.1	19,615	18.1	654	38.9	84	0.4	12.8
<b>GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES as at 31 December 2011</b>								
	100.0	5,818	100.0	272	100.0	6	0.1	2.2
<b>ELECTRONIC MONITORING OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS</b>								
Number of devices active at 31 December 2011		781		28		3	0.4	10.7
<b>016 — CALLS RELATING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECEIVED BY THE ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE HELPLINE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.</b>								
Total calls	100.0	297,582	100.0	13,860	100.0	808	0.3	5.8
Calls by female users	75.3	224,169	74.6	10,337	72.8	588	0.3	5.7
Calls by family/friends	22.0	65,352	23.1	3,205	24.3	196	0.3	6.1
Calls by other parties	2.7	8,061	2.3	318	3.0	24	0.3	7.5
<b>FEMALE USERS OF THE ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION HELPLINE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (ATENPRO) — 31 December 2011</b>								
Registrations since 2005	100.0	39,264	100.0	1,111	100.0	85	0.2	7.7
De-registrations	74.7	29,325	75.4	838	81.2	69	0.2	8.2
Registered female users as at 31 December 2011	25.3	9,939	24.6	273	18.8	16	0.2	5.9
<b>RIGHTS TO EMPLOYMENT AND FINANCIAL AID</b>								
Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence, 2003 to December 2011		3,228		693		45	1.4	6.5
Substitution contracts for female victims of gender-based violence, 2005 to December 2011		637		25		2	0.3	8.0
Female victims of violence receiving labour-market-integration benefit								
2006		10,924		494		9	0.1	1.8
2007		13,291		593		16	0.1	2.7
2008		16,883		769		22	0.1	2.9
2009		22,010		957		40	0.2	4.2
2010		25,512		1,049		55	0.2	5.2
2011		29,065		1,101		52	0.2	4.7
Aid to change address, January 2005 to December 2011		11,308		709		30	0.3	4.2
<b>TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>								
March 2005 to December 2011	100.0	3,084	100.0	99	100.0	3	0.1	3.0
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	24.8	766	24.2	24	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
<b>FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>								
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011	100.0	606	100.0	29	100.0	2	0.3	6.9
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	10.1	61	6.9	2	50.0	1	1.6	50.0


**SORIA**

	TOTAL SPAIN		Castilla y León		Soria		Soria (%)	
	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	% of total	% of Castilla y León
<b>POPULATION — 1 January 2011</b>								
Total population	100.0	47,190,493	100.0	2,558,463	100.0	95,223	0.2	3.7
Females aged 15 and over	43.4	20,499,869	44.6	1,141,760	43.3	41,216	0.2	3.6
<b>FORMAL COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE — January 2007 to December 2011.</b>								
Total formal complaints	100.0	672,065	100.0	25,625	100.0	836	0.1	3.3
2007	18.8	126,293	20.5	5,265	15.3	128	0.1	2.4
2008	21.1	142,125	21.3	5,459	19.1	160	0.1	2.9
2009	20.2	135,540	19.9	5,090	20.5	171	0.1	3.4
2010	20.0	134,105	17.3	4,427	16.4	137	0.1	3.1
2011	19.9	134,002	21.0	5,384	28.7	240	0.2	4.5
<b>WOMEN RECEIVING ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE as at 31 December 2011</b>								
Total no. of women receiving active police assistance	100.0	97,320	100.0	3,610	100.0	170	0.2	4.7
Women receiving active police protection	20.1	19,315	18.1	654	29.4	50	0.3	7.6
<b>GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES as at 31 December 2011</b>								
	100.0	5,818	100.0	272	100.0	17	0.3	6.3
<b>ELECTRONIC MONITORING OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS</b>								
Number of devices active at 31 December 2011		781		28		12	1.5	42.9
<b>016 — CALLS RELATING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECEIVED BY THE ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE HELPLINE. 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.</b>								
Total calls	100.0	297,582	100.0	13,860	100.0	380	0.1	2.7
Calls by female users	75.3	224,169	74.6	10,337	79.7	303	0.1	2.9
Calls by family/friends	22.0	65,352	23.1	3,205	18.9	72	0.1	2.2
Calls by other parties	2.7	8,061	2.3	318	1.3	5	0.1	1.6
<b>FEMALE USERS OF THE ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION HELPLINE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (ATENPRO) — 31 December 2011</b>								
Registrations since 2005	100.0	39,264	100.0	1,111	100.0	104	0.3	9.4
De-registrations	74.7	29,325	75.4	838	79.8	83	0.3	9.9
Registered female users as at 31 December 2011	25.3	9,939	24.6	273	20.2	21	0.2	7.7
<b>RIGHTS TO EMPLOYMENT AND FINANCIAL AID</b>								
Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence. 2003 to December 2011								
		3,228		693		25	0.8	3.6
Substitution contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 to December 2011								
		637		25		0	0.0	0.0
Female victims of violence receiving labour-market-integration benefit								
2006		10,924		494		14	0.1	2.8
2007		13,291		593		13	0.1	2.2
2008		16,883		769		16	0.1	2.1
2009		22,010		957		32	0.1	3.3
2010		25,512		1,049		36	0.1	3.4
2011		29,065		1,101		42	0.1	3.8
Aid to change address. January 2005 to December 2011								
		11,368		700		36	0.3	5.1
<b>TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>								
March 2005 to December 2011	100.0	3,084	100.0	99	100.0	13	0.4	13.1
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	24.8	766	24.2	24	30.8	4	0.5	16.7
<b>FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>								
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011	100.0	606	100.0	29	100.0	1	0.2	3.4
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	10.1	61	6.9	2	0.0	0	0.0	0.0


**VALLADOLID**

	TOTAL SPAIN		Castilla y León		Valladolid		Valladolid (%)	
	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	% of total	% of Castilla y León
<b>POPULATION — 1 January 2011</b>								
Total population	100.0	47,190,493	100.0	2,558,463	100.0	534,874	1.1	20.9
Females aged 15 and over	43.4	20,499,869	44.6	1,141,760	44.5	237,958	1.2	20.8
<b>FORMAL COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE — January 2007 to December 2011.</b>								
Total formal complaints	100.0	672,065	100.0	25,625	100.0	7,043	1.0	27.5
2007	18.8	126,293	20.5	5,265	22.4	1,577	1.2	30.0
2008	21.1	142,125	21.3	5,459	23.7	1,669	1.2	30.6
2009	20.2	135,540	19.9	5,090	20.3	1,439	1.1	28.1
2010	20.0	134,105	17.3	4,427	15.0	1,055	0.8	23.8
2011	19.9	134,002	21.0	5,384	18.6	1,313	1.0	24.4
<b>WOMEN RECEIVING ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE as at 31 December 2011</b>								
Total no. of women receiving active police assistance	100.0	97,320	100.0	3,610	100.0	728	0.7	20.2
Women receiving active police protection	20.1	19,315	18.1	654	7.6	55	0.3	8.4
<b>GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES as at 31 December 2011</b>								
	100.0	5,818	100.0	272	100.0	65	1.2	23.9
<b>ELECTRONIC MONITORING OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS</b>								
Number of devices active at 31 December 2011		781		28		1	0.1	3.6
<b>016 — CALLS RELATING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECEIVED BY THE ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE HELPLINE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.</b>								
Total calls	100.0	297,582	100.0	13,860	100.0	3,524	1.2	25.4
Calls by female users	75.3	224,169	74.6	10,337	74.7	2,633	1.2	25.5
Calls by family/friends	22.0	65,352	23.1	3,205	23.5	829	1.3	25.9
Calls by other parties	2.7	8,061	2.3	318	1.8	62	0.8	19.5
<b>FEMALE USERS OF THE ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION HELPLINE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (ATENPRO) — 31 December 2011</b>								
Registrations since 2005	100.0	39,264	100.0	1,111	100.0	90	0.2	8.1
De-registrations	74.7	29,325	75.4	838	72.2	65	0.2	7.8
Registered female users as at 31 December 2011	25.3	9,939	24.6	273	27.8	25	0.3	9.2
<b>RIGHTS TO EMPLOYMENT AND FINANCIAL AID</b>								
Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence, 2003 to December 2011		3,228		693		176	5.5	25.4
Substitution contracts for female victims of gender-based violence, 2005 to December 2011		637		25		9	1.4	36.0
Female victims of violence receiving labour-market-integration benefit								
2006		10,924		494		60	0.5	12.1
2007		13,291		593		85	0.6	14.3
2008		16,883		769		108	0.6	14.0
2009		22,010		957		139	0.6	14.5
2010		25,512		1,049		152	0.6	14.5
2011		29,065		1,101		167	0.6	15.2
Aid to change address, January 2005 to December 2011		11,398		709		95	0.8	13.4
<b>TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>								
March 2005 to December 2011	100.0	3,084	100.0	99	100.0	21	0.7	21.2
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	24.8	766	24.2	24	28.6	6	0.8	25.0
<b>FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>								
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011	100.0	606	100.0	29	100.0	8	1.3	27.6
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	10.1	61	6.9	2	0.0	0	0.0	0.0


**ZAMORA**

	TOTAL SPAIN		Castilla y León		Zamora		Zamora (%)	
	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	% of total	% of Castilla y León
<b>POPULATION — 1 January 2011</b>								
Total population	100.0	47,190,493	100.0	2,558,463	100.0	193,383	0.4	7.6
Females aged 15 and over	43.4	20,499,869	44.6	1,141,760	45.6	88,163	0.4	7.7
<b>FORMAL COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE — January 2007 to December 2011.</b>								
Total formal complaints	100.0	672,065	100.0	25,625	100.0	1,761	0.3	6.9
2007	18.8	126,293	20.5	5,265	17.8	313	0.2	5.9
2008	21.1	142,125	21.3	5,459	15.0	264	0.2	4.8
2009	20.2	135,540	19.9	5,090	16.6	293	0.2	5.8
2010	20.0	134,105	17.3	4,427	15.3	269	0.2	6.1
2011	19.9	134,002	21.0	5,384	35.3	622	0.5	11.6
<b>WOMEN RECEIVING ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE as at 31 December 2011</b>								
Total no. of women receiving active police assistance	100.0	97,320	100.0	3,610	100.0	213	0.2	5.9
Women receiving active police protection	20.1	19,315	18.1	654	16.0	34	0.2	5.2
<b>GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES as at 31 December 2011</b>								
	100.0	5,818	100.0	272	100.0	19	0.4	7.0
<b>ELECTRONIC MONITORING OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS</b>								
Number of devices active at 31 December 2011		781		28		1	0.1	3.6
<b>016 — CALLS RELATING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECEIVED BY THE ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE HELPLINE. 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.</b>								
Total calls	100.0	297,582	100.0	13,860	100.0	1,030	0.3	7.4
Calls by female users	75.3	224,169	74.6	10,337	74.6	768	0.3	7.4
Calls by family/friends	22.0	65,352	23.1	3,205	24.0	247	0.4	7.7
Calls by other parties	2.7	8,061	2.3	318	1.5	15	0.2	4.7
<b>FEMALE USERS OF THE ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION HELPLINE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (ATENPRO) — 31 December 2011</b>								
Registrations since 2005	100.0	39,264	100.0	1,111	100.0	84	0.2	7.6
De-registrations	74.7	29,325	75.4	838	70.2	59	0.2	7.0
Registered female users as at 31 December 2011	25.3	9,939	24.6	273	29.8	25	0.3	9.2
<b>RIGHTS TO EMPLOYMENT AND FINANCIAL AID</b>								
Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence. 2003 to December 2011								
		3,228		693		113	3.5	16.3
Substitution contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 to December 2011								
		637		25		2	0.3	8.0
Female victims of violence receiving labour-market-integration benefit								
2006		10,924		494		33	0.3	6.7
2007		13,291		593		38	0.3	6.4
2008		16,883		769		54	0.3	7.0
2009		22,010		957		69	0.3	7.2
2010		25,512		1,049		74	0.3	7.1
2011		29,065		1,101		74	0.3	6.7
Aid to change address. January 2005 to December 2011								
		11,398		700		35	0.3	4.9
<b>TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>								
March 2005 to December 2011	100.0	3,084	100.0	99	100.0	3	0.1	3.0
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	24.8	766	24.2	24	33.3	1	0.1	4.2
<b>FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>								
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011	100.0	606	100.0	29	100.0	1	0.2	3.4
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	10.1	61	6.9	2	0.0	0	0.0	0.0

