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AGAINST GENDER VIOLENCE.
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**SYSTEM OF INDICATORS AND VARIABLES
ON GENDER VIOLENCE BASED ON WHICH
TO BUILD THE DATABASE OF THE NATIONAL
OBSERVATORY ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN**

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ON GENDER VIOLENCE BASED ON
WHICH TO BUILD THE DATABASE OF THE
NATIONAL OBSERVATORY ON VIOLENCE
AGAINST WOMEN**

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SYSTEM OF INDICATORS AND VARIABLES ON GENDER VIOLENCE BASED ON WHICH TO BUILD THE DATABASE OF THE NATIONAL OBSERVATORY ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

The heterogeneity of the data and the disparity of the sources available make it necessary to propose a set of indicators or statistic variables to structure a future database on gender violence that will enable us to analyse the phenomenon and to adopt measures to control it.

The indicators that appear below are organised in various sections. First of all, we look at the possibility of gathering and exploiting data relative to gender violence and other kinds of violence of an intra-family nature. In second place, we group indicators that help study the scale of the phenomenon, describing the person who suffers violence and the alleged aggressor. In addition, we include a selection of variables corresponding to surveys and research studies on gender violence. The objective of the third section is to analyse the measures adopted in this context and refers to the data supplied by the Law Enforcement Agencies, and by the areas of the judiciary, training for professionals, education, the media, healthcare, social services and labour. The fourth point aims to quantify the resources and includes an analysis of the resources allocated to training for professionals, education, the media, healthcare, and the social, labour and Social Security environments. Finally, we include different proposals for action which are mainly associated with the analysis of the risk of gender violence. We should make it clear that, in order to establish comparisons, the data of the second section relative to persons who suffer violence and to (alleged) aggressors can refer to both women and men.

1 ANALYSIS AND SCALE OF GENDER VIOLENCE

The indicators in this section only acquire meaning when associated not just with the specific gender violence described in the O.A.1/2004, but with the broader context of violence and the forms of violence perpetrated in the intra-family and domestic environment that take place in our society. In this respect, and in any event, the information relative to persons who suffer gender violence as described in the O.A., may and should be placed in associated with such other types of violence.

1.1. KNOWN FORMS OF VIOLENCE

- Gender violence as described in the OAGV.
- Intra-family and domestic violence.

1.2. DESCRIPTION OF PERSON WHO SUFFERS VIOLENCE

1.2.1. Socio-demographic data of person who suffers violence

- Date of birth.
- Sex.
- Marital status.
- Address.
- Town/city.
- Province.
- Postcode.
- Country of residence.
- Size of town/city of residence.
- Nationality.
 - Foreigner: Administrative situation.
- Country of birth.
 - Foreigner and born outside Spain: Length of residence in Spain.
- Children.
 - Yes.
 - No.

- Academic qualifications.
- Profession.
- Disability.
 - Yes.
 - Type of disability.
 - Degree of disability.
 - No.

1.2.2. Family situation of person who suffers violence

1.2.2.1. Data of family unit of person who suffers violence

- Persons who live in the household of the person who suffers violence.
- Persons in the household who bring in an income.
- Person in the household who brings in the highest income.
- Persons who do domestic work in the household.

1.2.2.2. Partner relationship of person who suffers violence

- Currently has a partner.
 - Yes.
 - Lives with that partner or not.
 - Marital status of the current partner.
 - No.
- Relationship in the break-up phase.
 - Cause of break-up.
- Previous relationships of the person who suffers violence.

1.2.2.3. Relationship of the person who suffers violence with the aggressor.

- Relationship.
 - Partner.
 - Ex partner.
 - Different relationship to the partner or ex-partner relationship.
- Living together or not.
 - How long living together.
- Period which the violence refers to.
 - In relation to the period living together.
 - Before living together.
 - Whilst living together.

- After living together.
- Before and whilst living together.
- Before, whilst and after living together.
- Whilst and after living together.
- Pregnancy in the period in which the aggressions began.
 - Aggressions only during the pregnancy.
 - Parts of the body subject of injuries during the pregnancy.
- Moment when the first act of violence took place (during the going-out phase, first year living together, etc., and in relation to the marital status or/and at the time existing intimate relationship).
- Age difference between the person who suffers violence and the alleged aggressor.

1.2.2.4. Children of the person who suffers violence

- Number of children, age and information on whether they are children in common or from previous or later relationships.
 - If the person who suffers violence is foreign, country where children live.
- Legal custody of children.

1.2.3. Labour situation of the person who suffers violence

- Active (employed or unemployed) and type of occupation.
- Inactive in the labour market.

1.2.4. Economic data of the person who suffers violence

- Income level of household.
- Income level of person who suffers violence.
- Number of own real estate property.
- Outstanding mortgages, economic problems.
- Real estate capital.
- Capital in other investments.

1.2.5. Other data of person who suffers violence

1.2.5.1. Ideological self-perception.

1.2.5.2. Affective self-perception.

1.2.5.3. *Self-perception of risk.*

1.2.5.4. *Suicide*

- Thought about suicide.
- Suicide attempts.
 - Injuries.
- Committed suicide.

1.2.5.5. *Alcohol or drugs consumption*

1.2.6. **Violence suffered**

1.2.6.1. *Type of violence:*

- **Physical**
 - Physical.
 - Wounds.
 - Life threatening.
 - Others.
 - Frequency of violence.
 - Period which the violence refers to.
 - Use of arms or instruments in the violence.
- **Psychological**
 - Insults and threats.
 - Use of arms and instruments in the violence.
 - Others against freedom (detentions, coercions).
 - Use of arms and instruments in the violence.
 - Humiliate and ridicule (because of lack of economic contribution to the family, education, ideological beliefs, cultural beliefs, etc., no voice or vote in any activity, last position in the household, etc.)
 - Degradations.
 - Vigilance (in the home, at work, the post, following in the street).
 - Sending of letters, emails, calls, presents, general messages.
 - Intimidation of other persons (relatives, third parties, etc.)
 - Abuse of domestic animals
 - Unfounded complaints filed to the police by the alleged abuser.
 - Suicide threats (from the abuser)

- Isolation from family and friends.
- Imposition of behaviour rules (such as, how to eat, sleep, general behaviour, etc.) and of a system to assess the imposed behaviour.
- Opposition to furthering education and/or profession.
- Others.
- Frequency of violence.
- Period which the violence refers to.
- **Sexual**
 - Rape.
 - Abuse.
 - Period which the violence refers to.
 - Period which the violence refers to.
- **Economy**
 - Leaving the victim without money.
 - Not contributing fairly to the family economy.
 - Stripping the victim of her possessions.
 - Preventing the victim from working, ascending at work, administering her assets or other forms of earning money and doing what she wants with her money.
 - Frequency of violence.
 - Period which the violence refers to.

1.2.6.2. Consequences of the violence

- Medical assistance (psychological and/or physical).
 - Injuries.
 - Minor.
 - Serious.
 - Very serious.
 - Disability.
- Fleeing from the house
 - Yes.
 - By the person abused.
 - With/without the children.
 - The first time.
 - Number of times.
 - Place went to.
 - By the alleged abuser.
 - With/without the children.
 - No.

1.2.6.3. Other data in relation to the violence suffered

- Previous abuse suffered personally or in the person's environment.
 - Women/men coming from violent households (family history).
 - Victim of violence in childhood.
- Abuse in presence of young children.
- Type of abuse suffered (psychological, physical, sexual or economic).
 - In the first abuse.
 - The most frequent.
 - Frequency of abuse.
 - Specification of abuse.

1.2.6.4. Institutional response to abuse

- She/he is informed about what abuse is.
- Means through which she/he obtains the information.
- Assistance from social services. Type of assistance.
- Assistance from healthcare services. Type of assistance.
- Admission in centre.
- Specialised treatment as outpatient.
- Use of telephones.
 - Police.
 - Mobile tele-assistance.
 - Others.
- If the person is a non-Spanish speaking foreigner, translation and/or interpretation.
 - Yes.
 - In police office.
 - In court.
 - At information points.
 - Others.
 - No.
- If the person is disabled, sign-language interpreter or provision of augmentative support and alternatives to oral communication.
 - Yes.
 - In police office.
 - In court.
 - At information points.
 - Others.
 - No.

- Accompanied by social workers or psychologist during procedure.
- Denial of a benefit or service.

1. 3. DESCRIPTION OF THE ALLEGED AGGRESSOR

1.3.1. Socio-demographic data of the alleged aggressor

- Date of birth.
- Sex.
- Marital status.
- Address.
- Town/city.
- Province.
- Postcode.
- Country of residence.
- Size of town/city of residence.
- Nationality.
 - Foreigner: Administrative situation
- Country of birth.
 - Foreigner and born outside Spain: Length of residence in Spain.
- Children.
 - Yes.
 - No.
- Academic qualifications.
- Profession.
- Disability.
 - Yes
 - Type of disability.
 - Degree of disability.
 - No.

1.3.2. Family situation of the alleged aggressor

1.3.2.1. Data of the family unit of the alleged aggressor

- Persons who live in the household of the alleged aggressor.
- Persons in the household who bring in an income.
- Person in the household who brings in the highest income.
- Persons who do domestic work in the household.

1.3.2.2. Partner relationship of the alleged aggressor

- Currently has a partner.
 - Yes.
 - Lives with that partner or not.
 - Marital status of the current partner.
 - No.
- Relationship in the break-up phase.
 - Cause of break-up.
- Previous relationships of the alleged aggressor.

1.3.2.3. Relationship of the alleged aggressor with the person who suffers violence

- Relationship.
 - Partner.
 - Ex partner.
 - Different relationship to the partner or ex partner relationship.
- Living together or not.
 - How long living together.
- Period which the violence refers to.
 - In relation to the period living together.
 - Before living together.
 - Whilst living together.
 - After living together.
 - Before and whilst living together.
 - Before, whilst and after living together.
 - Whilst and after living together.
 - Pregnancy in the period in which the aggressions began.
 - Aggressions only during the pregnancy.
 - Moment when the first act of violence took place (during the going-out phase, first year living together, etc., and in relation to the marital status or/and at the time existing intimate relationship).
- Age difference between the alleged aggressor and the person who suffers violence.

1.3.2.4. Children of the alleged aggressor

- Number of children, age and information on whether they are children in common or from previous or later relationships.
 - If the alleged aggressor is foreign, country where children live.
- Legal custody of children.

1.3.3. Labour situation of the alleged aggressor

- Active (employed or unemployed) and type of occupation.
- Inactive in the labour market.

1.3.4. Economic data of the alleged aggressor

- Income level of household.
- Income level of the alleged aggressor.
- Number of own real estate property.
- Outstanding mortgages, economic problems.
- Real estate capital.
- Capital in other investment.

1.3.5. Other data of the alleged aggressor

1.3.5.1. Ideological self-perception

1.3.5.2. Affective self-perception

1.3.5.3. Self-perception of own aggressiveness

1.3.5.4. Suicide

- Thought about suicide.
- Suicide attempts.
 - Injuries.
- Committed suicide

1.3.5.5. Consumption of alcohol or drugs

1.3.6. Police and judicial record of the alleged aggressor

- Filed complaints of violence.
- Arrests for violence.
- Precautionary penal measures.
- Filed complaints of violence.
- Arrests for violence.
- Unreported previous violence.

