

14^{COLLECTION}
AGAINST GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE.
DOCUMENTS



IV ANNUAL REPORT
BY THE NATIONAL OBSERVATORY
ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN
2011



GOBIERNO
DE ESPAÑA

MINISTERIO
DE SANIDAD, SERVICIOS SOCIALES
E IGUALDAD

**4TH ANNUAL REPORT
BY THE NATIONAL
OBSERVATORY ON VIOLENCE
AGAINST WOMEN
2011**



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PRESENTATION

In his 1790 essay “On the Admission of Women to the Rights of Citizenship” Condorcet wrote that: “Either no individual in mankind has true rights, or all have the same ones; and whoever votes against the right of another, whatever be his religion, his colour, or his sex, has from that moment abjured his own rights”. It is in the service of this respect for the fundamental rights consecrated in Chapter 1 of the Spanish Constitution that this publication being presented today has been undertaken.

The 4th Annual Report by the National Observatory on Violence against Women was approved by the Plenary of said institution on 8 November 2011 following due discussion. These Reports have come to be one of our country’s documentary points of reference for increasing awareness and knowledge regarding the nature of abuse and those resources earmarked to combat it. They also help to raise the profile of the size of the problem.

As is well known, the above-mentioned Observatory, a body established in Article 30 of Organic Law 1/2004 of 28 December 2004, regarding Comprehensive Protection Measures against Gender-based Violence, is charged with providing guidance, assessment, and institutional collaboration, the drafting of reports, studies and action proposals in all areas of gender-based violence. It benefits from the participation of the varying agents involved in the struggle against abuse. This participation clearly demonstrates, on the one hand, the wide array of professionals dedicating their efforts to combat abuse and, on the other, the importance of joint action in the eradication of this terrible form of violence.

In this joint attempt to bring about a society free from gender-based violence, efforts to increase knowledge of the phenomenon are crucial. The efficient orientation of public policies and a successful institutional response call for the highest levels of information and analysis in order to pinpoint the scourge that is the abuse of women.

It is as such that the Government Office for Gender-based Violence works conscientiously to extend its sources of information in this area, to bring about the highest levels of extrapolation of the data that it collates each year, and to promote research, studies and other works which facilitate knowledge of the current situation with the upmost rigour and precision. The results of these efforts will become clear in successive publications.

This 4th Report in particular, following the introductory methodological notes, brings together and publicises the statistical figures relating to fatal victims, complaints, police assistance, judicial data, figures relating to the services provided by the Government Office for Gender-based Violence (016, ATENPRO and electronic monitoring systems for restraining orders), the tele-assistance service for children and adolescents at risk, inmates in penitentiary centres, employment details and economic benefits claimed (subsidised contracts, substitution contracts, labour-market insertion benefit, aid for changing address and any economic aid provided for in Article 27 of Organic Law 1/2004), and the granting of temporary residence and employment permits for foreign women. As such it includes all the data held by the Government Office, processed, analysed and broken down by Autonomous Regions, provinces and the cities of Ceuta and Melilla, with the aim of giving the greatest coverage to the information and enabling relevant professionals and institutions to use it in order to guide their activities. Furthermore, it also includes the results of the annual opinion polls on gender-based violence and the way it is handled in the media, given the latter's prominent role with regards public knowledge and awareness of the problem.

Let these words of introduction serve to demonstrate our gratitude to the various bodies that have collaborated in providing information and without which the drafting of a document such as this Report would not be possible, along with all those people involved in its drafting.

The second section of this 4th Report focuses on a fundamental problem: the situation of children and gender-based violence. It includes the Report by the Research Task Force formed to this end at the heart of the National Observatory on Violence against Women. Its purpose is to shed light on the situation of boys and girls whose mothers are the victims of gender-based violence who, through their exposure to violence, become direct victims of that violence. The Report, drafted by experts in child violence across a range of disciplines (paediatric medicine, psychology, psycho-sociology and law) highlights, among its conclusions, that gender-based violence produces effects in children which result in seriously harming their physical, psychological and emotional development, which makes it necessary to provide them with particular services and judicial protection through specialised and personalised assistance tailored to their characteristics and needs.

Finally, with these words we would express our deepest recognition for all those individuals who, across both the public and private sectors, work to stamp out violence against women and to bring about a society based on equality and respect for fundamental rights.