 CATALUÑA	TOTAL SPAIN		Cataluña		Cataluña as % of TOTAL
	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	
<b>POPULATION — 1 January 2011</b>					
Total population	100.0	47,190,493	100.0	7,539,618	16.0
Females aged 15 and over	43.4	20,499,869	43.0	3,241,668	15.8
<b>FORMAL COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE — January 2007 to December 2011.</b>					
Total formal complaints	100.0	672,065	100.0	94,348	14.0
2007	18.8	126,293	19.5	18,424	14.6
2008	21.1	142,125	21.6	20,365	14.3
2009	20.2	135,540	19.3	18,218	13.4
2010	20.0	134,105	20.0	18,866	14.1
2011	19.9	134,002	19.6	18,475	13.8
<b>WOMEN RECEIVING ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE as at 31 December 2011</b>					
Total no. of women receiving active police assistance	100.0	97,320	100.0	11,275	11.6
Women receiving active police protection	20.1	19,515	2.3	257	1.3
<b>GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES as at 31 December 2011</b>					
	100.0	5,818	100.0	76	1.4
<b>ELECTRONIC MONITORING OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS</b>					
Number of devices active at 31 December 2011		781		32	4.1
<b>016 — CALLS RELATING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECEIVED BY THE ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE HELPLINE. 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.</b>					
Total calls	100.0	297,582	100.0	38,552	13.0
Calls by female users	75.3	224,169	76.8	29,602	13.2
Calls by family/friends	22.0	65,352	20.9	8,050	12.3
Calls by other parties	2.7	8,061	2.3	900	11.2
<b>FEMALE USERS OF THE ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION HELPLINE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (ATENPRO) — 31 December 2011</b>					
Registrations since 2005	100.0	39,264	100.0	5,072	12.9
De-registrations	74.7	29,325	67.4	3,417	11.7
Registered female users as at 31 December 2011	25.3	9,939	32.6	1,655	16.7
<b>RIGHTS TO EMPLOYMENT AND FINANCIAL AID</b>					
Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence. 2003 to December 2011		3,228		228	7.1
Substitution contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 to December 2011		637		192	30.1
Female victims of violence receiving labour-market-integration benefit					
2006		10,924		805	7.4
2007		13,291		961	7.2
2008		16,883		1,322	7.8
2009		22,010		1,823	8.3
2010		25,512		2,262	8.9
2011		29,065		2,777	9.6
Aid to change address. January 2005 to December 2011					
2011		11,398		763	6.7
Financial aid provided. Article 27 Comprehensive Protection Law. 2006 to 31 December 2011					
Applications approved		1,386		110	7.9
<b>TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>					
March 2005 to December 2011	100.0	3,084	100.0	420	13.6
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	24.8	766	22.9	96	12.5
<b>FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>					
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011	100.0	606	100.0	94	15.5
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	10.1	61	9.6	9	14.8


**BARCELONA**

TOTAL SPAIN		Cataluña		Barcelona		Barcelona (%)	
vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	% of total	% of Cataluña

**POPULATION — 1 January 2011**

Total population	100.0	47,190,493	100.0	7,539,618	100.0	5,529,099	11.7	73.3
Females aged 15 and over	43.4	20,499,869	43.0	3,241,668	43.5	2,402,710	11.7	74.1

**FORMAL COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE — January 2007 to December 2011.**

Total formal complaints	100.0	672,065	100.0	94,348	100.0	64,583	9.6	68.5
2007	18.8	126,293	19.5	18,424	19.7	12,703	10.1	68.9
2008	21.1	142,125	21.6	20,365	21.6	13,975	9.8	68.6
2009	20.2	135,540	19.3	18,218	19.0	12,262	9.0	67.3
2010	20.0	134,105	20.0	18,866	19.8	12,782	9.5	67.8
2011	19.9	134,002	19.6	18,475	19.9	12,861	9.6	69.6

**WOMEN RECEIVING ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE as at 31 December 2011**

Total no. of women receiving active police assistance	100.0	97,320	100.0	11,275	100.0	7,797	8.0	69.2
Women receiving active police protection	20.1	19,615	2.3	257	1.9	151	0.8	58.8

**GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES as at 31 December 2011**

	100.0	5,818	100.0	76	100.0	47	0.9	61.8
--	-------	-------	-------	----	-------	----	-----	------

**ELECTRONIC MONITORING OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS**

Number of devices active at 31 December 2011		781		32		19	2.4	59.4
--	--	-----	--	----	--	----	-----	------

**016 — CALLS RELATING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECEIVED BY THE ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE HELPLINE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.**

Total calls	100.0	297,582	100.0	38,552	100.0	30,587	10.3	79.3
Calls by female users	75.3	224,169	76.8	29,602	76.7	23,449	10.5	79.2
Calls by family/friends	22.0	65,352	20.9	8,050	20.9	6,384	9.8	79.3
Calls by other parties	2.7	8,061	2.3	900	2.5	754	9.4	83.8

**FEMALE USERS OF THE ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION HELPLINE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (ATENPRO) — 31 December 2011**

Registrations since 2005	100.0	39,264	100.0	5,072	100.0	3,199	8.1	63.1
De-registrations	74.7	29,325	67.4	3,417	65.8	2,104	7.2	61.6
Registered female users as at 31 December 2011	25.3	9,939	32.6	1,655	34.2	1,095	11.0	66.2

**RIGHTS TO EMPLOYMENT AND FINANCIAL AID**

Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence, 2003 to December 2011		3,228		228		146	4.5	64.0
Substitution contracts for female victims of gender-based violence, 2005 to December 2011		637		192		169	26.5	88.0
Female victims of violence receiving labour-market-integration benefit								
2006		10,924		805		555	5.1	68.9
2007		13,291		961		655	4.9	68.2
2008		16,883		1,322		876	5.2	66.3
2009		22,010		1,823		1,140	5.2	62.5
2010		25,512		2,262		1,392	5.5	61.5
2011		29,065		2,777		1,747	6.0	62.9
Aid to change address, January 2005 to December 2011		11,398		763		480	4.2	62.9

**TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE**

March 2005 to December 2011	100.0	3,084	100.0	420	100.0	262	8.5	62.4
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	24.8	766	22.9	96	21.0	55	7.2	57.3

**FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE**

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011	100.0	606	100.0	94	100.0	53	8.7	56.4
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	10.1	61	9.6	9	7.5	4	6.6	44.4


**GIRONA**

TOTAL SPAIN		Cataluña		Girona		Girona (%)	
vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	% of total	% of Cataluña

**POPULATION — 1 January 2011**

Total population	100.0	47,190,493	100.0	7,539,618	100.0	756,810	1.6	10.0
Females aged 15 and over	43.4	20,499,869	43.0	3,241,668	41.7	315,805	1.5	9.7

**FORMAL COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE — January 2007 to December 2011.**

Total formal complaints	100.0	672,065	100.0	94,348	100.0	10,516	1.6	11.1
2007	18.8	126,293	19.5	18,424	17.9	1,884	1.5	10.2
2008	21.1	142,125	21.6	20,365	21.5	2,257	1.6	11.1
2009	20.2	135,540	19.3	18,218	20.1	2,110	1.6	11.6
2010	20.0	134,105	20.0	18,866	20.7	2,175	1.6	11.5
2011	19.9	134,002	19.6	18,475	19.9	2,090	1.6	11.3

**WOMEN RECEIVING ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE as at 31 December 2011**

Total no. of women receiving active police assistance	100.0	97,320	100.0	11,275	100.0	1,213	1.2	10.8
Women receiving active police protection	20.1	19,515	2.3	257	1.8	22	0.1	8.6

**GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES as at 31 December 2011**

	100.0	5,818	100.0	76	100.0	15	0.3	19.7
--	-------	-------	-------	----	-------	----	-----	------

**ELECTRONIC MONITORING OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS**

Number of devices active at 31 December 2011		781		32		2	0.3	6.3
--	--	-----	--	----	--	---	-----	-----

**016 — CALLS RELATING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECEIVED BY THE ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE HELPLINE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.**

Total calls	100.0	297,582	100.0	38,552	100.0	2,695	0.9	7.0
Calls by female users	75.3	224,169	76.8	29,602	77.6	2,090	0.9	7.1
Calls by family/friends	22.0	65,352	20.9	8,050	21.3	574	0.9	7.1
Calls by other parties	2.7	8,061	2.3	900	1.2	31	0.4	3.4

**FEMALE USERS OF THE ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION HELPLINE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (ATENPRO) — 31 December 2011**

Registrations since 2005	100.0	39,264	100.0	5,072	100.0	544	1.4	10.7
De-registrations	74.7	29,325	67.4	3,417	72.1	392	1.3	11.5
Registered female users as at 31 December 2011	25.3	9,939	32.6	1,655	27.9	152	1.5	9.2

**RIGHTS TO EMPLOYMENT AND FINANCIAL AID**

Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence, 2003 to December 2011		3,228		228		26	0.8	11.4
Substitution contracts for female victims of gender-based violence, 2005 to December 2011		637		192		3	0.5	1.6
Female victims of violence receiving labour-market-integration benefit								
2006		10,924		805		74	0.7	9.2
2007		13,291		961		90	0.7	9.4
2008		16,883		1,322		127	0.8	9.6
2009		22,010		1,823		165	0.7	9.1
2010		25,512		2,262		202	0.8	8.9
2011		29,065		2,777		212	0.7	7.6
Aid to change address, January 2005 to December 2011		11,398		763		62	0.5	8.1

**TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE**

March 2005 to December 2011	100.0	3,084	100.0	420	100.0	61	2.0	14.5
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	24.8	766	22.9	96	26.2	16	2.1	16.7

**FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE**

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011	100.0	606	100.0	94	100.0	17	2.8	18.1
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	10.1	61	9.6	9	17.6	3	4.9	33.3


**LLEIDA**

TOTAL SPAIN		Cataluña		Lleida		Lleida (%)	
vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	% of total	% of Cataluña

**POPULATION — 1 January 2011**

Total population	100.0	47,190,493	100.0	7,539,618	100.0	442,308	0.9	5.9
Females aged 15 and over	43.4	20,499,869	43.0	3,241,668	41.8	184,779	0.9	5.7

**FORMAL COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE — January 2007 to December 2011.**

Total formal complaints	100.0	672,065	100.0	94,348	100.0	4,786	0.7	5.1
2007	18.8	126,293	19.5	18,424	20.7	990	0.8	5.4
2008	21.1	142,125	21.6	20,365	18.8	899	0.6	4.4
2009	20.2	135,540	19.3	18,218	22.3	1,068	0.8	5.9
2010	20.0	134,105	20.0	18,866	19.3	925	0.7	4.9
2011	19.9	134,002	19.6	18,475	18.9	904	0.7	4.9

**WOMEN RECEIVING ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE as at 31 December 2011**

Total no. of women receiving active police assistance	100.0	97,320	100.0	11,275	100.0	734	0.8	6.5
Women receiving active police protection	20.1	19,515	2.3	257	3.0	22	0.1	8.6

**GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES as at 31 December 2011**

	100.0	5,818	100.0	76	100.0	5	0.1	6.6
--	-------	-------	-------	----	-------	---	-----	-----

**ELECTRONIC MONITORING OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS**

Number of devices active at 31 December 2011		781		32		4	0.5	12.5
--	--	-----	--	----	--	---	-----	------

**016 — CALLS RELATING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECEIVED BY THE ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE HELPLINE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.**

Total calls	100.0	297,582	100.0	38,552	100.0	1,355	0.5	3.5
Calls by female users	75.3	224,169	76.8	29,602	78.2	1,059	0.5	3.6
Calls by family/friends	22.0	65,352	20.9	8,050	20.4	277	0.4	3.4
Calls by other parties	2.7	8,061	2.3	900	1.4	19	0.2	2.1

**FEMALE USERS OF THE ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION HELPLINE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (ATENPRO) — 31 December 2011**

Registrations since 2005	100.0	39,264	100.0	5,072	100.0	295	0.8	5.8
De-registrations	74.7	29,325	67.4	3,417	69.5	205	0.7	6.0
Registered female users as at 31 December 2011	25.3	9,939	32.6	1,655	32.5	90	0.9	5.4

**RIGHTS TO EMPLOYMENT AND FINANCIAL AID**

Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence, 2003 to December 2011		3,228		228		14	0.4	6.1
Substitution contracts for female victims of gender-based violence, 2005 to December 2011		637		192		7	1.1	3.6
Female victims of violence receiving labour-market-integration benefit								
2006		10,924		805		37	0.3	4.6
2007		13,291		961		48	0.4	5.0
2008		16,883		1,322		87	0.5	6.6
2009		22,010		1,823		145	0.7	8.0
2010		25,512		2,262		189	0.7	8.4
2011		29,065		2,777		203	0.7	7.3
Aid to change address, January 2005 to December 2011		11,398		763		66	0.6	8.7

**TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE**

March 2005 to December 2011	100.0	3,084	100.0	420	100.0	29	0.9	6.9
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	24.8	766	22.9	96	37.9	11	1.4	11.5

**FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE**

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011	100.0	606	100.0	94	100.0	7	1.2	7.4
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	10.1	61	9.6	9	14.3	1	1.6	11.1



## TARRAGONA

TOTAL SPAIN		Cataluña		Tarragona		Tarragona (%)	
vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	% of total	% of Cataluña

**POPULATION — 1 January 2011**

Total population	100.0	47,190,493	100.0	7,539,618	100.0	811,401	1.7	10.8
Females aged 15 and over	43.4	20,499,869	43.0	3,241,668	41.7	338,374	1.7	10.4

**FORMAL COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE — January 2007 to December 2011.**

Total formal complaints	100.0	672,065	100.0	94,348	100.0	14,463	2.2	15.3
2007	18.8	126,293	19.5	18,424	19.7	2,847	2.3	15.5
2008	21.1	142,125	21.6	20,365	22.4	3,234	2.3	15.9
2009	20.2	135,540	19.3	18,218	19.2	2,778	2.0	15.2
2010	20.0	134,105	20.0	18,866	20.6	2,984	2.2	15.8
2011	19.9	134,002	19.6	18,475	18.1	2,620	2.0	14.2

**WOMEN RECEIVING ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE as at 31 December 2011**

Total no. of women receiving active police assistance	100.0	97,320	100.0	11,275	100.0	1,531	1.6	°
Women receiving active police protection	20.1	19,515	2.3	257	4.0	62	0.3	°

**GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES as at 31 December 2011**

	100.0	5,818	100.0	76	100.0	9	0.2	11.8
--	-------	-------	-------	----	-------	---	-----	------

**ELECTRONIC MONITORING OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS**

Number of devices active at 31 December 2011		781		32		7	0.9	21.9
--	--	-----	--	----	--	---	-----	------

**016 — CALLS RELATING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECEIVED BY THE ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE HELPLINE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.**

Total calls	100.0	297,582	100.0	38,552	100.0	3,915	1.3	10.2
Calls by female users	75.3	224,169	76.8	29,602	76.7	3,004	1.3	10.1
Calls by family/friends	22.0	65,352	20.9	8,050	20.8	815	1.2	10.1
Calls by other parties	2.7	8,061	2.3	900	2.5	96	1.2	10.7

**FEMALE USERS OF THE ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION HELPLINE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (ATENPRO) — 31 December 2011**

Registrations since 2005	100.0	39,264	100.0	5,072	100.0	1,034	2.6	20.4
De-registrations	74.7	29,325	67.4	3,417	69.2	716	2.4	21.0
Registered female users as at 31 December 2011	25.3	9,939	32.6	1,655	30.8	318	3.2	19.2

**RIGHTS TO EMPLOYMENT AND FINANCIAL AID**

Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence, 2003 to December 2011		3,228		228		42	1.3	18.4
Substitution contracts for female victims of gender-based violence, 2005 to December 2011		637		192		13	2.0	6.8
Female victims of violence receiving labour-market-integration benefit								
2006		10,924		805		139	1.3	17.3
2007		13,291		961		168	1.3	17.5
2008		16,883		1,322		232	1.4	17.5
2009		22,010		1,823		373	1.7	20.5
2010		25,512		2,262		479	1.9	21.2
2011		29,065		2,777		615	2.1	22.1
Aid to change address, January 2005 to December 2011		11,398		763		155	1.4	20.3

**TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE**

March 2005 to December 2011	100.0	3,084	100.0	420	100.0	68	2.2	16.2
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	24.8	766	22.9	96	20.6	14	1.8	14.6

**FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE**

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011	100.0	606	100.0	94	100.0	17	2.8	18.1
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	10.1	61	9.6	9	5.9	1	1.6	11.1

 <b>COMUNIDAD VALENCIANA</b>	TOTAL SPAIN		Comunidad de Valencia		Comunidad de Valencia as % of TOTAL
	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	
<b>POPULATION – 1 January 2011</b>					
Total population	100.0	47,190,493	100.0	5,117,190	10.8
Females aged 15 and over	43.4	20,499,869	43.1	2,203,974	10.8
<b>FORMAL COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE – January 2007 to December 2011.</b>					
Total formal complaints	100.0	672,065	100.0	91,876	13.7
2007	18.8	126,293	17.0	15,614	12.4
2008	21.1	142,125	20.7	19,003	13.4
2009	20.2	135,540	21.1	19,350	14.3
2010	20.0	134,105	21.1	19,369	14.4
2011	19.9	134,002	20.2	18,540	13.8
<b>WOMEN RECEIVING ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE as at 31 December 2011</b>					
Total no. of women receiving active police assistance	100.0	97,320	100.0	11,080	11.4
Women receiving active police protection	20.1	19,515	20.2	2,233	11.4
<b>GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES as at 31 December 2011</b>					
	100.0	5,818	100.0	737	13.7
<b>ELECTRONIC MONITORING OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS</b>					
Number of devices active at 31 December 2011		781		77	9.9
<b>016 – CALLS RELATING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECEIVED BY THE ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE HELPLINE. 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.</b>					
Total calls	100.0	297,582	100.0	30,590	10.3
Calls by female users	75.3	224,169	76.6	23,432	10.5
Calls by family/friends	22.0	65,352	20.3	6,212	9.5
Calls by other parties	2.7	8,061	3.1	946	11.8
<b>FEMALE USERS OF THE ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION HELPLINE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (ATENPRO) – 31 December 2011</b>					
Registrations since 2005	100.0	39,264	100.0	9,021	23.0
De-registrations	74.7	29,325	79.0	7,124	24.3
Registered female users as at 31 December 2011	25.3	9,939	21.0	1,897	19.1
<b>RIGHTS TO EMPLOYMENT AND FINANCIAL AID</b>					
Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence. 2003 to December 2011		3,228		440	13.6
Substitution contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 to December 2011		637		64	10.0
Female victims of violence receiving labour-market-integration benefit					
2006		10,924		1,430	13.1
2007		13,291		1,742	13.1
2008		16,883		2,281	13.5
2009		22,010		3,340	15.2
2010		25,512		4,175	16.4
2011		29,065		5,014	17.3
Aid to change address. January 2005 to December 2011		11,398		1,184	10.4
Financial aid provided. Article 27 Comprehensive Protection Law. 2006 to 31 December 2011					
Applications approved		1,386		299	21.6
<b>TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>					
March 2005 to December 2011	100.0	3,084	100.0	548	17.8
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	24.8	766	27.9	153	20.0
<b>FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>					
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011	100.0	606	100.0	75	12.4
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	10.1	61	10.7	8	13.1



## ALICANTE

TOTAL SPAIN		Com. Valenciana		Alicante		Alicante (%)	
vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	% of total	% of Com. Valenciana

**POPULATION — 1 January 2011**

Total population	100.0	47,190,493	100.0	5,117,190	100.0	1,934,127	4.1	37.8
Females aged 15 and over	43.4	20,499,869	43.1	2,203,974	43.0	831,563	4.1	37.7

**FORMAL COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE — January 2007 to December 2011.**

Total formal complaints	100.0	672,065	100.0	91,876	100.0	36,137	5.4	39.3
2007	18.8	126,293	17.0	15,614	18.2	6,570	5.2	42.1
2008	21.1	142,125	20.7	19,093	20.4	7,377	5.2	38.8
2009	20.2	135,540	21.1	19,350	21.5	7,757	5.7	40.1
2010	20.0	134,105	21.1	19,369	19.8	7,146	5.3	36.9
2011	19.9	134,002	20.2	18,540	20.2	7,287	5.4	39.3

**WOMEN RECEIVING ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE as at 31 December 2011**

Total no. of women receiving active police assistance	100.0	97,320	100.0	11,080	100.0	5,238	5.4	47.3
Women receiving active police protection	20.1	19,515	20.2	2,233	23.4	1,228	6.3	55.0

**GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES as at 31 December 2011**

	100.0	5,818	100.0	737	100.0	260	4.8	35.3
--	-------	-------	-------	-----	-------	-----	-----	------

**ELECTRONIC MONITORING OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS**

Number of devices active at 31 December 2011		781		77		20	2.6	26.0
--	--	-----	--	----	--	----	-----	------

**016 — CALLS RELATING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECEIVED BY THE ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE HELPLINE. 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.**

Total calls	100.0	297,582	100.0	30,590	100.0	11,460	3.9	37.5
Calls by female users	75.3	224,169	76.6	23,432	76.9	8,816	3.9	37.6
Calls by family/friends	22.0	65,352	20.3	6,212	19.8	2,268	3.5	36.5
Calls by other parties	2.7	8,061	3.1	946	3.3	376	4.7	39.7

**FEMALE USERS OF THE ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION HELPLINE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (ATENPRO) — 31 December 2011**

Registrations since 2005	100.0	39,264	100.0	9,021	100.0	3,084	7.9	34.2
De-registrations	74.7	29,325	79.0	7,124	78.5	2,420	8.3	34.0
Registered female users as at 31 December 2011	25.3	9,939	21.0	1,897	21.5	664	6.7	35.0

**RIGHTS TO EMPLOYMENT AND FINANCIAL AID**

Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence. 2003 to December 2011		3,228		440		137	4.2	31.1
Substitution contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 to December 2011		637		64		19	3.0	29.7
Female victims of violence receiving labour-market-integration benefit								
2006		10,924		1,430		703	6.4	49.2
2007		13,291		1,742		867	6.5	49.8
2008		16,883		2,281		1,106	6.6	48.5
2009		22,010		3,340		1,549	7.0	46.4
2010		25,512		4,175		1,861	7.3	44.6
2011		29,065		5,014		2,141	7.4	42.7
Aid to change address. January 2005 to December 2011		11,398		1,184		519	4.6	43.8

**TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE**

March 2005 to December 2011	100.0	3,084	100.0	548	100.0	195	6.3	35.6
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	24.8	766	27.9	153	24.1	47	6.1	30.7

**FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE**

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011	100.0	606	100.0	75	100.0	30	5.0	40.0
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	10.1	61	10.7	8	10.0	3	4.9	37.5



CASTELLÓN

	TOTAL SPAIN		Com. Valenciana		Castellón		Castellón (%)	
	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	% of total	% of Com. Valenciana
<b>POPULATION — 1 January 2011</b>								
Total population	100.0	47,190,493	100.0	5,117,190	100.0	604,344	1.3	11.8
Females aged 15 and over	43.4	20,499,869	43.1	2,203,974	42.4	256,420	1.3	11.6
<b>FORMAL COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE — January 2007 to December 2011.</b>								
Total formal complaints	100.0	672,065	100.0	91,876	100.0	7,717	1.1	8.4
2007	18.8	126,293	17.0	15,614	16.3	1,259	1.0	8.1
2008	21.1	142,125	20.7	19,093	16.1	1,243	0.9	6.5
2009	20.2	135,540	21.1	19,350	21.5	1,663	1.2	8.6
2010	20.0	134,105	21.1	19,369	24.7	1,908	1.4	9.9
2011	19.9	134,002	20.2	18,540	21.3	1,644	1.2	8.9
<b>WOMEN RECEIVING ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE as at 31 December 2011</b>								
Total no. of women receiving active police assistance	100.0	97,320	100.0	11,080	100.0	1,276	1.3	11.5
Women receiving active police protection	20.1	19,515	20.2	2,233	12.7	162	0.8	7.3
<b>GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES as at 31 December 2011</b>								
	100.0	5,818	100.0	737	100.0	105	2.0	14.2
<b>ELECTRONIC MONITORING OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS</b>								
Number of devices active at 31 December 2011		781		77		3	0.4	3.9
<b>016 — CALLS RELATING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECEIVED BY THE ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE HELPLINE. 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.</b>								
Total calls	100.0	297,582	100.0	30,590	100.0	2,862	1.0	9.4
Calls by female users	75.3	224,169	76.6	23,432	76.1	2,177	1.0	9.3
Calls by family/friends	22.0	65,352	20.3	6,212	21.2	606	0.9	9.8
Calls by other parties	2.7	8,061	3.1	946	2.8	79	1.0	8.4
<b>FEMALE USERS OF THE ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION HELPLINE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (ATENPRO) — 31 December 2011</b>								
Registrations since 2005	100.0	39,264	100.0	9,021	100.0	1,266	3.2	14.0
De-registrations	74.7	29,325	79.0	7,124	80.3	1,017	3.5	14.3
Registered female users as at 31 December 2011	25.3	9,939	21.0	1,897	19.7	249	2.5	13.1
<b>RIGHTS TO EMPLOYMENT AND FINANCIAL AID</b>								
Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence. 2003 to December 2011		3,228		440		12	0.4	2.7
Substitution contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 to December 2011		637		64		8	1.3	12.5
Female victims of violence receiving labour-market-integration benefit								
2006		10,924		1,430		78	0.7	5.5
2007		13,291		1,742		91	0.7	5.2
2008		16,883		2,281		129	0.8	5.7
2009		22,010		3,340		246	1.1	7.4
2010		25,512		4,175		381	1.5	9.1
2011		29,065		5,014		494	1.7	9.9
Aid to change address. January 2005 to December 2011		11,398		1,184		168	1.5	14.2
<b>TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>								
March 2005 to December 2011	100.0	3,084	100.0	548	100.0	25	0.8	4.6
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	24.8	766	27.9	153	20.0	5	0.7	3.3
<b>FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>								
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011	100.0	606	100.0	75	100.0	10	1.7	13.3
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	10.1	61	10.7	8	10.0	1	1.6	12.5



VALENCIA

TOTAL SPAIN		Com. Valenciana		Valencia		Valencia (%)	
vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	% of total	% of Com. Valenciana

POPULATION — 1 January 2011

Total population	100.0	47,190,493	100.0	5,117,190	100.0	2,578,719	5.5	50.4
Females aged 15 and over	43.4	20,499,869	43.1	2,203,974	43.3	1,115,991	5.4	50.6

FORMAL COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE — January 2007 to December 2011.