- Prior sentences for violence in the family environment.
- Prior sentences for gender violence under the Integral Act.
- Prior sentences for offences against human life or against the freedom of individuals not included in the above points.

1.3.7. Personal history of the alleged aggressor

- Victim of violence in childhood.
- Attacked women.
- Relationship with attacked women.
- Lived with person who suffered violence.
- Possession of guns.
- Child aggressions.
- History of illegal drugs abuse.
- History of alcohol abuse.
- Psychiatric history.
- Psychological history.
- Typology of known aggressions: violent behaviour of the aggressor reported to the National Law Enforcement agencies.
- Programmes for aggressors.
- Risk assessment of violent behaviour.

1.3.8. Rehabilitation of the aggressor

1.3.8.1. Type of programme

- Healthcare.
- Penitentiary.
- Abuse.
- Social skills.
- Socio-labour integration.
- Private.
- Combination (phases).

1.3.8.2. Origin of patient

- Private.
- Healthcare.
- Judicial.

1.3.8.3. Financing of programme

- Public.

- Private.
- Mixed.

1.3.8.4. Length of programme (hours)

1.3.8.5. Type of intervention

- Psychiatric.
- Combined – Specify type.
- Psycho-social.
- Medical.
- Psychological.
- Individual or group.

1.3.8.6. Type of intervened violence

- Physical.
- Psychological.
- Sexual.
- Economic.
- Combined – Specify types.

1.3.8.7. Length of time which the patient has been exercising violence

1.3.8.8. Categorisation of violence

- Only against the woman.
- Against woman and children.
- Against woman in the presence of the children.
- Against children.
- Also outside the partner relationship.

1.3.8.9. Intervening professionals

- Psychologist.
- Psychiatrist.
- Social worker.
- Doctor.
- Other.

1.3.8.10. Gender orientation in the treatment

1.3.8.11. Pre-admission criteria

- Exclusion criteria.
- Rejection of patient.

1.3.8.12. Initial assessment (pre-test)

- Protocols.
- Testimony of sentence.
- Filiation data.
- Others.
- Instruments.
- Interview.
- Inventories.
- Test.
- Behaviour observation.

1.3.8.13. Other data of interest for rehabilitation

- Presence of mental disorders.
- Presence of alcohol and drug abuse.
- Presence of personality disorders.
- Categories of psychological vulnerability.
- Sources of stress: sociolabour/psychological/environmental/family.

1.3.8.14. Therapeutic dimensions

- Cognitive.
- Behavioural.
- Emotional – techniques.
- Educational.

1.3.8.15. Assessments of change or progress

- Regularity.
- Protocols.
- Instruments.
- Cessation of physical violence.
- Increase of psychological violence.

1.3.8.16. Indicators of therapeutic success

- Cessation of violence.

- Mental model.
- Behaviour model.
- Emotions model.
- Life in the couple relationship.
- Education of children.
- Non-consumption of toxic substances.
- Adequate labour behaviour.

1.3.8.17. Preservation of partner during therapy

1.3.8.18. Follow-up (months) – Number of cases

1.3.8.19. Reasons for abandoning the programme

1.4. MORTAL VICTIMS

1.4.1. Mortal victims of gender violence as per the terms of O.A. 1/2004.

- Number.
- Socio-demographic characteristics of:
 - Victims.
 - Aggressors.
- Data of aggression.
- Relationship with aggressor.
 - Living together or not.
 - Couple in crisis.
- Prior institutional protection:
 - Complaints filed.
 - Protection measures.
 - Social services.
 - Healthcare services.
 - Mobile tele-assistance or similar.
 - Others.
- Mortality rate per million: number of women killed x 106 /total women year (or period).
- Specific rates by age group: number of women deaths in each age group / women in that age group. Interest: detection of vulnerable groups.

- Specific rates by nationality:
 - Number of deaths among foreign women / total foreign women.
 - Number of deaths among Spanish women / total Spanish women.

Interest: detection of vulnerable groups.
- Rates by Autonomous Community. Interest: follow-up of prevention, assistance, protection and penal policies

1.4.2. Mortal victims in the family environment

- Number.
- Socio-demographic characteristics of
 - Victims.
 - Aggressors.
- Data of the aggression.
- Relationship with aggressor
 - Living together or not.
- Prior institutional protection:
 - Complaints filed.
 - Protection measures.
 - Social services.
 - Healthcare services.
 - Mobile tele-assistance or similar.
 - Others.
- Mortality rate per million.
- Specific rates by age group.
- Specific rates by nationality.
- Rates by autonomous community.

1.5. INDICATORS FOR DATA FROM THE MACRO SURVEYS, OTHER SURVEYS AND RESEARCH STUDIES

Building a database and a system of indicators on gender violence requires the availability of reliable information on the prevalence of this phenomenon among the general female population. This requires a regular survey that enables us to quantify the cases of violence against women which take place in Spanish society. We have a large survey that was conducted in 1999, 2002 and 2006 with large samples (32.426

interviews in 2006) of women aged 18 and over residing in Spain. Although its objective is violence against women in the domestic environment, not gender violence, it provides information of interest in several aspects, besides being the only source that enables us to make quantitative estimates of the incidence of the phenomenon.

1.5.1. Indicators for data from the gender violence Macro survey

We propose the introduction of a new survey to quantify gender violence. The survey would have the following characteristics:

- Annual.
- Nominal random sample based on population registers.
- Representative of the universe of women residing in Spain, aged 18 and over.
- Technical definition of gender violence in accordance with current 2004 Act.
- Independent variables: age, co-existence situation, couple situation, activity, academic background, ideological tendencies, income level, nationality of origin, disability, autonomous community.

The aspect that presents the largest difficulty in this survey is the establishment of a scale that will enable us to quantify technical or objective abuse. This involves the detection of concrete ordinary-life situations where the interviewees recognise experiences that objectively constitute forms of violence, even though the persons who suffer such violence do not identify them as such. The elaboration of this detection of gender violence instrument should be done in different stages: analysis of scales used in other countries, qualitative sociological research studies with women victims of gender violence through exhaustive interviews, real life stories and consultation with experts. Once the scale has been established, it should be subjected to a pilot test to assess its adequacy. It would be desirable if the so designed instrument were accepted as a general reference for quantifying gender violence, which would facilitate comparisons between studies conducted in different areas. This would entail the availability of a common classification system, comparable, for example, with the one used to quantify the relationship with economic activity or occupations.

Based on such a survey, we would obtain, among others, the following indicators:

1.5.1.1. Total number of women who suffer GV (Objective)

- Women who suffer GV according to age.
- Women who suffer GV according to coexistence situation.
- Women who suffer GV according to couple situation.
- Women who suffer GV according to activity.
- Women who suffer GV according to academic background.
- Women who suffer GV according to ideological tendencies.
- Women who suffer GV according to religious tendencies.
- Women who suffer GV according to income level.
- Women who suffer GV according to nationality of origin.
- Women who suffer GV according to disability.
- Women who suffer GV according to autonomous community.

1.5.1.2. Women who suffer GV by type of GV

- Women who suffer GV according to type and age.
- Women who suffer GV according to type and coexistence situation.
- Women who suffer GV according to type and couple situation.
- Women who suffer GV according to type and activity.
- Women who suffer GV according to type and academic background.
- Women who suffer GV according to type and ideological tendencies.
- Women who suffer GV according to type and religious tendencies.
- Women who suffer GV according to type and income level.
- Women who suffer GV according to type and nationality of origin.
- Women who suffer GV according to type and disability.
- Women who suffer GV according to type and autonomous community.

1.5.1.3. Total women who suffer GV (Subjective)

- Women who suffer GV according to age.
- Women who suffer GV according to coexistence situation.
- Women who suffer GV according to couple situation.
- Women who suffer GV according to activity.
- Women who suffer GV according to academic background.

- Women who suffer GV according to ideological tendencies.
- Women who suffer GV according to religious tendencies.
- Women who suffer GV according to income level.
- Women who suffer GV according to nationality of origin.
- Women who suffer GV according to disability.
- Women who suffer GV according to autonomous community.

1.5.1.4. Evolution of GV in time (Objective)

- Women who suffer GV according to age.
- Women who suffer GV according to coexistence situation.
- Women who suffer GV according to couple situation.
- Women who suffer GV according to activity.
- Women who suffer GV according to academic background.
- Women who suffer GV according to ideological tendencies.
- Women who suffer GV according to religious tendencies.
- Women who suffer GV according to income level.
- Women who suffer GV according to nationality of origin.
- Women who suffer GV according to disability.
- Women who suffer GV according to autonomous community.

1.5.1.5. Evolution of GV in time by type of GV

- Women who suffer GV according to type and age.
- Women who suffer GV according to type and coexistence situation.
- Women who suffer GV according to type and couple situation.
- Women who suffer GV according to type and activity.
- Women who suffer GV according to type and academic background.
- Women who suffer GV according to type and ideological tendencies.
- Women who suffer GV according to type and religious tendencies.
- Women who suffer GV according to type and income level.
- Women who suffer GV according to type and nationality of origin.
- Women who suffer GV according to type and disability.
- Women who suffer GV according to type and autonomous community.

1.5.1.6. Evolution of GV in time (Subjective)

- Women who suffer GV according to age.
- Women who suffer GV according to coexistence situation.
- Women who suffer GV according to couple situation.
- Women who suffer GV according to activity.
- Women who suffer GV according to academic background.
- Women who suffer GV according to ideological tendencies.
- Women who suffer GV according to religious tendencies.
- Women who suffer GV according to income level.
- Women who suffer GV according to nationality of origin.
- Women who suffer GV according to disability.
- Women who suffer GV according to autonomous community.

1.5.2. Indicators for data from other surveys and research studies

Other indicators from generic or specific studies, relative to the scale and characteristics of the phenomenon.

2 ANALYSIS OF ADOPTED MEASURES

The indicators included in this section refer to the data on gender violence as is mirrored in the operation of the institutions and the mechanisms put in place by society to deal with gender violence in accordance with O.A. 1/2004. The indicators, which refer to the administration of various institutions or their appearance in the media, are defined as those originating from the registers of persons who suffer violence, therefore, as users or protagonists of those mechanisms with gender violence as the reference.

2.1. DATA FROM THE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

2.1.1. Information requests to the Law Enforcement Agencies

- Local.
- Autonomous Community.
- State.

2.1.2. Filed complaints for gender violence as described in the O.A.G.V.

2.1.2.1. Number of complaints filed

2.1.2.2. Number of complaints withdrawn

2.1.2.3. Person who files the complaint

- Person suffering violence.
 - Yes.
 - No.
 - Relationship with person who suffers violence.
 - None.
 - Relative: type.
 - Neighbour.
 - Acquaintance.
- Socio-demographic characteristics of the person who suffers violence.

2.1.2.4. Person subject of the filed complaint

- Relationship with the person suffering the violence.
 - Spouse.
 - Ex-spouse.
 - Partner.
 - Ex-partner.
 - Boyfriend/girlfriend.
 - Ex-boyfriend/ex-girlfriend.
- Socio-demographic characteristics of the person subject of the filed complaint.