Blanca Hernández Oliver
Spanish Government Delegate for Gender-based Violence

CONTENTS

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES.	25
1. Fatal victims of gender-based violence.	25
2. Complaints of gender-based violence.	27
3. Women victims of gender-based violence with active police assistance.	27
4. Judicial data on gender-based violence.	28
5. 016 – Helpline for information and legal advice on gender-based violence.	29
6. Tele-assistance Service for Children and Adolescents at risk (ANAR).	30
7. Female users of the tele-assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence (ATENPRO).	31
8. Employment contracts for victims of gender-based violence with subsidised employer Social Security contribution rates and employment contracts for substituting victims of gender-based violence with subsidised employer Social Security contribution rates.	33
9. Victims of gender-based violence in receipt of the labour-market insertion benefit, Renta Activa de Inserción (RAI).	35
10. Victims of gender-based violence claiming the financial aid established in Article 27 of the Comprehensive Law 1/2004.	37
11. Temporary residence permits for exceptional circumstances granted on humanitarian grounds to foreign women victims of domestic violence.	38
12. Gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences.	39
13. Electronic monitoring system of restraining orders for gender-based violence offenders.	40
14. Social perception of violence against women.	41
15. Opinion polls on gender-based violence.	43
16. Opinion polls on the way gender-based violence is handled by the media.	45
1. FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE.	
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010.	49

1.1. Fatal victims of gender-based violence. 2010.	49
1.1.1. Age of fatal victims and perpetrators. 2010.	49
1.1.2. Nationality of fatal victims and perpetrators. 2010	50
1.1.3. Number of children of fatal victims of gender-based violence. 2010.	52
1.1.4. Employment status of fatal victims and perpetrators. 2010.	53
1.1.5. Relationship between fatal victim and perpetrator. 2010....	56
1.1.6. Geographical area. 2010.	56
1.1.7. Complaints and institutional protection. 2010.	57
1.1.8. Suicide of perpetrator. 2010.	58
1.2. Evolution of numbers of fatal victims of gender-based violence.....	59
1.3. Fatal victims of gender-based violence. Age of victims and perpetrators.	64
1.4. Fatal victims of gender-based violence. Nationality of victims and perpetrators.....	67
1.5. Fatal victims of gender-based violence. Relationship between victims and perpetrators.....	73
1.6. Fatal victims of gender-based violence. Geographical area. ..	76
1.7. Fatal victims of gender-based violence. Complaints.....	80
1.8. Fatal victims of gender-based violence. Institutional protection.	85
1.9. Fatal victims of gender-based violence. Suicide of perpetrator....	87
1.10. Fatal victims of gender-based violence and perpetrators by year, nationality and age group.	89
1.11. Fatal victims of gender-based violence and perpetrators by size of town/city.	94
1.12. Some conclusions on the content of this section.	96
2. COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE.	
1 January 2007 to 31 December 2010.	103
2.1. Complaints of gender-based violence. 2010.	103
2.2. Evolution of the number of complaints.	107
2.3. Origin of complaints of gender-based violence.....	110
2.4. Complaints of gender-based violence by geographic area....	112
2.5. Complaints of gender-based violence according to geographical area by origin of the complaint.	115

3. WOMEN VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE WITH ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE.	
31 December 2010.	131
3.1. Women victims of gender-based violence with active police assistance by risk assessment.	131
3.2. Women victims of gender-based violence with active police assistance by geographic area.	132
3.2.1. Women victims of gender-based violence with no appreciable risk by geographical area.	136
3.2.2. Women victims of gender-based violence with active police protection according to geographical area by level of appreciable risk.	137
4. JUDICIAL DATA ON GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE.	
31 December 2010.	147
4.1. Courts equipped to deal with cases of violence against women. .	147
4.2. Specialisation in gender-based violence on the part of jurisdictional organisms: Criminal Courts and Provincial Courtrooms. Break-down by autonomous region.	151
4.3. Free legal assistance.	152
4.4. Comprehensive forensic assessment units.	153
4.5. Victims of gender-based violence with protective orders dealt with by the victim assistance office, broken down by autonomous region. 2010.	154
5. 016 – HELPLINE FOR INFORMATION AND LEGAL ADVICE ON GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE.	
3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010.	157
5.1. Calls made to the 016 helpline for reasons of gender-based violence. 2010.	157
5.1.1. Persons who made calls to the 016 helpline in 2010 ...	160
5.1.1.1. Socio-demographic characteristics of female users of the 016 helpline. 2010.	160
5.1.1.2. Relatives and friends of women victims of gender-based violence who called the 016 helpline in 2010. ...	163