Total formal complaints	100.0	672,065	100.0	91,876	100.0	48,022	7.1	52.3
2007	18.8	126,293	17.0	15,614	16.2	7,785	6.2	49.9
2008	21.1	142,185	20.7	19,003	21.6	10,383	7.3	54.6
2009	20.2	135,540	21.1	19,350	20.7	9,930	7.3	51.3
2010	20.0	134,105	21.1	19,369	21.5	10,315	7.7	53.3
2011	19.9	134,002	20.2	18,540	20.0	9,609	7.2	51.8

WOMEN RECEIVING ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE as at 31 December 2011

Total no. of women receiving active police assistance	100.0	97,320	100.0	11,080	100.0	4,566	4.7	41.2
Women receiving active police protection	20.1	19,515	20.2	2,233	18.5	843	4.3	37.8

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES as at 31 December 2011

	100.0	5,818	100.0	737	100.0	372	6.9	50.5
--	-------	-------	-------	-----	-------	-----	-----	------

ELECTRONIC MONITORING OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS

Number of devices active at 31 December 2011		781		77		54	6.9	70.1
--	--	-----	--	----	--	----	-----	------

016 — CALLS RELATING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECEIVED BY THE ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE HELPLINE. 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.

Total calls	100.0	297,582	100.0	30,590	100.0	16,268	5.5	53.2
Calls by female users	75.3	224,169	76.6	23,432	76.5	12,439	5.6	53.1
Calls by family/friends	22.0	65,352	20.3	6,212	20.5	3,338	5.1	53.7
Calls by other parties	2.7	8,061	3.1	946	3.0	491	6.1	51.9

FEMALE USERS OF THE ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION HELPLINE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (ATENPRO) — 31 December 2011

Registrations since 2005	100.0	39,264	100.0	9,021	100.0	4,671	11.9	51.8
De-registrations	74.7	29,325	79.0	7,124	78.9	3,687	12.6	51.8
Registered female users as at 31 December 2011	25.3	9,939	21.0	1,897	21.1	984	9.9	51.9

RIGHTS TO EMPLOYMENT AND FINANCIAL AID

Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence. 2003 to December 2011		3,228		440		291	9.0	66.1
Substitution contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 to December 2011		637		64		37	5.8	57.8
Female victims of violence receiving labour-market-integration benefit								
2006		10,924		1,430		649	5.9	45.4
2007		13,291		1,742		784	5.9	45.0
2008		16,883		2,281		1,046	6.2	45.9
2009		22,010		3,340		1,545	7.0	46.3
2010		25,512		4,175		1,933	7.6	46.3
2011		29,065		5,014		2,379	8.2	47.4
Aid to change address. January 2005 to December 2011		11,398		1,184		497	4.4	42.0

TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

March 2005 to December 2011	100.0	3,084	100.0	548	100.0	328	10.6	59.9
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	24.8	766	27.9	153	30.8	101	13.2	66.0

FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011	100.0	606	100.0	75	100.0	35	5.8	46.7
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	10.1	61	10.7	8	11.4	4	6.6	50.0

 <b>EXTREMADURA</b>	TOTAL SPAIN		Extremadura		Extremadura as % of TOTAL
	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	
<b>POPULATION – 1 January 2011</b>					
Total population	100.0	47,190,493	100.0	1,109,367	2.4
Females aged 15 and over	43.4	20,499,869	43.3	480,732	2.3
<b>FORMAL COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE – January 2007 to December 2011.</b>					
Total formal complaints	100.0	672,065	100.0	8,643	1.3
2007	18.8	126,293	17.8	1,536	1.2
2008	21.1	142,125	18.9	1,632	1.1
2009	20.2	135,540	19.7	1,702	1.3
2010	20.0	134,105	20.6	1,778	1.3
2011	19.9	134,002	23.1	1,995	1.5
<b>WOMEN RECEIVING ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE as at 31 December 2011</b>					
Total no. of women receiving active police assistance	100.0	97,320	100.0	1,988	2.0
Women receiving active police protection	20.1	19,515	22.4	446	2.3
<b>GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES as at 31 December 2011</b>					
	100.0	5,818	100.0	166	3.1
<b>ELECTRONIC MONITORING OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS</b>					
Number of devices active at 31 December 2011		781		11	1.4
<b>016 – CALLS RELATING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECEIVED BY THE ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE HELPLINE. 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.</b>					
Total calls	100.0	297,582	100.0	6,370	2.1
Calls by female users	75.3	224,169	75.3	4,799	2.1
Calls by family/friends	22.0	65,352	21.8	1,390	2.1
Calls by other parties	2.7	8,061	2.8	181	2.3
<b>FEMALE USERS OF THE ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION HELPLINE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (ATENPRO) – 31 December 2011</b>					
Registrations since 2005	100.0	39,264	100.0	708	1.8
De-registrations	74.7	29,325	76.3	540	1.8
Registered female users as at 31 December 2011	25.3	9,939	23.7	168	1.7
<b>RIGHTS TO EMPLOYMENT AND FINANCIAL AID</b>					
Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence. 2003 to December 2011					
		3,228		24	0.7
Substitution contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 to December 2011					
		637		4	0.6
Female victims of violence receiving labour-market-integration benefit					
2006		10,924		370	3.4
2007		13,291		484	3.6
2008		16,883		586	3.5
2009		22,010		664	3.0
2010		25,512		748	2.9
2011		29,065		867	3.0
Aid to change address. January 2005 to December 2011					
		11,398		285	2.5
Financial aid provided. Article 27 Comprehensive Protection Law. 2006 to 31 December 2011					
Applications approved		1,386		115	8.3
<b>TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>					
March 2005 to December 2011	100.0	3,084	100.0	55	1.8
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	24.8	766	18.2	10	1.3
<b>FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>					
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011	100.0	606	100.0	6	1.0
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	10.1	61	0.0	0	0.0


**BADAJOS**

TOTAL SPAIN		Extremadura		Badajoz		Badajoz (%)	
vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	% of total	% of Extremadura

**POPULATION — 1 January 2011**

Total population	100.0	47,190,493	100.0	1,109,367	100.0	693,921	1.5	62.6
Females aged 15 and over	43.4	20,499,869	43.3	480,732	43.0	298,130	1.5	62.0

**FORMAL COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE — January 2007 to December 2011.**

Total formal complaints	100.0	672,065	100.0	8,643	100.0	5,721	0.9	66.2
2007	18.8	126,293	17.8	1,536	17.8	1,020	0.8	66.4
2008	21.1	142,125	18.9	1,632	18.6	1,066	0.8	65.3
2009	20.2	135,540	19.7	1,702	19.5	1,114	0.8	65.5
2010	20.0	134,105	20.6	1,778	19.9	1,137	0.8	63.9
2011	19.9	134,002	23.1	1,995	24.2	1,384	1.0	69.4

**WOMEN RECEIVING ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE as at 31 December 2011**

Total no. of women receiving active police assistance	100.0	97,320	100.0	1,988	100.0	1,296	1.3	65.2
Women receiving active police protection	20.1	19,615	22.4	446	25.2	327	1.7	73.3

**GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES as at 31 December 2011**

	100.0	5,818	100.0	166	100.0	90	1.7	54.2
--	-------	-------	-------	-----	-------	----	-----	------

**ELECTRONIC MONITORING OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS**

Number of devices active at 31 December 2011		781		11		5	0.6	45.5
--	--	-----	--	----	--	---	-----	------

**016 — CALLS RELATING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECEIVED BY THE ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE HELPLINE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.**

Total calls	100.0	297,582	100.0	6,370	100.0	3,969	1.3	62.3
Calls by female users	75.3	224,169	75.3	4,799	75.9	3,011	1.3	62.7
Calls by family/friends	22.0	65,352	21.8	1,390	21.5	855	1.3	61.5
Calls by other parties	2.7	8,061	2.8	181	2.6	103	1.3	56.9

**FEMALE USERS OF THE ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION HELPLINE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (ATENPRO) — 31 December 2011**

Registrations since 2005	100.0	39,264	100.0	708	100.0	428	1.1	60.5
De-registrations	74.7	29,325	76.3	540	77.6	332	1.1	61.5
Registered female users as at 31 December 2011	25.3	9,939	23.7	168	22.4	96	1.0	57.1

**RIGHTS TO EMPLOYMENT AND FINANCIAL AID**

Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence, 2003 to December 2011		3,228		24		18	0.6	75.0
Substitution contracts for female victims of gender-based violence, 2005 to December 2011		637		4		3	0.5	75.0
Female victims of violence receiving labour-market-integration benefit								
2006		10,924		370		272	2.5	73.5
2007		13,291		484		340	2.6	70.2
2008		16,883		586		415	2.5	70.8
2009		22,010		664		454	2.1	68.4
2010		25,512		748		504	2.0	67.4
2011		29,065		867		583	2.0	67.2
Aid to change address, January 2005 to December 2011		11,398		285		142	1.2	49.8

**TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE**

March 2005 to December 2011	100.0	3,084	100.0	55	100.0	42	1.4	76.4
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	24.8	766	18.2	10	19.0	8	1.0	80.0

**FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE**

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011	100.0	606	100.0	6	100.0	3	0.5	50.0
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	10.1	61	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	


**CÁCERES**

TOTAL SPAIN		Extremadura		Cáceres		Cáceres (%)	
vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	% of total	% of Extremadura

**POPULATION — 1 January 2011**

Total population	100.0	47,190,493	100.0	1,109,367	100.0	415,446	0.9	37.4
Females aged 15 and over	43.4	20,499,869	43.3	480,732	44.0	182,602	0.9	38.0

**FORMAL COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE — January 2007 to December 2011.**

Total formal complaints	100.0	672,065	100.0	8,643	100.0	2,922	0.4	33.8
2007	18.8	126,293	17.8	1,536	17.7	516	0.4	33.6
2008	21.1	142,125	18.9	1,632	19.4	566	0.4	34.7
2009	20.2	135,540	19.7	1,702	20.1	588	0.4	34.5
2010	20.0	134,105	20.6	1,778	21.9	641	0.5	36.1
2011	19.9	134,002	23.1	1,995	20.9	611	0.5	30.6

**WOMEN RECEIVING ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE as at 31 December 2011**

Total no. of women receiving active police assistance	100.0	97,320	100.0	1,988	100.0	692	0.7	34.8
Women receiving active police protection	20.1	19,515	22.4	446	17.2	119	0.6	26.7

**GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES as at 31 December 2011**

	100.0	5,818	100.0	166	100.0	76	1.4	45.8
--	-------	-------	-------	-----	-------	----	-----	------

**ELECTRONIC MONITORING OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS**

Number of devices active at 31 December 2011		781		11		6	0.8	54.5
--	--	-----	--	----	--	---	-----	------