2.1.2.5. Type of violence subject of the complaint:

- Physical.
 - Injuries.
 - Yes.
 - Minor.
 - Serious.
 - Very serious.
 - Disability.
 - No.
- Psychological.
- Sexual.
 - Injuries.
 - Yes.
 - Minor.
 - Serious.
 - Very serious.
 - Disability.
 - No.
- Economic.

2.1.2.6. Risk assessments conducted

- With protocol.
 - Low.
 - Medium.
 - High.
- Without protocol.
 - Low.
 - Medium.
 - High.

2.1.2.7. Other information relative to the complaint

- Civil servant specialised or not in receiving and processing complaints.
 - Yes.
 - Specify specialised unit.
 - No.
- Does the police report contain the minimum contents of Annex 1 of the procedure protocol for the Law Enforcement agencies?.
- Was the abuser initially detained?.
- Does the complaint contain the last act of violence or the background history?.
- Medical reports?.
- Legal advice from the beginning?.
 - Informed of the right: Yes No.
 - Declines.
 - Assigns or requests legal aid.
 - Legal assistance.
 - Legal aid (specialised GV duty).
 - Assigned.
- Information on the penal proceedings and the protective order to the victim. To what extent does the victim know everything that follows the complaint?.
- Persons accompanying the victim (witnesses or relatives) when filing the complaint.
- Referral to assistance telephones, associations, shelter homes.
- Length of abuse until the complaint was filed.
- If any, number and age of children at the time of the complaint.

2.1.3. Police action

2.1.3.1. In situ interventions for gender violence

- Number.
- Date.
- Place.
- Number of police interventions that have not given rise to a police report.

2.1.3.2. Typologies of aggressions that generate police action

- Dates.
- Places.
- Presence of minors from the family circle.
- Presence of other witnesses.

2.1.3.3. Arrests for gender violence

- Data on the arrest, data and place.
- Socio-demographic characteristics of the person arrested.
- Possession of arms (legal or illegal).

2.1.3.4. Police participation in precautionary measures

- Prohibition to approach the victim.
- Prohibition to live with the victim.
- Prohibition to communicate with the victim.
- Following systems.
- Escorts.

2.1.3.5. Police assistance to social services

2.2. JUDICIAL DATA

2.2.1. Penal justice

2.2.1.1. Complaints received by Courts:

2.2.1.1.1. Directly presented to the Court by the person who suffers violence:

- Date of birth of the complainant and of the subject of the complaint.
- Emotional relationship between the complainant and the person who suffers violence (spouse, ex-spouse, partner, ex-partner. Living together or not).
- Nationality of complainant and the subject of the complaint
- Country of birth of the complainant and of the subject of the complaint.
- Persons who suffer the violence reported:
 - Woman.
 - Children.

2.2.1.1.2. Presented to the Court by relatives

- Date of birth of the subject of the complaint and of the complainant.
- Emotional relationship between the subject of the complaint and the person who suffers violence (spouse, ex-spouse, partner, ex-partner, living together or not).
- Nationality of complainant and the subject of the complaint.
- Country of birth of the complainant and the subject of the complaint.
- Relationship between the complainant and the person who suffers violence.
- Persons who suffer the violence reported:
 - Woman.
 - Children.

2.2.1.1.3. Through police reports:

2.2.1.1.3.1. With complaint filed by the person who suffers violence:

- Date of birth of the subject of the complaint and of the complainant.
- Emotional relationship between the subject of the complaint and the person who suffers violence (spouse, ex-spouse, partner, ex-partner. Living together or not).
- Nationality of complainant and of the subject of the complaint
- Country of birth of the complainant and of the subject of the complaint.
- Persons who suffer the violence reported:
 - Woman.
 - Children.

2.2.1.1.3.2. With complaint filed by a relative:

- Date of birth of the subject of the complaint and of the complainant.
- Emotional relationship between the subject of the complaint and the person who suffers violence (spouse, ex-spouse, partner, ex-partner. Living together or not).
- Nationality of the complainant and the subject of the complaint.
- Country of birth of the complainant and of the subject of the complaint.

- Relationship between the complainant and the person who suffers violence.
- Persons who suffer the violence reported:
 - Woman.
 - Children.

2.2.1.1.3.3. Through direct police intervention:

- Date of birth of the subject of the complaint and of the complainant.
- Emotional relationship between the subject of the complaint and the person who suffers violence (spouse, ex-spouse, partner, ex-partner. Living together or not).
- Nationality of the complainant and of the subject of the complaint.
- Country of birth of the complainant and of the subject of the complaint.
- Persons who suffer the violence reported:
 - Woman.
 - Children.

2.2.1.1.4. Through injuries report:

- Date of birth of the subject of the complaint and of the person who suffers violence.
- Emotional relationship between the subject of the complaint and of the person who suffers violence (spouse, ex-spouse, partner, ex-partner. Living together or not).
- Nationality of the complainant and of the subject of the complaint.
- Country of birth of the complainant and of the subject of the complaint.
- Persons who suffer the violence reported:
 - Woman.
 - Children.

2.2.1.1.5. Assistance services and third parties in general

- Date of birth of the subject of the complaint and of the complainant.
- Emotional relationship between the complainant and the person who suffer violence (spouse, ex-spouse, partner, ex-

- partner. Living together or not).
- Nationality of complainant and of the subject of the complaint.
- Country of birth of the complainant and of the subject of the complaint.
- Persons who suffer the violence reported:
 - Woman.
 - Children.

2.2.1.1.6. On complaint of the Public Prosecutor:

- In investigation procedure.
- After appearing in the Family Court established in section 49 bis of the Civil Procedure Act.
- Date of birth of the subject of the complaint and of the person who suffers violence.
- Emotional relationship between the subject of the complaint and the person who suffers violence (spouse, ex-spouse, partner, ex-partner. Living together or not).
- Nationality of the complainant and of the subject of the complaint.
- Country of birth of the complainant and of the subject of the complaint.
- Persons who suffer the violence reported:
 - Woman.
 - Children.

2.2.1.2. Instituted criminal proceedings

- Trial of summary of minor offence - Commencement date.
- Urgent proceedings (fast trial) – Commencement date.
- Preliminary investigation – Commencement date.
- Ordinary committal proceedings – Commencement date.
- Jury . Commencement date.

2.2.1.3. Legal assistance to the person who suffers violence:

- Informed of the right: Yes No.
 - Declines.
 - Assigns or requests legal aid.
 - Legal aid duty specialised in gender violence.
 - Assigned.

2.2.1.4. Assistance in Assistance to Victims Office: Yes or No

2.2.1.5. Data protection and publicity restrictions section 63 of the Integral Act: Yes or No

• **Application of the Act on the Protection of Witnesses**

- Applied on the person who suffers violence.
- Applied on other witnesses.
- Measures.
 - Concealment of identity.
 - Change of identity.
 - Relocation of witness.

2.2.1.6. Appearance in court as interested party

- Private prosecution: person who suffers violence or relatives: YES or NO.
- Prosecution by collectives: YES or NO.
- Other legitimisations: the State (Special Delegation of the Government, Public Administrations of the autonomous communities, Local authorities, Women's Institute, etc.) YES or NO.

2.2.1.7. Intervention of the Integral Forensic Assessment Units:

- Minor offences.
- Offences:
 - in Violence against Women Courts: YES or NO.
 - in Criminal Courts: YES or NO.
 - in PA: YES or NO.

2.2.1.8. Precautionary measures:

2.2.1.8.1. Protective order:

1. Requested:

A)

- By the person who suffers violence.
- By other persons.
- By the Public Prosecutor's Office.
- Automatically by the court.
- By the administration.

B)

- Nationality of the person who suffers violence and of the subject of the complaint.
 - Country of birth of the person who suffers violence and of the subject of the complaint.
 - Emotional relationship between the person who suffers violence and the subject of the complaint (spouse, ex-spouse, partner or ex partner. Living together or not.
 - Is the person who suffers violence under age?
- C) Executed.
D) Pending.
2. Admission to proceed.
 3. Non-admission to proceed:
 - Because the actions do not constitute a criminal offence
 - Because there is no family relationship between the applicant and the party subject of the complaint.
 4. Executed.
 4. 1. Adopted:
 - 4.1.1. With penal measures:
 - a. Pre-trial prison (whether or not avoidable through the bail system).
 - b. Prohibition to approach.
 - c. Prohibition to communicate.
 - d. Prohibition to go to certain places.
 - e. Prohibition to possess and to carry guns.
 - 4.1.2. With civil measures:
 - f. Adjudication of use of family home.
 - g. Assignment of legal custody of minors.
 - h. Establishment of visiting regime.
 - i. Suspension of visiting regime.
 - j. Suspension of parental authority.
 - k. Alimony.
 - 4.2. Denied:
 - Because the actions do not constitute a criminal offence.
 - Inexistence of objective signs of risk.
 5. Pending.
 6. Withdrawal of prosecution by the applicant: YES or No.
 7. Appeals:
 - Appeal by the accused party.
 - Appeal by the victim.
 - Public Prosecutor.

2.2.1.8.2. Pre-trial prison:

- i. Requested by:
 - Public Prosecutor.
 - Private prosecution.
 - Prosecution by collectives.
- ii. Denied.
- iii. Agreed:
 - 1. Types:
 - a. Avoidable through the bail system.
 - b. Not avoidable through the bail system.
- iv. Appeals: YES or NO:
 - 1. By the applicant.
 - 2. By the accused.

2.2.1.8.3. Art. 544 bis:

- i. Requested by:
 - Private Prosecutor.
 - Private prosecution.
 - Prosecution by collectives.
- ii. Denied.
- iii. Agreed:
 - Measures.
 - a. Prohibition to approach
 - b. Prohibition to communicate
- iv. Appeals: YES or NO:
 - 3. By applicant.
 - 4. By the accused.

2.2.1.8.4. O.A. 1/01:

Section. 64 and following:

- i. Requested by:
 - 1. Public Prosecutor.
 - 2. Private prosecution.
 - 3. Prosecution by collectives.
- ii. Denied.
- iii. Agreed: Measures.
 - Prohibition to approach.
 - Prohibition to communicate.
 - Suspension of legal custody.
 - Suspension of visiting regime.

- Suspension of right to possess and carry guns.
- Authorisation exchange use of home.

2.2.1.8.5. Art. 158 Civil Code / Other similar autonomous community regulations:

- i. Requested by:
 1. Public Prosecutor.
 2. Private prosecution.
 3. Prosecution by collectives.
- ii. Denied.
- iii. Agreed: Types of measures:
 - Legal custody.
 - Alimony for minors.
 - Visiting regime.
 - Others for the protection of minors.
 - Measures to prevent theft of children.

2.2.1.9. Telematic control mechanisms for the measures adopted

- i. YES:
 4. Bracelets.
 5. Others.
- ii. NO.

2.2.1.10. Stay of proceedings

2.2.1.10.1. Free

No evidence of perpetration of the act: 637-1 Code of Criminal Procedure.