5.2.	Evolution of numbers of calls to the 016 helpline for reasons of gender-based violence.	164
5.3.	Length of the calls to the 016 helpline.	167
5.4.	Calls made to the 016 helpline by autonomous region and province.	168
5.4.1.	Calls to the 016 helpline by size of town/city.	170
5.5.	Persons who made calls to the 016 helpline.	171
5.5.1.	Socio-demographic characteristics of 016 users.	171
5.5.1.1.	Marital status of female users.	172
5.5.1.2.	Length of the relationship between the victim and the aggressor.	173
5.5.1.3.	Type of abuse presented.	175
5.5.1.4.	The start of abuse.	176
5.5.1.5.	Number of children of female users.	176
5.5.1.6.	Age-group of female users.	177
5.5.1.7.	Employment status of female users.	178
5.5.1.8.	Nationality of victims and aggressors.	178
5.5.2.	Relatives and friends of women victims of gender-based violence who have called the 016 helpline.	189
5.6.	Malicious calls. 6 March 2008 to 31 December 2010.	191

6. TELE-ASSISTANCE SERVICE OFFERING SUPPORT TO CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS AT RISK.

	January to December 2010.	199
6.1.	Calls dealt with concerning minors affected by situations involving gender-based violence.	201
6.1.1.	Age of minors affected by situations involving gender-based violence. 2010	201
6.1.2.	Length and frequency of problem. 2010	202
6.1.3.	Identification of Aggressor. 2010	202
6.1.4.	Type of guidance provided in the call. 2010	203
6.2.	Calls to the tele-assistance service providing support to children and adolescents at risk, regarding help or guidance for minors in situations involving gender-based violence. 2010 ..	203
6.2.1.	Socio-demographic characteristics of the minors in situations involving gender-based violence. 2010	204
6.2.2.	Length and frequency of the problem 2010.	205
6.2.3.	Identification of Aggressor. 2010	206
6.2.4.	Type of guidance provided in the call. 2010.	206

7. FEMALE USERS OF THE TELE-ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION SERVICE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (ATENPRO).	
December 2005 to December 2010.	207
7.1. Female users of the tele-assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence. 2010.	207
7.2. Evolution of the number of current user registrations and cancellations with the tele-assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence. December 2005 to December 2010.	209
7.3. Female users of the tele-assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence by geographical area. December 2005 to December 2010.	210
7.4. Socio-demographic characteristics of female users of the tele-assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence (ATENPRO) and those of their aggressors. December 2005 to December 2010.	213
7.4.1. Type of relationship between the victim and aggressor. Female users registered as of 31 December 2010.	213
7.4.2. Age of victims and aggressors. Registered users as of 31 December 2010..	215
7.4.3. Nationality of victims and aggressors. 31 December 2010 .	217
7.4.4. Size of town/city of victims. Female users of the service as of 31 December 2010.	220
7.5. Socio-demographic characteristics of female users of ATENPRO, and those of their aggressors. December 2005 to December 2010.	220
7.5.1. Age of victims and aggressors. December 2005 to December 2010.	221
7.5.2. Nationality of victims and aggressors. December 2005 to December 2010.	222
8. EMPLOYMENT CONTRACTS FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE WITH SUBSIDISED EMPLOYER SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTION RATES (1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010) AND EMPLOYMENT CONTRACTS FOR SUBSTITUTING VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE WITH SUBSIDISED EMPLOYER SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTION RATES (1 January 2005 to 31 December 2010).	227

8.1. Subsidised contracts for victims of gender-based violence and subsidised contracts for substituting victims of gender-based violence. 2010.	227
8.2. Evolution of the numbers of contracts for victims of gender-based violence.	229
8.2.1. Age-groups of victims of violence with subsidised contracts.	230
8.2.2. Nationality of victims of gender-based violence with subsidised contracts.	231
8.2.3. Subsidised contracts for victims of gender-based violence by level of education	233
8.2.4. Subsidised contracts for victims of gender-based violence according to the size of the company.	233
8.2.5. Subsidised contracts for victims of gender-based violence according to the activity sector of the company.	235
8.2.6. Subsidised contracts for victims of gender-based violence according to the victim's occupation group. ...	235
8.2.7. Subsidised contracts for victims of gender-based violence by geographic area.	236
8.2.8. Subsidised contracts for victims of gender-based violence by geographic area and nationality.	236
8.3. Subsidised contracts for substituting victims of gender-based violence.	237
9. FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CLAIMING THE LABOUR-MARKET INSERTION BENEFIT, RENTA ACTIVA DE INSERCIÓN (RAI).	
1 January 2006 to 31 December 2010.	241
9.1. Female victims of gender-based violence claiming the Labour-Market Insertion Benefit (RAI). 2010.	241
9.2. Evolution of numbers of victims of gender-based violence claiming the labour-market insertion benefit (RAI).	245
9.3. Victims of gender-based violence claiming the labour-market insertion benefit (RAI) according to autonomous region by year. ..	246
9.4. Victims of gender-based violence claiming the labour-market insertion benefit (RAI) by nationality.	249
9.5. Victims of gender-based violence claiming the labour-market insertion benefit (RAI) according to age.	252