**016 — CALLS RELATING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECEIVED BY THE ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE HELPLINE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.**

Total calls	100.0	297,582	100.0	6,370	100.0	2,401	0.8	37.7
Calls by female users	75.3	224,169	75.3	4,799	74.5	1,788	0.8	37.3
Calls by family/friends	22.0	65,352	21.8	1,390	22.3	535	0.8	38.5
Calls by other parties	2.7	8,061	2.8	181	3.2	78	1.0	43.1

**FEMALE USERS OF THE ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION HELPLINE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (ATENPRO) — 31 December 2011**

Registrations since 2005	100.0	39,264	100.0	708	100.0	280	0.7	39.5
De-registrations	74.7	29,325	76.3	540	74.3	208	0.7	38.5
Registered female users as at 31 December 2011	25.3	9,939	23.7	168	25.7	72	0.7	42.9

**RIGHTS TO EMPLOYMENT AND FINANCIAL AID**

Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence, 2003 to December 2011		3,228		24		6	0.2	25.0
Substitution contracts for female victims of gender-based violence, 2005 to December 2011		637		4		1	0.2	25.0
Female victims of violence receiving labour-market-integration benefit								
2006		10,924		370		98	0.9	26.5
2007		13,291		484		144	1.1	29.8
2008		16,883		586		171	1.0	29.2
2009		22,010		664		210	1.0	31.6
2010		25,512		748		244	1.0	32.6
2011		29,065		867		284	1.0	32.8
Aid to change address, January 2005 to December 2011		11,398		285		143	1.3	50.2

**TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE**

March 2005 to December 2011	100.0	3,084	100.0	55	100.0	13	0.4	23.6
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	24.8	766	18.2	10	15.4	2	0.3	20.0

**FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE**

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011	100.0	606	100.0	6	100.0	3	0.5	50.0
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	10.1	61	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	

 <b>GALICIA</b>	TOTAL SPAIN		Galicia		Galicia as % of TOTAL
	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	
<b>POPULATION — 1 January 2011</b>					
Total population	100.0	47,190,493	100.0	2,795,422	5.9
Females aged 15 and over	43.4	20,499,869	46.1	1,288,688	6.3
<b>FORMAL COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE — January 2007 to December 2011.</b>					
Total formal complaints	100.0	672,065	100.0	27,631	4.1
2007	18.8	126,293	18.8	5,181	4.1
2008	21.1	142,125	21.6	5,959	4.2
2009	20.2	135,540	22.0	6,068	4.5
2010	20.0	134,105	19.1	5,270	3.9
2011	19.9	134,002	18.6	5,153	3.8
<b>WOMEN RECEIVING ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE as at 31 December 2011</b>					
Total no. of women receiving active police assistance	100.0	97,320	100.0	4,109	4.2
Women receiving active police protection	20.1	19,515	24.1	992	5.1
<b>GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES as at 31 December 2011</b>					
	100.0	5,818	100.0	311	5.8
<b>ELECTRONIC MONITORING OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS</b>					
Number of devices active at 31 December 2011		781		20	2.6
<b>016 — CALLS RELATING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECEIVED BY THE ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE HELPLINE. 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.</b>					
Total calls	100.0	297,582	100.0	13,489	4.5
Calls by female users	75.3	224,169	75.5	10,185	4.5
Calls by family/friends	22.0	65,352	22.3	3,009	4.6
Calls by other parties	2.7	8,061	2.2	295	3.7
<b>FEMALE USERS OF THE ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION HELPLINE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (ATENPRO) — 31 December 2011</b>					
Registrations since 2005	100.0	39,264	100.0	1,266	3.2
De-registrations	74.7	29,325	68.7	870	3.0
Registered female users as at 31 December 2011	25.3	9,939	31.3	396	4.0
<b>RIGHTS TO EMPLOYMENT AND FINANCIAL AID</b>					
Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence. 2003 to December 2011		3,228		164	5.1
Substitution contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 to December 2011		637		19	3.0
Female victims of violence receiving labour-market-integration benefit					
2006		10,924		511	4.7
2007		13,291		569	4.3
2008		16,883		641	3.8
2009		22,010		794	3.6
2010		25,512		921	3.6
2011		29,065		1,016	3.5
Aid to change address. January 2005 to December 2011		11,398		667	5.9
Financial aid provided. Article 27 Comprehensive Protection Law. 2006 to 31 December 2011					
Applications approved		1386		187	13.5
<b>TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>					
March 2005 to December 2011	100.0	3,084	100.0	74	2.4
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	24.8	766	27.0	20	2.6
<b>FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>					
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011	100.0	606	100.0	28	4.6
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	10.1	61	10.7	3	4.9


**A CORUÑA**

TOTAL SPAIN		Galicia		A Coruña		A Coruña (%)	
vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	% of total	% of Galicia

**POPULATION — 1 January 2011**

Total population	100.0	47,190,493	100.0	2,795,422	100.0	1,147,124	2.4	41.0
Females aged 15 and over	43.4	20,499,869	46.1	1,288,688	46.2	530,311	2.6	41.2

**FORMAL COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE — January 2007 to December 2011.**

Total formal complaints	100.0	672,065	100.0	27,631	100.0	10,658	1.6	38.6
2007	18.8	126,293	18.8	5,181	18.6	1,983	1.6	38.3
2008	21.1	142,125	21.6	5,959	22.5	2,402	1.7	40.3
2009	20.2	135,540	22.0	6,068	22.5	2,401	1.8	39.6
2010	20.0	134,105	19.1	5,270	18.7	1,997	1.5	37.9
2011	19.9	134,002	18.6	5,153	17.6	1,875	1.4	36.4

**WOMEN RECEIVING ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE as at 31 December 2011**

Total no. of women receiving active police assistance	100.0	97,320	100.0	4,109	100.0	1,724	1.8	42.0
Women receiving active police protection	20.1	19,615	24.1	992	24.6	424	2.2	42.7

**GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES as at 31 December 2011**

	100.0	5,818	100.0	311	100.0	121	2.3	38.9
--	-------	-------	-------	-----	-------	-----	-----	------

**ELECTRONIC MONITORING OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS**

Number of devices active at 31 December 2011		781		20		5	0.6	25.0
--	--	-----	--	----	--	---	-----	------

**016 — CALLS RELATING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECEIVED BY THE ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE HELPLINE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.**

Total calls	100.0	297,582	100.0	13,489	100.0	6,189	2.1	45.9
Calls by female users	75.3	224,169	75.5	10,185	75.4	4,664	2.1	45.8
Calls by family/friends	22.0	65,352	22.3	3,009	22.2	1,376	2.1	45.7
Calls by other parties	2.7	8,061	2.2	295	2.4	149	1.9	50.5

**FEMALE USERS OF THE ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION HELPLINE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (ATENPRO) — 31 December 2011**

Registrations since 2005	100.0	39,264	100.0	1,266	100.0	668	1.7	52.8
De-registrations	74.7	29,325	68.7	870	68.1	455	1.6	52.3
Registered female users as at 31 December 2011	25.3	9,939	31.3	396	31.9	213	2.1	53.8

**RIGHTS TO EMPLOYMENT AND FINANCIAL AID**

Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence, 2003 to December 2011		3,228		164		74	2.3	45.1
Substitution contracts for female victims of gender-based violence, 2005 to December 2011		637		19		7	1.1	36.8
Female victims of violence receiving labour-market-integration benefit								
2006		10,924		511		200	1.8	39.1
2007		13,291		569		229	1.7	40.2
2008		16,883		641		264	1.6	41.2
2009		22,010		794		317	1.4	39.9
2010		25,512		921		349	1.4	37.9
2011		29,065		1,016		386	1.3	38.0
Aid to change address, January 2005 to December 2011		11,398		667		238	2.1	35.7

**TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE**

March 2005 to December 2011	100.0	3,084	100.0	74	100.0	23	0.7	31.1
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	24.8	766	27.0	20	21.7	5	0.7	25.0

**FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE**

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011	100.0	606	100.0	28	100.0	13	2.1	46.4
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	10.1	61	10.7	3	15.4	2	3.3	66.7


**LUGO**

TOTAL SPAIN		Galicia		Lugo		Lugo (%)	
vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	% of total	% of Galicia

**POPULATION — 1 January 2011**

Total population	100.0	47,190,493	100.0	2,795,422	100.0	351,530	0.7	12.6
Females aged 15 and over	43.4	20,499,869	46.1	1,288,688	46.8	164,458	0.8	12.8

**FORMAL COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE — January 2007 to December 2011.**

Total formal complaints	100.0	672,065	100.0	27,631	100.0	2,613	0.4	9.5
2007	18.8	126,293	18.8	5,181	16.6	433	0.3	8.4
2008	21.1	142,125	21.6	5,959	20.6	538	0.4	9.0
2009	20.2	135,540	22.0	6,068	22.2	581	0.4	9.6
2010	20.0	134,105	19.1	5,270	19.2	502	0.4	9.5
2011	19.9	134,002	18.6	5,153	21.4	559	0.4	10.8

**WOMEN RECEIVING ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE as at 31 December 2011**

Total no. of women receiving active police assistance	100.0	97,320	100.0	4,109	100.0	761	0.8	18.5
Women receiving active police protection	20.1	19,615	24.1	992	18.1	138	0.7	13.9

**GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES as at 31 December 2011**

	100.0	5,818	100.0	311	100.0	41	0.8	13.2
--	-------	-------	-------	-----	-------	----	-----	------

**ELECTRONIC MONITORING OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS**

Number of devices active at 31 December 2011		781		20		6	0.8	30.0
--	--	-----	--	----	--	---	-----	------

**016 — CALLS RELATING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECEIVED BY THE ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE HELPLINE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.**

Total calls	100.0	297,582	100.0	13,489	100.0	1,576	0.5	11.7
Calls by female users	75.3	224,169	75.5	10,185	79.8	1,257	0.6	12.3
Calls by family/friends	22.0	65,352	22.3	3,009	18.5	291	0.4	9.7
Calls by other parties	2.7	8,061	2.2	295	1.8	28	0.3	9.5

**FEMALE USERS OF THE ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION HELPLINE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (ATENPRO) — 31 December 2011**

Registrations since 2005	100.0	39,264	100.0	1,266	100.0	71	0.2	5.6
De-registrations	74.7	29,325	68.7	870	59.2	42	0.1	4.8
Registered female users as at 31 December 2011	25.3	9,939	31.3	396	40.8	29	0.3	7.3

**RIGHTS TO EMPLOYMENT AND FINANCIAL AID**

Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence, 2003 to December 2011		3,228		164		36	1.1	22.0
Substitution contracts for female victims of gender-based violence, 2005 to December 2011		637		19		3	0.5	15.8
Female victims of violence receiving labour-market-integration benefit								
2006		10,924		511		67	0.6	13.1
2007		13,291		569		75	0.6	13.2
2008		16,883		641		88	0.5	13.7
2009		22,010		794		100	0.5	12.6
2010		25,512		921		119	0.5	12.9
2011		29,065		1,016		120	0.4	11.8
Aid to change address, January 2005 to December 2011		11,398		667		102	0.9	15.3

**TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE**

March 2005 to December 2011	100.0	3,084	100.0	74	100.0	2	0.1	2.7
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	24.8	766	27.0	20	50.0	1	0.1	5.0

**FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE**

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011	100.0	606	100.0	28	100.0	1	0.2	3.6
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	10.1	61	10.7	3	0.0	0	0.0	0.0


**OURENSE**

TOTAL SPAIN		Galicia		Ourense		Ourense (%)	
vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	% of total	% of Galicia

**POPULATION — 1 January 2011**

Total population	100.0	47,190,493	100.0	2,795,422	100.0	333,257	0.7	11.9
Females aged 15 and over	43.4	20,499,869	46.1	1,288,688	47.2	157,254	0.8	12.2

**FORMAL COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE — January 2007 to December 2011.**

Total formal complaints	100.0	672,065	100.0	27,631	100.0	3,068	0.5	11.1
2007	18.8	126,293	18.8	5,181	18.4	564	0.4	10.9
2008	21.1	142,125	21.6	5,959	21.5	660	0.5	11.1
2009	20.2	135,540	22.0	6,068	20.2	619	0.5	10.2
2010	20.0	134,105	19.1	5,270	22.3	685	0.5	13.0
2011	19.9	134,002	18.6	5,153	17.6	540	0.4	10.5

**WOMEN RECEIVING ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE as at 31 December 2011**

Total no. of women receiving active police assistance	100.0	97,320	100.0	4,109	100.0	513	0.5	12.5
Women receiving active police protection	20.1	19,515	24.1	992	17.7	91	0.5	9.2

**GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES as at 31 December 2011**

	100.0	5,818	100.0	311	100.0	45	0.8	14.5
--	-------	-------	-------	-----	-------	----	-----	------

**ELECTRONIC MONITORING OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS**

Number of devices active at 31 December 2011		781		20		0	0.0	0.0
--	--	-----	--	----	--	---	-----	-----

**016 — CALLS RELATING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECEIVED BY THE ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE HELPLINE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.**

Total calls	100.0	297,582	100.0	13,489	100.0	1,256	0.4	9.3
Calls by female users	75.3	224,169	75.5	10,185	77.3	971	0.4	9.5
Calls by family/friends	22.0	65,352	22.3	3,009	19.8	249	0.4	8.3
Calls by other parties	2.7	8,061	2.2	295	2.9	36	0.4	12.2

**FEMALE USERS OF THE ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION HELPLINE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (ATENPRO) — 31 December 2011**

Registrations since 2005	100.0	39,264	100.0	1,266	100.0	151	0.4	11.9
De-registrations	74.7	29,325	68.7	870	76.2	115	0.4	13.2
Registered female users as at 31 December 2011	25.3	9,939	31.3	396	23.8	36	0.4	9.1

**RIGHTS TO EMPLOYMENT AND FINANCIAL AID**

Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence, 2003 to December 2011		3,228		164		17	0.5	10.4
Substitution contracts for female victims of gender-based violence, 2005 to December 2011		637		19		2	0.3	10.5
Female victims of violence receiving labour-market-integration benefit								
2006		10,924		511		70	0.6	13.7
2007		13,291		569		83	0.6	14.6
2008		16,883		641		91	0.5	14.2
2009		22,010		794		128	0.6	16.1
2010		25,512		921		157	0.6	17.0
2011		29,065		1,016		158	0.5	15.6
Aid to change address, January 2005 to December 2011		11,398		667		114	1.0	17.1

**TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE**

March 2005 to December 2011	100.0	3,084	100.0	74	100.0	10	0.3	13.5
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	24.8	766	27.0	20	60.0	6	0.8	30.0

**FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE**

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011	100.0	606	100.0	28	100.0	2	0.3	7.1
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	10.1	61	10.7	3	0.0	0	0.0	0.0


**PONTEVEDRA**

TOTAL SPAIN		Galicia		Pontevedra		Pontevedra (%)	
vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	% of total	% of Galicia

**POPULATION — 1 January 2011**

Total population	100.0	47,190,493	100.0	2,795,422	100.0	963,511	2.0	34.5
Females aged 15 and over	43.4	20,499,869	46.1	1,288,688	45.3	436,665	2.1	33.9

**FORMAL COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE — January 2007 to December 2011.**

Total formal complaints	100.0	672,065	100.0	27,631	100.0	11,292	1.7	40.9
2007	18.8	126,293	18.8	5,181	19.5	2,201	1.7	42.5
2008	21.1	142,125	21.6	5,959	20.9	2,359	1.7	39.6
2009	20.2	135,540	22.0	6,068	21.8	2,467	1.8	40.7
2010	20.0	134,105	19.1	5,270	18.5	2,086	1.6	39.6
2011	19.9	134,002	18.6	5,153	19.3	2,179	1.6	42.3

**WOMEN RECEIVING ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE as at 31 December 2011**

Total no. of women receiving active police assistance	100.0	97,320	100.0	4,109	100.0	1,111	1.1	27.0
Women receiving active police protection	20.1	19,515	24.1	992	30.5	339	1.7	24.2

**GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES as at 31 December 2011**

	100.0	5,818	100.0	311	100.0	104	1.9	33.4
--	-------	-------	-------	-----	-------	-----	-----	------

**ELECTRONIC MONITORING OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS**

Number of devices active at 31 December 2011		781		20		9	1.2	45.0
--	--	-----	--	----	--	---	-----	------

**016 — CALLS RELATING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECEIVED BY THE ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE HELPLINE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.**

Total calls	100.0	297,582	100.0	13,489	100.0	4,468	1.5	33.1
Calls by female users	75.3	224,169	75.5	10,185	73.7	3,293	1.5	32.3
Calls by family/friends	22.0	65,352	22.3	3,009	24.5	1,093	1.7	36.3
Calls by other parties	2.7	8,061	2.2	295	1.8	82	1.0	27.8

**FEMALE USERS OF THE ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION HELPLINE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (ATENPRO) — 31 December 2011**

Registrations since 2005	100.0	39,264	100.0	1,266	100.0	376	1.0	29.7
De-registrations	74.7	29,325	68.7	870	68.6	258	0.9	29.7
Registered female users as at 31 December 2011	25.3	9,939	31.3	396	31.4	118	1.2	29.8

**RIGHTS TO EMPLOYMENT AND FINANCIAL AID**

Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence, 2003 to December 2011		3,228		164		37	1.1	22.6
Substitution contracts for female victims of gender-based violence, 2005 to December 2011		637		19		7	1.1	36.8
Female victims of violence receiving labour-market-integration benefit								
2006		10,924		511		174	1.6	34.1
2007		13,291		569		182	1.4	32.0
2008		16,883		641		198	1.2	30.9
2009		22,010		794		249	1.1	31.4
2010		25,512		921		296	1.2	32.1
2011		29,065		1,016		352	1.2	34.6
Aid to change address, January 2005 to December 2011		11,398		667		213	1.9	31.9

**TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE**

March 2005 to December 2011	100.0	3,084	100.0	74	100.0	39	1.3	52.7
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	24.8	766	27.0	20	20.5	8	1.0	40.0

**FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE**

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011	100.0	606	100.0	28	100.0	12	2.0	42.9
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	10.1	61	10.7	3	8.3	1	1.6	33.3

 <b>MADRID</b>	TOTAL SPAIN		Madrid		Madrid as % of TOTAL
	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	
<b>POPULATION – 1 January 2011</b>					
Total population	100.0	47,190,493	100.0	6,489,680	13.8
Females aged 15 and over	43.4	20,499,869	44.2	2,869,928	14.0
<b>FORMAL COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE – January 2007 to December 2011.</b>					
Total formal complaints	100.0	672,065	100.0	104,221	15.5
2007	18.8	126,293	18.2	18,975	15.0
2008	21.1	142,125	21.6	22,480	15.8
2009	20.2	135,540	20.0	20,863	15.4
2010	20.0	134,105	20.3	21,195	15.8
2011	19.9	134,002	19.9	20,708	15.5
<b>WOMEN RECEIVING ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE as at 31 December 2011</b>					
Total no. of women receiving active police assistance	100.0	97,320	100.0	17,250	17.7
Women receiving active police protection	20.1	19,515	20.1	3,461	17.7
<b>GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES as at 31 December 2011</b>					
	100.0	5,818	100.0	655	12.2
<b>ELECTRONIC MONITORING OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS</b>					
Number of devices active at 31 December 2011		781		284	36.4
<b>016 – CALLS RELATING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECEIVED BY THE ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE HELPLINE. 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.</b>					
Total calls	100.0	297,582	100.0	70,282	23.6
Calls by female users	75.3	224,169	75.7	53,195	23.8
Calls by family/friends	22.0	65,352	21.5	15,121	23.2
Calls by other parties	2.7	8,061	2.8	1,966	24.5
<b>FEMALE USERS OF THE ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION HELPLINE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (ATENPRO) – 31 December 2011</b>					
Registrations since 2005	100.0	39,264	100.0	5,455	13.9
De-registrations	74.7	29,325	71.3	3,887	13.3
Registered female users as at 31 December 2011	25.3	9,939	28.7	1,568	15.8
<b>RIGHTS TO EMPLOYMENT AND FINANCIAL AID</b>					
Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence. 2003 to December 2011		3,228		269	8.3
Substitution contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 to December 2011		637		70	11.0
Female victims of violence receiving labour-market-integration benefit					
2006		10,924		715	6.5
2007		13,291		900	6.8
2008		16,883		1,186	7.0
2009		22,010		1,644	7.5
2010		25,512		1,956	7.7
2011		29,065		2,247	7.7
Aid to change address. January 2005 to December 2011		11,398		1,016	8.9
Financial aid provided. Article 27 Comprehensive Protection Law. 2006 to 31 December 2011					
Applications approved		1,386		49	3.5
<b>TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>					
March 2005 to December 2011	100.0	3,084	100.0	425	13.8
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	24.8	766	28.5	121	15.8
<b>FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>					
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011	100.0	606	100.0	60	9.9
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	10.1	61	15.0	9	14.8

MURCIA	TOTAL SPAIN		Murcia		Murcia as % of TOTAL
	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	
<b>POPULATION – 1 January 2011</b>					
Total population	100.0	47,190,493	100.0	1,470,069	3.1
Females aged 15 and over	43.4	20,499,869	41.0	602,541	2.9
<b>FORMAL COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE – January 2007 to December 2011.</b>					
Total formal complaints	100.0	672,065	100.0	28,425	4.2
2007	18.8	126,293	17.1	4,872	3.9
2008	21.1	142,125	21.8	6,189	4.4
2009	20.2	135,540	21.4	6,085	4.5
2010	20.0	134,105	19.4	5,513	4.1
2011	19.9	134,002	20.3	5,766	4.3
<b>WOMEN RECEIVING ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE as at 31 December 2011</b>					
Total no. of women receiving active police assistance	100.0	97,320	100.0	3,167	3.3
Women receiving active police protection	20.1	19,515	38.7	1,225	6.3
<b>GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES as at 31 December 2011</b>					
	100.0	5,818	100.0	143	2.7
<b>ELECTRONIC MONITORING OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS</b>					
Number of devices active at 31 December 2011		781		11	1.4
<b>016 – CALLS RELATING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECEIVED BY THE ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE HELPLINE. 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.</b>					
Total calls	100.0	297,582	100.0	8,824	3.0
Calls by female users	75.3	224,169	75.5	6,663	3.0
Calls by family/friends	22.0	65,352	21.8	1,922	2.9
Calls by other parties	2.7	8,061	2.7	239	3.0
<b>FEMALE USERS OF THE ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION HELPLINE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (ATENPRO) – 31 December 2011</b>					
Registrations since 2005	100.0	39,254	100.0	604	1.5
De-registrations	74.7	29,325	79.1	478	1.6
Registered female users as at 31 December 2011	25.3	9,939	20.9	126	1.3
<b>RIGHTS TO EMPLOYMENT AND FINANCIAL AID</b>					
Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence. 2003 to December 2011		3,228		60	1.9
Substitution contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 to December 2011		637		8	1.3
Female victims of violence receiving labour-market-integration benefit					
2006		10,924		273	2.5
2007		13,291		330	2.5
2008		16,883		496	2.9
2009		22,010		795	3.6
2010		25,512		1,059	4.2
2011		29,065		1,246	4.3
Aid to change address. January 2005 to December 2011		11,398		247	2.2
Financial aid provided. Article 27 Comprehensive Protection Law. 2006 to 31 December 2011					
Applications approved		1,386		0	0.0
<b>TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>					
March 2005 to December 2011	100.0	3,084	100.0	199	6.5
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	24.8	766	22.6	45	5.9
<b>FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>					
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011	100.0	606	100.0	23	3.8
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	10.1	61	8.7	2	3.3