Act does not constitute an offence, section. 637-2 Code of Criminal Procedure.

Accused exempt of criminal responsibility: 637-3 Code of Criminal Procedure.

2.2.1.10.2. Provisional:

Lack of evidence: 641-1 Code of Criminal Procedure.

The person who suffers violence upholds the accusation:

- Spanish.
- Foreign.

Withdrawal. Withdrawal of complaint or refuses to testify (section. 416 Code of Criminal Procedure).

- Spanish.
- Foreign.

Whereabouts of accused party unknown: 641-2 Code of Criminal Procedure.

2.2.1.11. Opening date of fast-track oral hearing

2.2.1.12. Commencement date of summary proceedings

2.2.1.13. Conclusion date of committal proceedings

2.2.1.14. Opening date of oral hearing in summary proceedings

2.2.1.15. Opening date of oral hearing in committal proceedings

2.2.1.16. Opening date of oral hearing by jury

2.2.1.17. Accusation formula of the public prosecutor

- Homicide: section. 138 of the CCP.
- Murder: section 139-140 of the CCP.
- Occasional Abuse: section 153-1 of the CCP.
- Aggravating sub-categories of occasional abuse: section 153-1 and 3 of the CCP.
- Regular violence: section 1732 of the CCP.
- Aggravating sub-categories of regular violence: section 173-2 chapter. 2 of the CCP.
- Less serious injuries: section 147 and/or 148 of the CCP.
- Serious injuries: sections 149 or 150 of the CCP.
- Minor threat: section 171-4 of the CCP.
- Aggravating sub-categories of minor threat: section 171-4 and 5 of the CCP.
- Serious threat: section 169 of the CCP.
- Minor coercions: section 172-2 of the CCP.
- Aggravating sub-categories of minor coercions: section 172-2 sub-section 2 of the CCP.
- Unlawful entry: section 202 of the CCP.
- Violation of measure: section 468-2 of the CCP.
 - With the consent of the person who suffers violence.
 - Without the consent of the person who suffers violence.

- Violation of sentence: section 468-2 of the CCP.
 - With the consent of the person who suffers violence.
 - Without the consent of the person who suffers violence.
- Non-payment of pensions: section 227 of the CCP.
- Sexual abuse: section 181 of the CCP.
- Sexual aggression: section 179 of the CCP.
- Miscarriage: section 144 of the CCP.
- Foetal injuries: section 157 and 158 of the CCP.
- Minor offence of unfair humiliation or light insults: section 620-2 of the CCP.

2.2.1.18. Accusation formula of the private prosecution

- Homicide: section. 138 of the CCP.
- Murder: section 139-140 of the CCP.
- Occasional Abuse: section 153-1 of the CCP.
- Aggravating sub-categories of occasional abuse: section 153-1 and 3 of the CCP.
- Regular violence: section 1732 of the CCP.
- Aggravating sub-categories of regular violence: section 173-2 chapter. 2 of the CCP.
- Less serious injuries: section 147 and/or 148 of the CCP.
- Serious injuries: sections 149 or 150 of the CCP.
- Minor threat: section 171-4 of the CCP.
- Aggravating sub-categories of minor threat: section 171-4 and 5 of the CCP.
- Serious threat: section 169 of the CCP.
- Minor coercions: section 172-2 of the CCP.
- Aggravating sub-categories of minor coercions: section 172-2 sub-section 2 of the CCP.
- Unlawful entry: section 202 of the CCP.
- Violation of measure: section 468-2 of the CCP.
 - With the consent of the person who suffers violence.
 - Without the consent of the person who suffers violence.
- Violation of sentence: section 468-2 of the CCP.
 - With the consent of the person who suffers violence.
 - Without the consent of the person who suffers violence.
- Non-payment of pensions: section 227 of the CCP.
- Sexual abuse: section 181 of the CCP.
- Sexual aggression: section 179 of the CCP.
- Miscarriage: section 144 of the CCP.

- Foetal injuries: section 157 and 158 of the CCP.
- Minor offence of unfair humiliation or light insults: section 620-2 of the CCP.

2.2.1.19. Accusation formula of prosecution by collectives

- Homicide: section. 138 of the CCP.
- Murder: section 139-140 of the CCP.
- Occasional Abuse: section 153-1 of the CCP.
- Aggravating sub-categories of occasional abuse: section 153-1 and 3 of the CCP.
- Regular violence: section 1732 of the CCP.
- Aggravating sub-categories of regular violence: section 173-2 chapter. 2 of the CCP.
- Less serious injuries: section 147 and/or 148 of the CCP.
- Serious injuries: sections 149 or 150 of the CCP.
- Minor threat: section 171-4 of the CCP.
- Aggravating sub-categories of minor threat: section 171-4 and 5 of the CCP.
- Serious threat: section 169 of the CCP.
- Minor coercions: section 172-2 of the CCP.
- Aggravating sub-categories of minor coercions: section 172-2 sub-section 2 of the CCP.
- Unlawful entry: section 202 of the CCP.
- Violation of measure: section 468-2 of the CCP.
 - With the consent of the person who suffers violence.
 - Without the consent of the person who suffers violence.
- Violation of sentence: section 468-2 of the CCP.
 - With the consent of the person who suffers violence.
 - Without the consent of the person who suffers violence.
- Non-payment of pensions: section 227 of the CCP.
- Sexual abuse: section 181 of the CCP.
- Sexual aggression: section 179 of the CCP.
- Miscarriage: section 144 of the CCP.
- Foetal injuries: section 157 and 158 of the CCP.
- Minor offence of unfair humiliation or light insults: section 620-2 of the CCP.

2.2.1.20. Criminal cases judged

2.2.1.20.1. Violence against women Court

- **Minor offences trial:**

Verdict of guilty: Date of sentence:

1. Minor offence of unfair humiliation or light insults: section 620-2 of the CCP.
2. Others.
 - Age of convicted party and of the person suffering violence.
 - Nationality of convicted party and of the person suffering violence.
 - Country of birth of convicted party and of the person suffering violence.
 - Intimate relationship between both and permanence of relationship (spouse, ex-spouse, partner, ex-partner. Living together or not).
 - Reference to children of the person who suffers gender violence.
3. Ruling on civil responsibility:
 - a. Yes.
 - b. No.
4. Modifying circumstances of criminal responsibility:
 - Drug addiction.
 - Alcohol addiction.
 - Mental disorder or alteration.
5. Appeals:
 1. Appeal by convicted party.
 2. Appeal by private prosecution or person who suffers violence.
 3. Appeal by public prosecutor.
6. Sentence allowing or disallowing the appeal – Date of sentence.

Verdict of not guilty: Date of sentence:

1. Minor offence of unfair humiliation or light insults: section 620-2 of the CCP.
2. Others
 - Age of accused party and of the person suffering violence.
 - Nationality of accused party and of the person suffering violence.
 - Country of birth of accused party and of the person suffering violence.

- Intimate relationship between both and permanence of relationship (spouse, ex-spouse, partner, ex-partner. Living together or not).
- Reference to children of the person who suffers gender violence.

3. Appeals:

1. Appeal by private prosecution or person who suffers violence.
2. Appeal by public prosecutor.

4. Sentence allowing or disallowing the appeal – Date of sentence.

- **Guilty verdict following a plea of guilty.** Date of sentence

Offences:

- Occasional Abuse: section 153-1 of the CCP.
- Aggravating sub-categories of occasional abuse: section 153-1 and 3 of the CCP.
- Regular violence: section 1732 of the CCP.
- Aggravating sub-categories of regular violence: section 173-2 chapter. 2 of the CCP.
- Less serious injuries: section 147 and/or 148 of the CCP.
- Serious injuries: sections 149 or 150 of the CCP.
- Minor threat: section 171-4 of the CCP
- Aggravating sub-categories of minor threat: section 171-4 and 5 of the CCP.
- Serious threat: section 169 of the CCP.
- Minor coercions: section 172-2 of the CCP.
- Aggravating sub-categories of minor coercions: section 172-2 subsection 2 of the CCP.
- Unlawful entry: section 202 of the CCP.
- Violation of measure: section 468-2 of the CCP.
 - With the consent of the person who suffers violence.
 - Without the consent of the person who suffers violence.
- Violation of sentence: section 468-2 of the CCP.
 - With the consent of the person who suffers violence.
 - Without the consent of the person who suffers violence.
- Non-payment of pensions: section 227 of the CCP.
- Foetal injuries: section 157 and 158 of the CCP.
- Minor offence of unfair humiliation or light insults: section 620-2 of the CCP.

Penalties:

- Prison.

- Community work.
- Prohibition to approach.
- Prohibition to communicate.
- Prohibition to possess or carry guns.
- Permanent localisation.
- Expulsion if foreigner.

Safety measures:

- Admission in adequate centre for illness or addiction.
- Outpatient treatment.
- Others.
 - Age of convicted party and person who suffers violence.
 - Nationality of convicted party and person who suffers violence.
 - Country of birth of convicted party and person who suffers violence.
 - Intimate relationship between both and permanence of relationship (spouse, ex-spouse, partner, ex-partner, living together or not).
 - Reference to children of person who suffers violence.
 - Ruling on civil responsibility:
 - a. Yes.
 - b. No.
 - Modifying circumstances of criminal responsibility:
 - a. Drug addiction.
 - b. Alcohol addiction.
 - c. Mental disorder or alteration.
 - d. Others.

2.2.1.20.2. Criminal court

- **Guilty sentence following a plea of guilty.** Date of sentence.

Offences:

- Occasional Abuse: section 153-1 of the CCP.
- Aggravating sub-categories of occasional abuse: section 153-1 and 3 of the CCP.
- Regular violence: section 1732 of the CCP.
- Aggravating sub-categories of regular violence: section 173-2 chapter. 2 of the CCP.
- Less serious injuries: section 147 and/or 148 of the CCP.
- Minor threat: section 171-4 of the CCP.

- Aggravating sub-categories of minor threat: section 171-4 and 5 of the CCP.
- Serious threat: section 169 of the CCP.
- Minor coercions: section 172-2 of the CCP.
- Aggravating sub-categories of minor coercions: section 172-2 sub-section 2 of the CCP.
- Unlawful entry: section 202 of the CCP.
- Violation of measure: section 468-2 of the CCP.
 - With the consent of the person who suffers violence.
 - Without the consent of the person who suffers violence.
- Violation of sentence: section 468-2 of the CCP.
 - With the consent of the person who suffers violence.
 - Without the consent of the person who suffers violence.
- Non-payment of pensions: section 227 of the CCP.
- Sexual abuse: section 181 of the CCP.
- Sexual aggression: section 179 of the CCP.
- Foetal injuries: section 157 and 158 of the CCP.
- Minor offence of unfair humiliation or light insults: section 620-2 of the CCP.

Penalties:

- Prison.
- Community work.
- Prohibition to approach.
- Prohibition to communicate.
- Prohibition to possess or carry guns.
- Permanent localisation.
- Expulsion if foreigner.

Safety measures:

- Admission in adequate centre for illness or addiction.
- Outpatient treatment.
- Others.
 - Age of convicted party and person who suffers violence.
 - Nationality of convicted party and person who suffers violence.
 - Country of birth of convicted party and person who suffers violence.
 - Intimate relationship between both and permanence of relationship (spouse, ex-spouse, partner, ex-partner, living together or not).
 - Reference to children of person who suffers violence.

- Ruling on civil responsibility:
 - a. Yes.
 - b. No.
- Modifying circumstances of criminal responsibility:
 - a. Drug addiction.
 - b. Alcohol addiction.
 - c. Mental disorder or alteration.
 - d. Others.
- **Sentence without a plea of guilty:** Date of sentence.
 - **Guilty verdict**

Offences:

- Occasional Abuse: section 153-1 of the CCP.
- Aggravating sub-categories of occasional abuse: section 153-1 and 3 of the CCP.
- Regular violence: section 1732 of the CCP.
- Aggravating sub-categories of regular violence: section 173-2 chapter. 2 of the CCP.
- Less serious injuries: section 147 and/or 148 of the CCP.
- Serious injuries: sections 149 and 150 of the CCP.
- Minor threat: section 171-4 of the CCP.
- Aggravating sub-categories of minor threat: section 171-4 and 5 of the CCP.
- Serious threat: section 169 of the CCP.
- Minor coercions: section 172-2 of the CCP.
- Aggravating sub-categories of minor coercions: section 172-2 sub-section 2 of the CCP.
- Unlawful entry: section 202 of the CCP.
- Violation of measure: section 468-2 of the CCP.
 - With the consent of the person who suffers violence.
 - Without the consent of the person who suffers violence.
- Violation of sentence: section 468-2 of the CCP.
 - With the consent of the person who suffers violence.
 - Without the consent of the person who suffers violence.
- Non-payment of pensions: section 227 of the CCP.
- Sexual abuse: section 181 of the CCP.
- Sexual aggression: section 179 of the CCP.
- Foetal injuries: section 157 and 158 of the CCP.
- Minor offence of unfair humiliation or light insults: section 620-2 of the CCP.

Penalties:

- Prison.

- Community work.
- Prohibition to approach.
- Prohibition to communicate.
- Prohibition to possess or carry guns.
- Permanent localisation.
- Expulsion if foreigner.

Safety measures:

- Admission in adequate centre for illness or addiction.
- Outpatient treatment.
- Others.
 - Age of convicted party and person who suffers violence.
 - Nationality of convicted party and person who suffers violence.
 - Country of birth of convicted party and person who suffers violence.
 - Intimate relationship between both and permanence of relationship (spouse, ex-spouse, partner, ex-partner, living together or not).
 - Reference to children of person who suffers violence.
 - Stance of person who suffers violence:
 - a. Upholds the accusation.
 - b. Does not uphold it.
 - Ruling on civil responsibility:
 - a. Yes.
 - b. No.
 - Modifying circumstances of criminal responsibility:
 - a. Drug addiction.
 - b. Alcohol addiction.
 - c. Mental disorder or alteration.
 - d. Others.
 - Appeals:
 1. Appeal by convicted party.
 2. Appeal by private prosecution or person who suffers violence.
 3. Appeal by public prosecutor.
 4. Sentence. Date of sentence.
 - a. Appeal allowed.
 - Totally.
 - Partially.
 - b. Appeal disallowed.

b.1: Totally.

b.2: Partially.

– **Not guilty verdict.** Date of sentence:

Offences:

- Occasional Abuse: section 153-1 of the CCP.
- Aggravating sub-categories of occasional abuse: section 153-1 and 3 of the CCP.
- Regular violence: section 1732 of the CCP.
- Aggravating sub-categories of regular violence: section 173-2 chapter. 2 of the CCP.
- Less serious injuries: section 147 and/or 148 of the CCP.
- Serious injuries: sections 149 and 150 of the CCP.
- Minor threat: section 171-4 of the CCP.
- Aggravating sub-categories of minor threat: section 171-4 and 5 of the CCP.
- Serious threat: section 169 of the CCP.
- Minor coercions: section 172-2 of the CCP.
- Aggravating sub-categories of minor coercions: section 172-2 sub-section 2 of the CCP.
- Unlawful entry: section 202 of the CCP.
- Violation of measure: section 468-2 of the CCP.
 - With the consent of the person who suffers violence.
 - Without the consent of the person who suffers violence.
- Violation of sentence: section 468-2 of the CCP.
 - With the consent of the person who suffers violence.
 - Without the consent of the person who suffers violence.
- Non-payment of pensions: section 227 of the CCP.
- Sexual abuse: section 181 of the CCP.
- Sexual aggression: section 179 of the CCP.
- Foetal injuries: section 157 and 158 of the CCP.
- Minor offence of unfair humiliation or light insults: section 620-2 of the CCP.
 - Age of accused party and person who suffers violence.
 - Nationality of accused party and person who suffers violence.
 - Country of birth of accused party and person who suffers violence.
 - Intimate relationship between both and permanence of relationship (spouse, ex-spouse, partner, ex-partner, living together or not).

- Reference to children of person who suffers violence.
 - Stance of person who suffers violence:
 - Upholds the accusation.
 - Does not uphold it.
- Ruling on civil responsibility:
 - a. Yes.
 - b. No.
- Modifying circumstances of criminal responsibility:
 - Drug addiction.
 - Alcohol addiction.
 - Mental disorder or alteration.
 - Others.
- Appeals:
 - Appeal by private prosecution or person who suffers violence.
 - Appeal by public prosecutor.
 - Sentence. Date of sentence.
 - a. Appeal allowed.
 - a.1: Totally.
 - a.2: Partially.
 - b. Appeal disallowed.
 - b.1: Totally.
 - b.2: Partially.

2.1.2.20.3. Provincial Principal Courts

- **Guilty verdict.** Date of sentence:

1. Offences:

- Homicide: section 138 of the CCP.
- Murder: section 139-140 of the CCP.
- Occasional Abuse: section 153-1 of the CCP.
- Aggravating sub-categories of occasional abuse: section 153-1 and 3 of the CCP.
- Regular violence: section 1732 of the CCP.
- Aggravating sub-categories of regular violence: section 173-2 chapter. 2 of the CCP.
- Less serious injuries: section 147 and/or 148 of the CCP.
- Serious injuries: sections 149 and 150 of the CCP.
- Minor threat: section 171-4 of the CCP.
- Aggravating sub-categories of minor threat: section 171-4 and 5 of the CCP.

- Serious threat: section 169 of the CCP.
- Minor coercions: section 172-2 of the CCP.
- Aggravating sub-categories of minor coercions: section 172-2 sub-section 2 of the CCP.
- Unlawful entry: section 202 of the CCP.
- Violation of measure: section 468-2 of the CCP.
 - Con consentimiento de la persona que sufre violencia.
 - Sin consentimiento de la persona que sufre violencia.
- Violation of sentence: section 468-2 of the CCP.
 - With the consent of the person who suffers violence.
 - Without the consent of the person who suffers violence.
- Non-payment of pensions: section 227 of the CCP.
- Sexual abuse: section 181 of the CCP.
- Sexual aggression: section 179 of the CCP.
- Miscarriage: section 144 of the CCP.
- Foetal injuries: section 157 and 158 of the CCP.
- Minor offence of unfair humiliation or light insults: section 620-2 of the CCP.

Penalties:

- Prison.
- Community work.
- Prohibition to approach.
- Prohibition to communicate.
- Prohibition to possess or carry guns.
- Permanent localisation.
- Expulsion if foreigner.

Safety measures:

- Admission in adequate centre for illness or addiction.
- Outpatient treatment.
- Others.
 - Age of convicted party and person who suffers violence.
 - Nationality of convicted party and person who suffers violence.
 - Country of birth of convicted party and person who suffers violence.
 - Intimate relationship between both and permanence of relationship (spouse, ex-spouse, partner, ex-partner, living together or not).
 - Reference to children of person who suffers violence.
 - The person who suffers violence upholds the accusation.

- The person who suffers violence does not uphold the accusation.
 - Ruling on civil responsibility:
 - a. Yes.
 - b. No.
 - Modifying circumstances of criminal responsibility:
 - Drug addiction.
 - Alcohol addiction.
 - Mental disorder or alteration.
 - Others.
 - Appeals:
 1. Appeal by convicted party.
 2. Appeal by private prosecution or prosecution by collectives.
 3. Appeal by public prosecutor.
 4. Sentence. Date of sentence.
 - a. Appeal allowed .
 - a.1. Totally.
 - a.2. Partially.
 - b. Appeal disallowed.
 - b.1: Totally.
 - b.2: Partially.
- **Not guilty verdict.** Date of sentence:

Offences:

- Homicide: section 138 of the CCP.
- Murder: section 139-140 of the CCP.
- Occasional Abuse: section 153-1 of the CCP.
- Aggravating sub-categories of occasional abuse: section 153-1 and 3 of the CCP.
- Regular violence: section 1732 of the CCP.
- Aggravating sub-categories of regular violence: section 173-2 chapter. 2 of the CCP.
- Less serious injuries: section 147 and/or 148 of the CCP.
- Serious injuries: sections 149 and 150 of the CCP.
- Minor threat: section 171-4 of the CCP.
- Aggravating sub-categories of minor threat: section 171-4 and 5 of the CCP.
- Serious threat: section 169 of the CCP.
- Unlawful entry: section 202 of the CCP.

- Violation of measure: section 468-2 of the CCP.
 - With the consent of the person who suffers violence.
 - Without the consent of the person who suffers violence.
- Violation of sentence: section 468-2 of the CCP.
 - With the consent of the person who suffers violence.
 - Without the consent of the person who suffers violence.
- Non-payment of pensions: section 227 of the CCP.
- Sexual abuse: section 181 of the CCP.
- Sexual aggression: section 179 of the CCP.
- Miscarriage: section 144 of the CCP.
- Foetal injuries: section 157 and 158 of the CCP.
- Minor offence of unfair humiliation or light insults: section 620-2 of the CCP.
 - Age of accused party and person who suffers violence.
 - Nationality of accused party and person who suffers violence.
 - Country of birth of accused party and person who suffers violence.
 - Intimate relationship between both and permanence of relationship (spouse, ex-spouse, partner, ex-partner, living together or not).
 - Reference to children of person who suffers violence.
 - The person who suffers violence upholds the accusation.
 - The person who suffers violence does not uphold the accusation.
 - Ruling on civil responsibility:
 - a. Sí.
 - b. No.
 - Modifying circumstances of criminal responsibility:
 - Drug addiction.
 - Alcohol addiction.
 - Mental disorder or alteration.
 - Others.
 - Appeals:
 - Appeal by private prosecution or prosecution by collectives.
 - Appeal by public prosecutor.
 - Sentence. Date of sentence.
 - b. Appeal allowed.
 - a.1. Totally.

- a.2. Partially.
- c. Desestimatoria.
 - b.1. total.
 - b.2. parcial.