 <b>NAVARRA</b>	TOTAL SPAIN		Navarra		Navarra as % of TOTAL
	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	
<b>POPULATION — 1 January 2011</b>					
Total population	100.0	47,190,493	100.0	642,051	1.4
Females aged 15 and over	43.4	20,499,869	42.5	273,054	1.3
<b>FORMAL COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE — January 2007 to December 2011.</b>					
Total formal complaints	100.0	672,065	100.0	7,022	1.0
2007	18.8	126,293	19.6	1,377	1.1
2008	21.1	142,125	21.2	1,490	1.0
2009	20.2	135,540	17.6	1,236	0.9
2010	20.0	134,105	20.9	1,470	1.1
2011	19.9	134,002	20.6	1,449	1.1
<b>WOMEN RECEIVING ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE as at 31 December 2011</b>					
Total no. of women receiving active police assistance	100.0	97,320	100.0	650	0.7
Women receiving active police protection	20.1	19,515	16.0	104	0.5
<b>GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES as at 31 December 2011</b>					
	100.0	5,818	100.0	83	1.5
<b>ELECTRONIC MONITORING OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS</b>					
Number of devices active at 31 December 2011		781		0	0.0
<b>016 — CALLS RELATING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECEIVED BY THE ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE HELPLINE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.</b>					
Total calls	100.0	297,582	100.0	3,359	1.1
Calls by female users	75.3	224,169	74.1	2,490	1.1
Calls by family/friends	22.0	65,352	23.5	791	1.2
Calls by other parties	2.7	8,061	2.3	78	1.0
<b>FEMALE USERS OF THE ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION HELPLINE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (ATENPRO) — 31 December 2011</b>					
Registrations since 2005	100.0	39,264	100.0	35	0.1
De-registrations	74.7	29,325	51.4	18	0.1
Registered female users as at 31 December 2011	25.3	9,939	48.6	17	0.2
<b>RIGHTS TO EMPLOYMENT AND FINANCIAL AID</b>					
Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence, 2003 to December 2011		3,228		19	0.6
Substitution contracts for female victims of gender-based violence, 2005 to December 2011		637		54	8.5
Female victims of violence receiving labour-market-integration benefit					
2006		10,924		65	0.6
2007		13,291		80	0.6
2008		16,883		110	0.7
2009		22,010		132	0.6
2010		25,512		162	0.6
2011		29,065		191	0.7
Aid to change address, January 2005 to December 2011		11,398		218	1.9
Financial aid provided, Article 27 Comprehensive Protection Law, 2006 to 31 December 2011					
Applications approved		1,386		0	0.0
<b>TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>					
March 2005 to December 2011	100.0	3,084	100.0	9	0.3
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	24.8	766	55.6	5	0.7
<b>FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>					
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011	100.0	606	100.0	9	1.5
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	10.1	61	11.1	1	1.6

 <b>PAÍS VASCO</b>	TOTAL SPAIN		País Vasco		País Vasco as % of TOTAL
	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	
<b>POPULATION – 1 January 2011</b>					
Total population	100.0	47,190,493	100.0	2,184,606	4.6
Females aged 15 and over	43.4	20,499,869	44.6	974,396	4.8
<b>FORMAL COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE – January 2007 to December 2011.</b>					
Total formal complaints	100.0	672,065	100.0	19,057	2.8
2007	18.8	126,293	18.1	3,444	2.7
2008	21.1	142,125	19.6	3,739	2.6
2009	20.2	135,540	21.3	4,058	3.0
2010	20.0	134,105	19.4	3,691	2.8
2011	19.9	134,002	21.6	4,125	3.1
<b>WOMEN RECEIVING ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE as at 31 December 2011</b>					
Total no. of women receiving active police assistance	100.0	97,320	100.0	138	0.1
Women receiving active police protection	20.1	19,515	28.3	39	0.2
<b>GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES as at 31 December 2011</b>					
	100.0	5,818	100.0	299	5.6
<b>ELECTRONIC MONITORING OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS</b>					
Number of devices active at 31 December 2011		781		33	4.2
<b>016 – CALLS RELATING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECEIVED BY THE ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE HELPLINE. 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.</b>					
Total calls	100.0	297,582	100.0	7,769	2.6
Calls by female users	75.3	224,169	72.2	5,611	2.5
Calls by family/friends	22.0	65,352	25.3	1,965	3.0
Calls by other parties	2.7	8,061	2.5	193	2.4
<b>FEMALE USERS OF THE ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION HELPLINE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (ATENPRO) – 31 December 2011</b>					
Registrations since 2005	100.0	39,264	100.0	396	1.0
De-registrations	74.7	29,325	77.3	306	1.0
Registered female users as at 31 December 2011	25.3	9,939	22.7	90	0.9
<b>RIGHTS TO EMPLOYMENT AND FINANCIAL AID</b>					
Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence. 2003 to December 2011		3,228		54	1.7
Substitution contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 to December 2011		637		57	8.9
Female victims of violence receiving labour-market-integration benefit					
2006		10,924		166	1.5
2007		13,291		227	1.7
2008		16,883		277	1.6
2009		22,010		352	1.6
2010		25,512		411	1.6
2011		29,065		444	1.5
Aid to change address. January 2005 to December 2011		11,398		328	2.9
Financial aid provided. Article 27 Comprehensive Protection Law. 2006 to 31 December 2011					
Applications approved		1,386		0	0.0
<b>TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>					
March 2005 to December 2011	100.0	3,084	100.0	182	5.9
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	24.8	766	25.3	46	6.0
<b>FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>					
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011	100.0	606	100.0	21	3.5
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	10.1	61	9.5	2	3.3


**ÁLAVA**

TOTAL SPAIN		País Vasco		Álava		Álava (%)	
vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	% of total	% of País Vasco

**POPULATION — 1 January 2011**

Total population	100.0	47,190,493	100.0	2,184,606	100.0	319,227	0.7	14.6
Females aged 15 and over	43.4	20,499,869	44.6	974,396	43.4	138,674	0.7	14.2

**FORMAL COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE — January 2007 to December 2011.**

Total formal complaints	100.0	672,065	100.0	19,057	100.0	3,893	0.6	20.4
2007	18.8	126,293	18.1	3,444	18.8	730	0.6	21.2
2008	21.1	142,125	19.6	3,739	21.9	852	0.6	22.8
2009	20.2	135,540	21.3	4,058	19.0	740	0.5	18.2
2010	20.0	134,105	19.4	3,691	19.6	763	0.6	20.7
2011	19.9	134,002	21.6	4,125	20.8	808	0.6	19.6

**WOMEN RECEIVING ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE as at 31 December 2011**

Total no. of women receiving active police assistance	100.0	97,320	100.0	138	100.0	28	0.0	20.3
Women receiving active police protection	20.1	19,615	28.3	39	35.7	10	0.1	25.6

**GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES as at 31 December 2011**

	100.0	5,818	100.0	299	100.0	31	0.6	10.4
--	-------	-------	-------	-----	-------	----	-----	------

**ELECTRONIC MONITORING OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS**

Number of devices active at 31 December 2011		781		33		0	0.0	0.0
--	--	-----	--	----	--	---	-----	-----

**016 — CALLS RELATING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECEIVED BY THE ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE HELPLINE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.**

Total calls	100.0	297,582	100.0	7,769	100.0	1,093	0.4	14.1
Calls by female users	75.3	224,169	72.2	5,611	70.5	771	0.3	13.7
Calls by family/friends	22.0	65,352	25.3	1,965	26.3	287	0.4	14.6
Calls by other parties	2.7	8,061	2.5	193	3.2	35	0.4	18.1

**FEMALE USERS OF THE ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION HELPLINE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (ATENPRO) — 31 December 2011**

Registrations since 2005	100.0	39,264	100.0	396	100.0	58	0.1	14.6
De-registrations	74.7	29,325	77.3	306	62.1	36	0.1	11.8
Registered female users as at 31 December 2011	25.3	9,939	22.7	90	37.9	22	0.2	24.4

**RIGHTS TO EMPLOYMENT AND FINANCIAL AID**

Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence, 2003 to December 2011		3,228		54		5	0.2	9.3
Substitution contracts for female victims of gender-based violence, 2005 to December 2011		637		57		17	2.7	29.8
Female victims of violence receiving labour-market-integration benefit								
2006		10,924		166		8	0.1	4.8
2007		13,291		227		10	0.1	4.4
2008		16,883		277		24	0.1	8.7
2009		22,010		352		36	0.2	10.2
2010		25,512		411		46	0.2	11.2
2011		29,065		444		64	0.2	14.4
Aid to change address, January 2005 to December 2011		11,398		328		41	0.4	12.5

**TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE**

March 2005 to December 2011	100.0	3,084	100.0	182	100.0	30	1.0	16.5
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	24.8	766	25.3	46	30.0	9	1.2	19.6

**FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE**

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011	100.0	606	100.0	21	100.0	2	0.3	9.5
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	10.1	61	9.5	2	0.0	0	0.0	0.0


**GUIPÚZCOA**

TOTAL SPAIN		País Vasco		Guipúzcoa		Guipúzcoa (%)	
vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	% of total	% of País Vasco

**POPULATION — 1 January 2011**

Total population	100.0	47,190,493	100.0	2,184,606	100.0	709,607	1.5	32.5
Females aged 15 and over	43.4	20,499,869	44.6	974,396	44.0	312,485	1.5	32.1

**FORMAL COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE — January 2007 to December 2011.**

Total formal complaints	100.0	672,065	100.0	19,057	100.0	5,299	0.8	27.8
2007	18.8	126,293	18.1	3,444	19.6	1,038	0.8	30.1
2008	21.1	142,125	19.6	3,739	18.9	1,003	0.7	26.8
2009	20.2	135,540	21.3	4,058	20.2	1,072	0.8	26.4
2010	20.0	134,105	19.4	3,691	19.3	1,025	0.8	27.8
2011	19.9	134,002	21.6	4,125	21.9	1,161	0.9	28.1

**WOMEN RECEIVING ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE as at 31 December 2011**

Total no. of women receiving active police assistance	100.0	97,320	100.0	138	100.0	27	0.0	19.6
Women receiving active police protection	20.1	19,515	28.3	39	40.7	11	0.1	28.2

**GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES as at 31 December 2011**

	100.0	5,818	100.0	299	100.0	97	1.8	32.4
--	-------	-------	-------	-----	-------	----	-----	------

**ELECTRONIC MONITORING OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS**

Number of devices active at 31 December 2011		781		33		12	1.5	36.4
--	--	-----	--	----	--	----	-----	------

**016 — CALLS RELATING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECEIVED BY THE ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE HELPLINE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.**

Total calls	100.0	297,582	100.0	7,769	100.0	2,044	0.7	26.3
Calls by female users	75.3	224,169	72.2	5,611	71.0	1,452	0.6	25.9
Calls by family/friends	22.0	65,352	25.3	1,965	26.7	545	0.8	27.7
Calls by other parties	2.7	8,061	2.5	193	2.3	47	0.6	24.4

**FEMALE USERS OF THE ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION HELPLINE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (ATENPRO) — 31 December 2011**

Registrations since 2005	100.0	39,264	100.0	396	100.0	14	0.0	3.5
De-registrations	74.7	29,325	77.3	306	100.0	14	0.0	4.6
Registered female users as at 31 December 2011	25.3	9,939	22.7	90	0.0	0	0.0	0.0

**RIGHTS TO EMPLOYMENT AND FINANCIAL AID**

Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence, 2003 to December 2011		3,228		54		21	0.7	38.9
Substitution contracts for female victims of gender-based violence, 2005 to December 2011		637		57		11	1.7	19.3
Female victims of violence receiving labour-market-integration benefit								
2006		10,924		166		71	0.6	42.8
2007		13,291		227		104	0.8	45.8
2008		16,883		277		100	0.6	36.1
2009		22,010		352		132	0.6	37.5
2010		25,512		411		146	0.6	35.5
2011		29,065		444		141	0.5	31.8
Aid to change address, January 2005 to December 2011		11,398		328		47	0.4	14.3

**TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE**

March 2005 to December 2011	100.0	3,084	100.0	182	100.0	50	1.6	27.5
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	24.8	766	25.3	46	34.0	17	2.2	37.0

**FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE**

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011	100.0	606	100.0	21	100.0	4	0.7	19.0
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	10.1	61	9.5	2	25.0	1	1.6	50.0



## VIZCAYA

TOTAL SPAIN		País Vasco		Vizcaya		Vizcaya (%)	
vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	% of total	% of País Vasco

**POPULATION — 1 January 2011**

Total population	100.0	47,190,493	100.0	2,184,606	100.0	1,155,772	2.4	52.9
Females aged 15 and over	43.4	20,499,869	44.6	974,396	45.3	523,237	2.6	53.7

**FORMAL COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE — January 2007 to December 2011.**

Total formal complaints	100.0	672,065	100.0	19,057	100.0	9,865	1.5	51.8
2007	18.8	126,293	18.1	3,444	17.0	1,676	1.3	48.7
2008	21.1	142,125	19.6	3,739	19.1	1,884	1.3	50.4
2009	20.2	135,540	21.3	4,058	22.8	2,246	1.7	55.3
2010	20.0	134,105	19.4	3,691	19.3	1,903	1.4	51.6
2011	19.9	134,002	21.6	4,125	21.9	2,156	1.6	52.3

**WOMEN RECEIVING ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE as at 31 December 2011**

Total no. of women receiving active police assistance	100.0	97,320	100.0	138	100.0	83	0.1	60.1
Women receiving active police protection	20.1	19,515	28.3	39	21.7	18	0.1	46.2

**GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES as at 31 December 2011**

	100.0	5,818	100.0	299	100.0	171	3.2	57.2
--	-------	-------	-------	-----	-------	-----	-----	------

**ELECTRONIC MONITORING OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS**

Number of devices active at 31 December 2011		781		33		21	2.7	63.6
--	--	-----	--	----	--	----	-----	------

**016 — CALLS RELATING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECEIVED BY THE ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE HELPLINE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.**

Total calls	100.0	297,582	100.0	7,769	100.0	4,632	1.6	59.6
Calls by female users	75.3	224,169	72.2	5,611	73.1	3,388	1.5	60.4
Calls by family/friends	22.0	65,352	25.3	1,965	24.5	1,133	1.7	57.7
Calls by other parties	2.7	8,061	2.5	193	2.4	111	1.4	57.5

**FEMALE USERS OF THE ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION HELPLINE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (ATENPRO) — 31 December 2011**

Registrations since 2005	100.0	39,264	100.0	396	100.0	324	0.8	81.8
De-registrations	74.7	29,325	77.3	306	79.0	256	0.9	83.7
Registered female users as at 31 December 2011	25.3	9,939	22.7	90	21.0	68	0.7	76.6

**RIGHTS TO EMPLOYMENT AND FINANCIAL AID**

Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence, 2003 to December 2011		3,228		54		28	0.9	51.9
Substitution contracts for female victims of gender-based violence, 2005 to December 2011		637		57		29	4.6	50.9
Female victims of violence receiving labour-market-integration benefit								
2006		10,924		166		87	0.8	52.4
2007		13,291		227		113	0.9	49.8
2008		16,883		277		153	0.9	55.2
2009		22,010		352		184	0.8	52.3
2010		25,512		411		219	0.9	53.3
2011		29,065		444		239	0.8	53.8
Aid to change address, January 2005 to December 2011		11,398		328		240	2.1	73.2

**TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE**

March 2005 to December 2011	100.0	3,084	100.0	182	100.0	102	3.3	56.0
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	24.8	766	25.3	46	19.6	20	2.6	43.5

**FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE**

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011	100.0	606	100.0	21	100.0	15	2.5	71.4
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	10.1	61	9.5	2	6.7	1	1.6	50.0

 <b>LA RIOJA</b>	TOTAL SPAIN		La Rioja		La Rioja as % of TOTAL
	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	
<b>POPULATION – 1 January 2011</b>					
Total population	100.0	47,190,493	100.0	322,955	0.7
Females aged 15 and over	43.4	20,499,869	42.8	138,290	0.7
<b>FORMAL COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE – January 2007 to December 2011.</b>					
Total formal complaints	100.0	672,065	100.0	3,753	0.6
2007	18.8	126,293	20.0	749	0.6
2008	21.1	142,125	21.3	800	0.6
2009	20.2	135,540	22.2	834	0.6
2010	20.0	134,105	17.6	660	0.5
2011	19.9	134,002	18.9	710	0.5
<b>WOMEN RECEIVING ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE as at 31 December 2011</b>					
Total no. of women receiving active police assistance	100.0	97,320	100.0	345	0.4
Women receiving active police protection	20.1	19,515	41.7	144	0.7
<b>GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES as at 31 December 2011</b>					
	100.0	5,818	100.0	39	0.7
<b>ELECTRONIC MONITORING OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS</b>					
Number of devices active at 31 December 2011		781		5	0.6
<b>016 – CALLS RELATING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECEIVED BY THE ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE HELPLINE. 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.</b>					
Total calls	100.0	297,582	100.0	1,555	0.5
Calls by female users	75.3	224,169	71.8	1,116	0.5
Calls by family/friends	22.0	65,352	26.2	407	0.6
Calls by other parties	2.7	8,061	2.1	32	0.4
<b>FEMALE USERS OF THE ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION HELPLINE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (ATENPRO) – 31 December 2011</b>					
Registrations since 2005	100.0	39,264	100.0	2	0.0
De-registrations	74.7	29,325	50.0	1	0.0
Registered female users as at 31 December 2011	25.3	9,939	50.0	1	0.0
<b>RIGHTS TO EMPLOYMENT AND FINANCIAL AID</b>					
Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence. 2003 to December 2011					
		3,228		12	0.4
Substitution contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 to December 2011					
		637		8	1.3
Female victims of violence receiving labour-market-integration benefit					
2006		10,924		37	0.3
2007		13,291		49	0.4
2008		16,883		56	0.3
2009		22,010		95	0.4
2010		25,512		136	0.5
2011		29,065		148	0.5
Aid to change address. January 2005 to December 2011					
		11,398		102	0.9
Financial aid provided. Article 27 Comprehensive Protection Law. 2006 to 31 December 2011					
Applications approved		1,386		49	3.5
<b>TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>					
March 2005 to December 2011	100.0	3,084	100.0	15	0.5
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	24.8	766	26.7	4	0.5
<b>FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>					
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011	100.0	606	100.0	6	1.0
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	10.1	61	0.0	0	0.0

 CEUTA	TOTAL SPAIN		Ceuta		Ceuta as % of TOTAL
	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	
<b>POPULATION – 1 January 2011</b>					
Total population	100.0	47,190,493	100.0	82,376	0.2
Females aged 15 and over	43.4	20,499,869	38.7	31,897	0.2
<b>FORMAL COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE – January 2007 to December 2011.</b>					
Total formal complaints	100.0	672,065	-	0	0.0
2007	18.8	126,293	-	0	0.0
2008	21.1	142,125	-	0	0.0
2009	20.2	135,540	-	0	0.0
2010	20.0	134,105	-	0	0.0
2011	19.9	134,002	-	0	0.0
<b>WOMEN RECEIVING ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE as at 31 December 2011</b>					
Total no. of women receiving active police assistance	100.0	97,320	100.0	124	0.1
Women receiving active police protection	20.1	19,515	25.0	31	0.2
<b>GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES as at 31 December 2011</b>					
	100.0	5,818	100.0	18	0.3
<b>ELECTRONIC MONITORING OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS</b>					
Number of devices active at 31 December 2011		781		0	0.0
<b>016 – CALLS RELATING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECEIVED BY THE ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE HELPLINE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.</b>					
Total calls	100.0	297,582	100.0	441	0.1
Calls by female users	75.3	224,169	72.8	321	0.1
Calls by family/friends	22.0	65,352	23.6	104	0.2
Calls by other parties	2.7	8,061	3.6	16	0.2
<b>FEMALE USERS OF THE ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION HELPLINE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (ATENPRO) – 31 December 2011</b>					
Registrations since 2005	100.0	39,264	100.0	35	0.1
De-registrations	74.7	29,325	71.4	25	0.1
Registered female users as at 31 December 2011	25.3	9,939	28.6	10	0.1
<b>RIGHTS TO EMPLOYMENT AND FINANCIAL AID</b>					
Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence. 2003 to December 2011					
		3,228		5	0.2
Substitution contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 to December 2011					
		637		1	0.2
Female victims of violence receiving labour-market-integration benefit					
2006		10,924		52	0.5
2007		13,291		56	0.4
2008		16,883		40	0.2
2009		22,010		25	0.1
2010		25,512		26	0.1
2011		29,065		20	0.1
Aid to change address. January 2005 to December 2011					
		11,398		3	0.0
Financial aid provided. Article 27 Comprehensive Protection Law. 2006 to 31 December 2011					
Applications approved		1,386		0	0.0
<b>TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>					
March 2005 to December 2011	100.0	3,084	100.0	35	1.1
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	24.8	766	22.9	8	1.0
<b>FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>					
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011	100.0	606	100.0	2	0.3
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	10.1	61	0.0	0	0.0

 <b>MELILLA</b>	TOTAL SPAIN		Melilla		Melilla as % of TOTAL
	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	
<b>POPULATION — 1 January 2011</b>					
Total population	100.0	47,190,493	100.0	78,476	0.2
Females aged 15 and over	43.4	20,499,869	37.9	29,764	0.1
<b>FORMAL COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE — January 2007 to December 2011.</b>					
Total formal complaints	100.0	672,065	-	0	0.0
2007	18.8	126,293	-	0	0.0
2008	21.1	142,125	-	0	0.0
2009	20.2	135,540	-	0	0.0
2010	20.0	134,105	-	0	0.0
2011	19.9	134,002	-	0	0.0
<b>WOMEN RECEIVING ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE as at 31 December 2011</b>					
Total no. of women receiving active police assistance	100.0	97,320	100.0	115	0.1
Women receiving active police protection	20.1	19,515	73.9	85	0.4
<b>GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES as at 31 December 2011</b>					
	100.0	5,818	100.0	22	0.4
<b>ELECTRONIC MONITORING OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS</b>					
Number of devices active at 31 December 2011		781		0	0.0
<b>016 — CALLS RELATING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECEIVED BY THE ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE HELPLINE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2011.</b>					
Total calls	100.0	297,582	100.0	647	0.2
Calls by female users	75.3	224,169	74.5	482	0.2
Calls by family/friends	22.0	65,352	21.0	136	0.2
Calls by other parties	2.7	8,061	4.5	29	0.4
<b>FEMALE USERS OF THE ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION HELPLINE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (ATENPRO) — 31 December 2011</b>					
Registrations since 2005	100.0	39,264	100.0	113	0.3
De-registrations	74.7	29,325	85.0	96	0.3
Registered female users as at 31 December 2011	25.3	9,939	15.0	17	0.2
<b>RIGHTS TO EMPLOYMENT AND FINANCIAL AID</b>					
Subsidised employment contracts for female victims of violence, 2003 to December 2011		3,228		0	0.0
Substitution contracts for female victims of gender-based violence, 2005 to December 2011		637		0	0.0
Female victims of violence receiving labour-market-integration benefit					
2006		10,924		42	0.4
2007		13,291		48	0.4
2008		16,883		52	0.3
2009		22,010		51	0.2
2010		25,512		44	0.2
2011		29,065		51	0.2
Aid to change address, January 2005 to December 2011		11,398		30	0.3
Financial aid provided, Article 27 Comprehensive Protection Law, 2006 to 31 December 2011					
Applications approved		1,386		0	0.0
<b>TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>					
March 2005 to December 2011	100.0	3,084	100.0	47	1.5
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	24.8	766	23.4	11	1.4
<b>FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</b>					
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2011	100.0	606	100.0	2	0.3
1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	10.1	61	0.0	0	0.0



## TITLES IN THE “AGAINST GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE. DOCUMENTS” COLLECTION

### Publications:

1. 1st Annual Report by the National Observatory on Violence against Women. Annex: System of indicators and variables on gender-based violence used to build the National Observatory on Violence against Women database.
2. Men and Gender-based Violence. Beyond abusers and risk factors. Luis Bonino
3. 2nd Annual Report by the National Observatory on Violence against Women (2009).
4. The Council of Europe and Gender-based Violence. Documents published as part of the pan-European campaign to combat violence against women (2006–2008).
5. Analysis of Legislation on Gender-based Violence in Spain’s Autonomous Communities.
6. Gender-based Violence in Spain’s Towns and Villages.
7. 3rd Annual Report by the National Observatory on Violence against Women (2010).
8. Equality and Prevention of Gender-based Violence among Adolescents.
9. Gender matters. A manual on addressing gender-based violence affecting young people.
10. Public attitudes to gender-based violence in Spain.
11. Gender-based violence against disabled women.
12. Análisis de las medidas para mejorar la protección policial y judicial de las víctimas de violencia de género.
13. Trading Populations: Trafficking in Women in Spain
14. 4th Annual Report by the National Observatory on Violence against Women (2011).





In compliance with Article 30 of Organic Law 1/2004, of 28 December, on measures to provide comprehensive protection against gender-based violence, the National Observatory on Violence against Women has reviewed and approved this 5th Annual Report:

This Report comprises a **Statistical Annual Report on Gender-based Violence** produced by the Subdirectorate-General for Awareness, Prevention and Knowledge of Gender-based Violence (Government Office for Gender-based Violence).

**KINGFISHER:** Symbol of marital happiness, loving contentment and the joy of living together as a couple. It is also a symbol of beauty.

**It represents love and commitment.**

[www.msssi.es](http://www.msssi.es)

R.R.P.: 15 €



GOBIERNO  
DE ESPAÑA

MINISTERIO  
DE SANIDAD, SERVICIOS SOCIALES  
E IGUALDAD

SECRETARÍA  
DE ESTADO  
DE SERVICIOS SOCIALES  
E IGUALDAD

DELEGACIÓN  
DEL GOBIERNO  
PARA LA VIOLENCIA  
DE GÉNERO



9 788476 707203