2.2.1.20.4. Jury:

Offences

- Homicide: section 138 of the CCP.
- Murder: section 139-140 of the CCP.
- Serious threat: section 169 of the CCP
- Unlawful entry: section 202 of the CCP.
- Violation of measure: section 468-2 of the CCP.
 - With the consent of the person who suffers violence.
 - Without the consent of the person who suffers violence.
- Violation of sentence: section 468-2 of the CCP.
 - With the consent of the person who suffers violence.
 - Without the consent of the person who suffers violence.
 - Age of accused party and person who suffers violence.
 - Nationality of accused party and person who suffers violence.
 - Country of birth of accused party and person who suffers violence.
 - Intimate relationship between both and permanence of relationship (spouse, ex-spouse, partner, ex-partner, living together or not).
 - Reference to children of person who suffers violence
 - The person who suffers violence upholds the accusation.
 - The person who suffers violence does not uphold the accusation .
 - Ruling on civil responsibility:
 - a. Yes.
 - b. No.

1. Verdict. Date of verdict.

- 5. Guilty.
- 6. Innocent.

2. Sentence. Date of sentence.

2.1. Guilty verdict:

Penalties:

- Prison.
- Prohibition to approach.

- Prohibition to communicate.
- Prohibition to possess or carry guns.
- Expulsion if foreigner.

Safety measures:

- Admission in adequate centre for illness or addiction.
- Outpatient treatment.
- Others.

Ruling on civil responsibility:

- Yes.
 - No.
- 2.2. Not guilty verdict.

3. Appeal:

- By convicted party.
- By private prosecution.
- By prosecution of collectives.
- By public prosecutor.

4. Second instance sentence: Date of sentence.

- Appeal allowed.
 - Totally.
 - Partially.
- Appeal disallowed.
 - Totally.
 - Partially.

Modifying circumstances of criminal responsibility:

- Drug addiction.
- Alcohol addiction.
- Mental disorder or alteration.
- Others.

2.2.1.21. Execution of sentences

2.2.1.21.1. Prison:

- Serving prison sentence.
 - The convicted party has followed a rehabilitation programme in prison.

2.2.1.21.2. Suspension:

- Suspension of prison sentence: YES or NO.
- The procedure provided in section 83-5 of the CCP has been followed effectively.

- Revocation of the suspension: YES or NO.
 - For committing a new offence.
 - For non-fulfilment of the duties provided in sections 83.1, 2, and 5 of the CCP.

2.2.1.21.3. Substitution:

- The prison sentence has been substituted: YES or NO.
- The procedure provided in section 88 of the CCP has been followed effectively.

2.2.1.21.4. Community work:

- Fulfilment YES or NO.
- In case of non-fulfilment, state reasons.
 - No community work offered.
 - Others.

2.2.1.21.5. Conditional release

2.2.1.21.5.1. Assumptions:

- Third degree (prison rules that allow certain benefits, e.g. weekend release to inmates of good conduct).
- Extinction of three quarters of the prison sentence.
- Good conduct.

2.2.1.21.5.2. Conduct rules or measures:

- Prohibition to approach.
- Prohibition to go to certain places.
- Prohibition to leave place of residence.
- Appearances in court or public authority.
- Participation in training programmes.
- Undergo medical or social treatment.
- Under the guardianship of a family member.
- Others.

2.2.1.21.6. Third degree (see above) or probation: YES or NO

2.2.1.21.7. Penitentiary permits:

- Granted by Parole Board Judge.
- Granted by penitentiary institution.

2.2.1.21.8. Pardons

- A pardon has been requested: YES or No
 - Full pardon.
 - Partial pardon.
- Applicant:
 - Convicted party.
 - Victim.
 - Third party.
- Public Prosecutor's report: positive or negative.
- Judicial authority's report.
 - Positive.
 - Negative.
- Suspension of sentence until pardon decision: section 4 of the CCP: YES or NO .
 - Prison sentence.
 - Sentence provided in section 57-2.
 - Others.
- Granted.
- Denied.

2.2.2. Civil Justice

2.2.2.1. Type of proceedings:

- Filiation.
- Maternity/paternity.
- Nullity of marriage.
- Separation.
- Divorce.
- Provisional measures prior to the claim.
- Provisional measures coeval to the claim.
- Filial-paternal relations.
- Adoption, consent for adoption.
- Modification of measures.
- Legal custody.
- Alimony for minors.

- Opposition of administrative measures as regards protection of minors.
- Settlement of matrimonial assets/inventory taking.
- Execution of sentence.

2.2.2.2. Who files the claim:

- The woman.
- The man.
- The Prosecutor's office.
- Others.

2.2.2.3. Case remitted by the Family Court to the Violence Court: Yes o No

2.2.2.4. Remittal request by the Violence against Women Court: Yes o No.

*2.2.2.5. Are there civil measures in the Protective Order?
Yes o NO*

If so, have they been ratified? Yes or No.

2.2.2.6. Court order establishing prior measures.

- Measures:
 - Adjudication of use of family residence.
 - Conferral of legal custody.
 - Establishment of visiting regime.
 - Establishment of alimony for minors.

2.2.2.7. Sentence:

- Judgement favourable to the claimant.
- Judgement partially favourable to the claimant.
- Judgement favourable to the defendant.
- Measures:
 - Adjudication of use of family residence
 - Conferral of legal custody.
 - Establishment of visiting regime.

- Suspension of visiting regime.
- Suspension of parental authority.
- Establishment of alimony for minors.
- Establishment of alimony for spouse.
- Establishment of compensatory pension.

2.2.2.8. Appeals:

- Claimant.
- Defendant.
- Public Prosecutor.

2.2.2.9. Second instance court sentence:

- Judgement favourable to the appeal.
- Judgement partially favourable to the appeal.
- Judgement against the appeal.
- Measures subject of review:
 - Adjudication of use of family residence.
 - Conferral of legal custody.
 - Establishment of visiting regime.
 - Suspension of visiting regime.
 - Suspension parental authority.
 - Establishment of alimony for minors.
 - Establishment of alimony for spouse.
 - Establishment of compensatory pension.

2.2.2.10. Length of civil proceedings.

- First Instance.
- Second Instance.

2.2.3. Integral Assessment of Gender Violence Units (UVIVG)

- Number of women assessed in the Legal Medicine Institutes on duty.
- Number of women referred to the Integral Assessment of Gender Violence Units by on duty forensic doctors.
- Number of women referred to the Integral Assessment of Gender Violence Units by judges.

- Number of women assisted in the Integral Assessment of Gender Violence Units.
 - Physical assessment.
 - Psychological assessment.
 - Social assessment.
- Number of non-appearances of women with appointments with the Integral Assessment of Gender Violence Units.
 - To the 1st examination.
 - To the 2nd examination.
 - To subsequent examinations.
- Number of minors assisted in the Integral Assessment of Gender Violence Units.
 - Physical assessment.
 - Psychological assessment.
- Number of non-appearances of minors with appointments with the Integral Assessment of Gender Violence Units.
 - To the 1st examination.
 - To the 2nd examination.
 - To subsequent examinations.
- Number of aggressors assessed in the Integral Assessment of Gender Violence Units.
 - Physical assessment.
 - Psychological assessment.
 - Social assessment.
- Number of non-appearances of aggressors with appointments with the Integral Assessment of Gender Violence Units.
- Number of integral assessments (within the same case, assessment of woman, minors and aggressor).
- Number of judicial cases of gender violence with a report issued by the Integral Assessment of Gender Violence Units.
- Percentage of judicial cases of gender violence with a report issued by the Integral Assessment of Gender Violence Units.

2.2.4. Assistance services for persons suffering violence

- Number of women assisted in these services.
 - Reasons for providing this assistance.
- Number of non-appearances when referred to healthcare services.
- Number of women who request assistance in these services
 - Reasons for requesting this assistance.

2.2.5. Family Meeting Point

- Number of women who go to the Family Meeting Point with a Protective or Non-molestation Order.
- Number of women who do not go to the Family Meeting Point.
 - Reasons.
- Number of cases with minors with a Protective or Non-molestation Order where visits in the Family Meeting Point are established by the judicial authorities.
- Number of minors assisted in Family Meeting Points.

2.3. EDUCATION FOR PROFESSIONALS

2.3.1. Training measures aimed at practicing professionals

2.3.1.1. Courses, workshops or seminars aimed at professionals

- Number.
 - Number of specific courses on gender violence.
 - Aimed at professionals who treat persons who suffer violence or aggressors.
 - Number of workshops, courses and seminars aimed at providing training on how to treat person who suffer violence.
 - Number of workshops, courses and seminars aimed at providing training on how to treat aggressors.
 - Number of workshops, courses and seminars aimed at providing guidance to the family of the person who suffers violence.
 - Number of workshops, courses and seminars aimed at providing guidance to the family of the aggressor.
 - Number of workshops, courses and seminars aimed at providing guidance on treating the children of persons who suffer violence.
 - Number of workshops, courses and seminars on other approaches.
 - Number of courses non-specific to gender violence in which gender violence comprises one of the modules.

- Date imparted.
- Length.
- Number of hours.
- Number of credits.
- Is the problem of inter-cultural training aimed at addressing gender violence affecting immigrants or refugees covered?.
- Is the problem of training aimed at addressing gender violence affecting disabled women covered?.
- Is the problem of training aimed at addressing gender violence affecting elderly women covered?.
- Is there a translation or interpretation service on the course?.

2.3.1.2. Organising/financing entity:

- The State Administration.
- The Administrations of Autonomous Communities.
- Local Administrations.
- Universities.
- Social agents, associations or NGOs.
- Others.

2.3.1.3. Target persons of the courses

- Number of target persons.
- Sex of target persons.
- Type of professionals to whom the courses are targeted.
 - Legal professionals.
 - Members of the National Law Enforcement agencies
 - Penitentiary Institutions civil servants.
 - Health professionals.
 - Category and, as the case may be, speciality of the professionals.
 - Social workers.
 - Specialised in women or not.
 - Interpreters and translators specialised in assistance to persons who suffer gender violence.
 - Education professionals.
 - Category and, as the case may be, education level.
 - Others.
- Nature of courses: compulsory or voluntary.

2.3.1.4. Professionals who impart the courses

- Number of professionals.

- Sex of professionals.
- Reporting to:
 - The State Administration.
 - The Administrations of Autonomous Communities.
 - Local Administrations.
 - Universities.
 - Social Agents, associations or NGOs.
 - Others.

2.3.1.5. Materials for professionals

- Have procedure protocols been prepared in the area of the Law Enforcement agencies to help persons suffering gender violence?.
- Have procedure protocols been prepared in the healthcare area, including psychological and social assistance personnel, to help persons suffering gender violence?.
- Have procedure protocols been prepared in the area of social services to help persons suffering gender violence?.
- Have procedure protocols been prepared in the judicial area to help persons suffering gender violence?.
- Have procedure protocols been prepared in the education area to help the children of persons suffering gender violence?.
- Have procedure protocols been prepared for cases of prison release?.
- Have procedure protocols been prepared to help disabled victims?.
- Has material been prepared in foreign languages to provide information to immigrants?.

2.3.1.6. Assessment of courses, seminars, workshops and measures adopted:

- Yes.
 - Type of assessment: qualitative, quantitative, economic.
- No.

2.3.2. Measures aimed at professionals still in training who will assist persons who suffer violence, or aggressors, in the future:

- Number of universities imparting compulsory modules on gender violence or gender equality education as part of the syllabuses of Medicine, Psychology, Psycho-pedagogy and Law degrees or diplomas in Nursing, Physiotherapy, Social Work, Teaching or Social Education.
 - Number of compulsory credits offered.
- Number of universities imparting optional modules on gender violence or gender equality education as part of the syllabuses of Medicine, Psychology, Psycho-pedagogy and Law degrees or diplomas in Nursing, Physiotherapy, Social Work, Teaching or Social Education.
 - Number of optional credits offered.
- Number of universities imparting education modules on gender violence or gender equality as part of the syllabuses of doctorate, post-graduate or master's degrees.
 - Number of doctorate, post-graduate or master's credits offered.
 - Number of students registered in gender violence or gender equality modules as part of third cycle, post-graduate or master's degrees.
 - Women.
 - Men.
- Is education on gender violence or gender equality an obligatory subject in the initial training courses of the National Law Enforcement agencies?.
 - For the National Police?.
 - For the Civil Guard?.
 - For the civil servants of Penitentiary Institutions?.
 - For the police of the autonomous communities?.
 - For the municipal police?.
- Number of professionals who have participated in the initial training programmes on gender violence or gender equality.
 - Women.
 - Men.
- Is education on gender violence or gender equality a compulsory or an optional subject in the specialisation courses of the Law Enforcement agencies?.
 - For the National Police?.
 - For the Civil Guard?.
 - For the civil servants of Penitentiary Institutions?.

- For the police of the autonomous communities?.
- For the municipal police?.
- Number of professionals who have participated in the specialisation courses on gender violence or gender equality.
 - Women.
 - Men.
- Is education on gender violence or gender equality a compulsory or an optional subject in the personnel training courses of the Justice Administration?.
- Number of professionals who have participated in the training programmes on gender violence or gender equality.
 - Women.
 - Men.
- Is education on gender violence or gender equality a compulsory or an optional subject in legal aid duty training?.
- Number of professionals who have participated in the training programmes on gender violence or gender equality.
 - Women.
 - Men.
- Is education on gender violence or gender equality a compulsory or an optional subject in the training courses of Social Services personnel?.
- Number of professionals who have participated in the training programmes on gender violence or gender equality.
 - Women.
 - Men.
- Have measures been taken to raise awareness and provide training on gender violence or gender equality to civil servants of:
 - The State Administration
 - The Administrations of the Autonomous Communities.
 - The Local Administrations.
- Number of professionals who have participated in training programmes on gender violence or gender equality.
 - Women.
 - Men.
- Number of training programmes to which NGOs were invited to provide training on gender violence or gender equality.

- Assessment of courses:
 - Yes.
 - Type of assessment: qualitative, quantitative, economic.
 - No.

2.4. EDUCATION

- Number of immediate schooling applications (section 5 of the OAGV).
- Number of children of person suffering gender violence admitted in schools as per section 5 of the OAGV.
- Number of on-going training courses for teachers that specifically include gender violence.
- Number of initial training courses on equality.
- Number of education programmes that include activities against gender violence.
- Number of seminars or other activities organised in the education area to educate and raise awareness among the public on the subject of gender violence.
- Organisation entity of the education courses, seminars or programmes.
 - The State Administration.
 - The Administrations of the Autonomous Communities.
 - The Local Administrations.
 - Universities.
- Number of hours/credits of the courses dedicated to gender violence.
- Number of participants.
 - Women.
 - Men.
- Education level or context to which the courses, seminars or programmes were targeted.
 - Adult education.
 - University education.
 - Higher Secondary School/Professional Training.
 - Lower Secondary School.
 - Primary School.
 - Infant School.

- Family Education.
- Elaboration of educational material against gender violence.
 - Number of titles.
 - Number of copies.
- Elaboration of educational material on the eradication of sexist stereotypes.
 - Number of titles.
 - Number of copies.
- Number of school councils that have adopted measures to foster equality.
- Number of school councils that have taken on a new member to boost measures in favour of equality and against violence.
- Number of universities that have established a gender unit to boost measures in favour of equality and against violence.
- Has the education inspectorate intervened in any way in relation to compliance with the established principles of equality?.

2.5. THE MEDIA AND PUBLIC OPINION

- Number of awareness-raising campaigns:
 - TV.
 - Radio.
 - Newspaper and magazine adverts.
 - Posters.
 - Brochures.
 - Websites.
 - Others.
- (Frequency of campaigns) Number of campaigns:
 - Annual.
 - Quarterly.
 - Occasional.
- (Sphere of campaigns) Number of campaigns:
 - In the National territory.
 - In the autonomous communities.
 - In towns/cities.
- Number of campaigns aimed at:
 - The population as a whole.
 - Youths.
 - Disabled persons.

- Persons who suffer violence.
- Aggressors.
- Witnesses.
- Workers and employers.
- Professional groups.
- Has the success of the awareness-raising campaigns been assessed?.
- Number of training programmes aimed at practicing journalists on covering gender violence issues.
- Number of participants.
 - Women.
 - Men.
- Is information provided on the punishment received by aggressors and their rehabilitation?.
- Has public awareness of the phenomenon increased according to the surveys conducted by the Sociological Research Centre?.
- Has tolerance to gender violence decreased according to the surveys conducted by the Sociological Research Centre?.
- Has the tendency of person suffering gender violence to report it to the public authorities increased according to the surveys conducted by the Sociological Research Centre?.
- Has the tendency of the public to report gender violence to the public authorities increased according to the surveys conducted by the Sociological Research Centre?.
- Has public knowledge on the public resources available to combat gender violence increased according to the surveys conducted by the Sociological Research Centre?.
- Has the public confidence in the capacity of institutions to combat gender violence increased according to the surveys conducted by the Sociological Research Centre?.
- Number of interventions carried out by the agencies responsible for controlling illicit publicity.

2.6. HEALTHCARE

2.6.1. In relation to inclusion of Gender Violence in Healthcare policies

- Inclusion of Gender Violence in the Health Plan of the autonomous communities.
 - Level of disaggregation – autonomous communities.
- Inclusion of Gender Violence in the List of Primary Care and Specialised Care Services (Emergencies, Gynaecology and Obstetrics, and Mental Health) of the autonomous communities.
 - Level of disaggregation - autonomous communities.
- Inclusion of early detection and adequate assistance in cases of gender violence in Mental Health and Pregnancy Care programme.
 - Level of disaggregation – autonomous communities.

2.6.2. In relation to epidemiological surveillance of gender violence from the Healthcare system

- Approval by the Inter-territorial Council of common indicators for gender violence surveillance from the healthcare system.
- Elaboration and analysis of these indicators for the National Health System's Annual Report on Violence.
 - Level of disaggregation of the indicators: autonomous communities.
- Incorporation into the Mortality Registers of surveillance and documentation of all cases of feminicides and their analysis.
 - Level of disaggregation – autonomous communities.
- Incorporation into the Mortality Registers of surveillance and documentation of all cases of foetal deaths for unknown causes and their analysis.
 - Level of disaggregation – autonomous communities.

2.6.3. Persons suffering gender violence aggressions that have been treated

- Number of women victims of gender violence, treated:
 - In hospitals.
 - Health centres.
 - Mental health centres.
 - Primary care centres.
- Socio-demographic characteristics of the women treated.

2.6.4. No. of reports issued by the Specialised Units, Health Centres and Hospitals

2.7. SOCIAL SERVICES

2.7.1. Women who suffer gender violence and use the advice centres and information services

- Number of users according to the administrative authority of the centre or service:
 - Autonomous community.
 - Local (municipal or insular).
 - Mixed.
 - Others.
- Number of users according to the type of centre or service.
 - General advice and information centres.
 - Residential or outpatient centres.
 - Specific for women.
 - Specific for gender violence.
- Socio-demographic characteristics of users.
- Number of users of psychological advice services for women victims of violence by autonomous community.
 - Number of services used.
- Number of user of legal advice services.
 - Number of services used.
 - Socio-demographic characteristics of the women.
 - Geographic location.
- Number of users of labour advice services by autonomous community.
 - Number of services used.
 - Socio-demographic characteristics of the women.
 - Geographic location
- Number of users of mobile tele-assistance or similar services
 - Number of users of the mobile tele-assistance service ((Institute for the Elderly and Social Services and the Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces (IMSERSO-FEMP)).

- Number of users of telephones made available by the National Law Enforcement agencies.
- Number of users of telephones made available by the social services or others.
- Socio-demographic characteristics of the women.
- Geographic location.
- Number of users of free assistance telephone lines.
 - Made available at State level.
 - Made available at autonomous community level.
 - Made available at local level.
- Assessment of the services.
 - Yes.
 - Who assesses?.
 - No.
- Do disabled women have accessibility to the services?.
 - Yes.
 - No.

2.7.2. Women who suffer gender violence and use the emergency assistance services (emergency, on-line advice and 112 emergency assistance service units, etc.).

- Number of users according to type of emergency assistance service.
- Number of users according to service authority:
 - Autonomous community.
 - Local (municipal or insular).
 - Mixed.
 - Others.
- Socio-demographic characteristics of the users.

2.7.3. Users of temporary shelter centres (emergency shelter centres, shelter homes and protected flats)

- Number of users of temporary shelter centres.
 - Number of daughters and sons of women users of temporary shelter centres.

- Number of users of temporary shelter centres by typology:
 - Emergency shelter centres.
 - Shelter homes.
 - Integral assistance centres.
 - Protected flats.
 - Others.
- Average stay in temporary shelter centres.
- Number of users of temporary shelter centres by inhabitant.
- Is there accessibility for all women (including women immigrants, women belonging to ethnic minorities, disabled women, etc.)?.
- Number of admission applications received by the shelter centre.
- Number of rejections.
- Number of uses.
- Number of users referred by the Law Enforcement agencies.
- Number of users referred by the emergency assistance services.
- Socio-demographic characteristics of the users.
- Geographic location.
- Assessment of the services offered in the shelter centres/homes.
 - Yes.
 - Who assesses?.
 - No Does it exist? Who performs it?.
- Do disabled women have accessibility to the services?.
- Yes.
- No.

2.8. LABOUR ENVIRONMENT

2.8.1. Number of subsidised contracts executed with female workers who confirm the condition of victims of gender violence

- Proportion in relation to the total number of subsidised contracts with female workers.
- Proportion in relation to the total number subsidised contracts.
- Proportion in relation to the total number of contracts with female workers.
- Province where the contract is registered.
- Socio-demographic characteristics of the female workers.
 - Type of contract.
 - Indefinite or temporary.
 - Full or part-time.

2.8.2. Number of provisional or substitution contracts to substitute female workers victims of gender violence who have suspended the labour contract or exercised the right to geographic mobility

- Province where the contract is registered.

2.8.3. Number of female workers victims of gender violence who receive the Active Income for Insertion (AIS)

- Proportion in relation to the total number of female workers who receive the AIS.
- Proportion in relation to the total number of workers who receive the AIS.
- Comparison with female workers who receive AIS as a result of domestic violence.
- Comparison with female and male workers who receive AIS as a result of domestic violence.
- Province.
- Socio-demographic characteristics of the female workers.
- Number of aid packages for change of residence.
 - Province.
 - Socio-demographic characteristics of the female workers.

2.8.4. Number of female workers victims of gender violence who receive unemployment benefit as a result of having to suspend or terminate their labour contract due to gender violence

- Proportion in relation to the total number of female workers who receive unemployment benefit.
- Proportion in relation to the total number of workers who receive unemployment benefit.
- Province.
- Socio-demographic characteristics of the female workers.

2.8.5. Number of self-employed female workers victims of gender violence who have stopped contributing to the Social Security system for this reason and continue to be considered as actively contributing

- Province.
- Socio-demographic characteristics of the female workers.

2.8.6. Number of female civil servants victims of gender violence.

- Who have reduced or rearranged their working hours.
- Who have exercised the right to geographic mobility of work centre.
- Who are on extended leave of absence.
- Proportion in relation to the total number of female civil servants.
- Province.
- Socio-demographic characteristics of the female civil servants.

2.8.7. Number of women who receive the economic support provided in section 27 of Organic Act 1/2004.

- Province.
- Socio-demographic characteristics of the female workers.

2.8.8. Number of female workers who suffer gender violence and participate in labour integration training programmes

- Proportion in relation to the total number of women who participate in labour integration training programmes.
 - Type of programme.
 - Number of female beneficiaries integrated into the labour market within six months of completing the programme.
- Province.
- Socio-demographic characteristics of the female workers.

2.8.9. Collective bargaining agreements with gender violence clauses

- Number of female workers affected by these collective bargaining agreements.
- Geographic area.
- Sector and branch of activity.

3 RESOURCES

The aim of this section is to gather indicators that will enable us to do a follow up of the resources available to persons who suffer violence, aggressors and society in general, in relation to gender violence.

3.1. POLICE RESOURCES

- Number of police agents.
- Specialised units.
- Geographic location.

3.2. JUDICIAL RESOURCES

3.2.1. Courts

- Number of Violence against Women Courts.
 - Exclusive.
 - Shared.
- Geographic location.

3.2.2. Integral Assessment of Gender Violence Units

- Number of units.
 - In exclusive Violence against Women Courts.
 - In shared courts.
- Geographic location.

3.2.3. Assistance to person who suffer gender violence offices

- Number.
- Authority:
 - Autonomous community.
 - Local.
 - Mixed.
- Geographic location.

3.2.4. Meeting points

- Number.
- Authority:
 - Autonomous community.
 - Local.
 - Mixed.
- Geographic location.

3.2.5. Public Prosecution Office

- Number of public prosecution offices.
- Geographic location.

3.2.6. Lawyers on duty under the legal aid scheme specialised in gender violence

- Number of lawyers.
- Geographic location.

3.2.7. Co-ordination points

- Number of points.
- Geographic location.

3.3. TRAINING FOR PROFESSIONALS

3.3.1. Professionals who have received specific training on gender violence

- Percentage of members of the Law Enforcement agencies who have received training on gender violence.
- Percentage of healthcare professionals who have received training on gender violence as per the recommended criteria.
 - Percentage of Primary Healthcare management personnel.
 - Percentage of Primary Healthcare personnel.
 - Percentage of specialised Healthcare management personnel.

- Percentage of specialised healthcare personnel specific to the different branches of medicine (emergencies, obstetrics and gynaecology, mental health, etc).
- Percentage of justice administration professionals involved in issues of gender violence who have received training.
- Percentage of members of personnel who work in areas of social services specialised in women (shelter homes and integral assistance centres) who have received training on gender violence.
- Percentage of social workers involved in gender violence issues who have received training on gender violence.
- Percentage of education professionals who have received training on gender violence.
- Provincial distribution.
- Sex.
- Professional profile.
- Level of responsibility, in each individual case.

3.3.2. Professionals who have received training that included modules on gender violence

- Percentage of members of the Law Enforcement agencies who have received training that included modules on gender violence.
- Percentage of healthcare professionals who have received training that included modules on gender violence.
- Percentage of justice administration professionals involved in issued of gender violence who have received training that included modules on gender violence.
- Percentage of members of personnel who work in social services specialised in women (shelter homes and integral assistance centres) who have received training that included modules on gender violence.
- Percentage of social workers involved in issues of gender violence who have received training that included modules on gender violence.
- Percentage of education professionals who have received training that included modules on gender violence.
- Provincial distribution.
- Sex.
- Professional profile.
- Level of responsibility, in each individual case.

3.4. EDUCATION RESOURCES

- Number of autonomous communities that have a protocol in place for the detection/action against gender violence for education contexts.
 - Number of education centres that apply these protocols.
- Number of School Councils that have adopted measures to foster equality.
- Number of School Councils that have taken on a new member to boost measures in favour of equality and against violence.
- According to Organic Act 1/2004, gender equality should have been included in the syllabuses of all education levels. Number of universities that impart education on gender as a compulsory subject included in the current syllabuses of first or second university cycles (excluding the teacher training syllabuses).
- Number of universities that have established a gender unit to boost measures in favour of equality and against violence.

3.5. MEDIA RESOURCES

- Authorised bodies to control illicit publicity:
 - Geographic area.
 - Number of interventions carried out.
- Is there a publicity observatory in place?.

3.6. HEALTHCARE RESOURCES

In relation to the establishment of the healthcare protocol.

- Proportion of primary healthcare teams with protocol and training.
- Proportion of hospital emergency and primary healthcare services with protocol and training.
- Proportion of mental health teams with protocol and training.
- Location and geographic areas.

3.7. SOCIAL SERVICES RESOURCES

3.7.1. Advice centres and information service

- Number of centres and services according to authority
 - Autonomous community.
 - Local (municipal and insular).

- Mixed.
- Others.
- Type of centres and services.
 - General advice centres and information services.
 - Specific for women.
 - Specific for gender violence.
- Mobile tele-assistance or similar services.
 - Mobile tele-assistance service (IMSERSO-FEMP).
 - Telephones made available by the Law Enforcement agencies.
 - Telephones made available by social services or others.
- Free assistance telephone lines.
 - Made available at state level.
 - Made available at autonomous community level.
 - Made available at local level.

3.7.2. Emergency assistance services (emergency units, assistance services through the emergency number 112, etc.)

- Number of centres and services according to authority.
 - Autonomous community.
 - Local (municipal or insular).
 - Mixed.
 - Others.
- Services available.
- Number of personnel in the centres and services.
 - Co-ordinators.
 - Social workers.
 - Psychologists.
 - Legal advisors.
 - Information officers.
 - Socio-cultural instructors.
 - Training and employment techniques.
- Action area.

3.7.3. Temporary shelter centres (emergency shelter centres, shelter homes and protected flats)

- Number of temporary shelter centres by type:

- Emergency shelter centres.
- Shelter homes.
- Integral assistance centres.
- Protected flats.
- Others.
- Services provided in the temporary shelter centres.
- Number of employees in the temporary shelter centres.
 - Directors.
 - Social workers.
 - Psychologists.
 - Legal advisors.
 - Educators.
 - Monitors.
- Geographic location.

3.8. LABOUR AND SOCIAL SECURITY RESOURCES

- Number of companies that, through corporate social responsibility, participate in awareness-raising and prevention of gender violence initiatives.
- Number of companies that hire women suffering gender violence.

3.9. BUDGET ALLOCATED TO DEVELOPING THE ABOVE MEASURES

At this moment it is impossible to determine the exact budget destined to combating gender violence, therefore the indicators included in this section should not be used as any type reference as they are only representative of occasional initiatives, a reference of the efforts of the public administrations and social entities on this issue.

However, gathering information relative to specific initiatives, with an indication of the geographic areas and the period that they refer to, is considered of interest.

4 RESEARCH STUDIES

Section 1 included the heading “surveys and research studies” in relation to indicators, based on the data provided by such indicators, and this section, which is subject to further development, will include, in a systematised manner, information relative to research studies entirely or partially aimed at enhancing our knowledge of gender violence, as well as its social impact.

- Number of surveys or research studies on gender violence.
 - Specifically on gender violence.
 - With modules that refer to gender violence.
- Percentage of research and development budgets destined to violence against women studies.
- Dissemination channels of results of research studies.
- Number of published and distributed copies.
- Financing entity.
 - The State Administration.
 - The Administrations of autonomous communities.
 - Local Administrations.
 - Others. Specify.
- Area or areas which the research study refers to.

Specifically in relation to the promotion of research into gender violence in the area of healthcare

- Conducted research studies on gender violence in the area of healthcare that meet the ethical and safety recommendations of the WHO.
Level of disaggregation – Autonomous Communities.
- Conducted research studies on the needs, motivation and satisfaction of healthcare professionals in their work with gender violence.
Level of disaggregation – Autonomous Communities.

- Conducted research studies on the perception of women, level of satisfaction and support needs in relation to professionals in the areas of education, healthcare, the judicial system, the police and others, through regular surveys of the Sociological Research Centre..

State level and disaggregation by autonomous community.

Specifically in relation to research studies on gender violence and its prevention in education contexts or school population

- Number of surveys.
- Population of reference.
- Number of published and distributed copies.

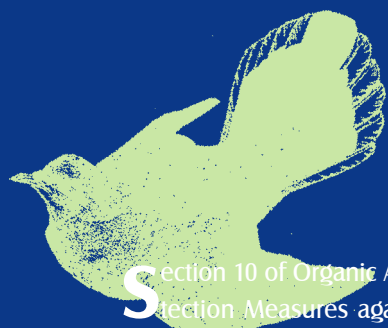
SOME PROPOSALS

Propose a scoring model to assign the risk of suffering abuse based on the individual situation defined by the above variables.

Propose a scoring model to assign the risk of abuse perpetration based on the individual situation defined by the above variables.

Selection of a sample of complaints to study their evolution and follow-up through the above variables.

Psychological assessment of the characteristics of aggressors.



Section 10 of Organic Act 1/2004, of December 28th, as regards Integral Protection Measures against Gender Violence, establishes that the National Observatory on Violence against Women will issue an annual report to the Government and the Autonomous Communities on the evolution of gender violence and the effectiveness of the measures adopted to protect victims, including the action proposals which, as the case may be, may give way to legal reforms, with the aim of guaranteeing maximum protection for women.

In compliance with this legal mandate, the First Report issued by the National Observatory on Violence against Women, prepared as a result of a proposal made by a group of experts, was approved by the Plenary Session of the Observatory held on June 28th 2007, coinciding with the Observatory's first anniversary.

This First Report contains one Annex "System of gender violence indicators and variables on which to build the Database of the National Observatory on Violence against Women."

The publication of the full contents of the Report and the above-mentioned Annex initiates the Collection "Against gender violence. Documents", through which the Special Delegation of the Government on Violence against Women seeks to contribute to a better understanding of this social phenomenon by means of the dissemination of relevant, contrasted and exact information.



MINISTERIO
DE TRABAJO
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SECRETARÍA GENERAL
DE POLÍTICAS DE IGUALDAD

DELEGACIÓN ESPECIAL DEL GOBIERNO
CONTRA LA VIOLENCIA
SOBRE LA MUJER