9.6. Victims of gender-based violence in receipt of aid for changing address. 1 Jan 2005 to 31 December 2010.	255
9.7. Female victims of gender-based violence who suspended or terminated their employment contracts preserving the right to receive unemployment benefit or income support.	256
10. VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CLAIMING THE FINANCIAL AID ESTABLISHED IN ARTICLE 27 OF THE COMPREHENSIVE LAW.	
1 January 2006 to 31 December 2010.	267
10.1. Victims claiming the financial aid established in Article 27 of the Comprehensive Law. 2010.	267
10.2. Evolution of numbers of victims of gender-based violence claiming the financial aid established in Article 27 of the Comprehensive Law.	268
10.3. Victims of gender-based violence claiming the financial aid established in Article 27 of the Comprehensive Law, by age-group.	270
10.4. Victims of gender-based violence claiming the financial aid established in Article 27 of the Comprehensive Law by nationality.	271
10.5. Victims of gender-based violence in receipt of the financial aid established in Article 27 of the Comprehensive Law according to age-group by nationality.	272
10.6. Amount of financial aid granted under Article 27 of the Comprehensive Law.	274
11. TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS FOR EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES GRANTED ON HUMANITARIAN GROUNDS TO FOREIGN VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE.	
1 January 2005 to 31 December 2010.	275
11.1. Temporary residence and work permits for exceptional circumstances granted on humanitarian grounds to foreign victims of gender-based violence. 2010.	275
11.2. Evolution of the numbers of temporary residence and work permits granted on humanitarian grounds to foreign victims of gender-based violence.	276

11.3. Temporary residence and work permits for exceptional circumstances granted on humanitarian grounds to foreign victims of gender-based violence according to age-group, by nationality.	277
11.4. Temporary residence and work permits for exceptional circumstances granted on humanitarian grounds to foreign victims of gender-based violence by autonomous region and province.	280
11.5. Temporary residence and work permits for exceptional circumstances granted on humanitarian grounds to foreign victims of gender-based violence according to autonomous region by continent or origin and nationality.	281
12. GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES.	
31 December 2010.	285
12.1. Gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences.	288
12.1.1. Gender-based violence offenders serving sentences in penitentiary centres, by age-group.	289
12.1.2. Gender-based violence offenders serving sentences in penitentiary centres, by nationality.	289
12.1.3. Gender-based violence offenders serving sentences in penitentiary centres, according to geographical area of declared permanent residence.	291
12.1.4. Gender-based violence offenders serving sentences in penitentiary centres, by type of offense	294
12.1.5. Gender-based violence offenders serving sentences in penitentiary centres, by length of sentence.	296
12.1.6. Gender-based violence offenders serving sentences in penitentiary centres, according to age-group by nationality.	297
12.1.7. Gender-based violence offenders serving sentences in penitentiary centres, according to geographical area of declared permanent residence, by age-group.	298
12.1.8. Gender-based violence offenders serving sentences in penitentiary centres, according to geographical area of declared permanent residence by nationality.	299
12.1.9. Gender-based violence offenders serving sentences in penitentiary centres, according to type of offense by age-group.	302

12.1.10. Gender-based violence offenders serving sentences in penitentiary centres, according to type of offense, by nationality	304
12.1.11. Prisoners serving sentences in penitentiary centres for gender-based violence manslaughter or murder. Socio-demographic characteristics.	305
12.2. Gender-based violence offenders on remand.	307
12.2.1. Gender-based violence offenders on remand by age-group.	307
12.2.2. Gender-based violence offenders on remand by nationality.	308
12.2.3. Gender-based violence offenders on remand by geographical area.	310
12.2.4. Charges of gender-based violence offenders on remand by type of offense.	312
12.2.5. Gender-based violence offenders on remand according to age by nationality.	313
12.2.6. Gender-based violence offenders on remand according to geographical area, by nationality.	316
12.2.7. Gender-based violence offenders on remand for manslaughter or murder. Socio-demographic characteristics. 2010.	317
13. ELECTRONIC MONITORING SYSTEM OF RESTRAINING ORDERS FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS. 24 July 2009 to 31 December 2010.	321
13.1. Figures for electronic devices fitted. 2010.	321
13.2. Active electronic devices by autonomous region. 31 December 2010.	322
13.3. Evolution of number of electronic devices fitted.	322
13.4. Socio-demographic characteristics of victims and aggressors with device fitted.	325
14. SOCIAL PERCEPTION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN. September 2000 to December 2010.	329
14.1. Introduction.	329
14.2. Social perception of violence against women as one of the three main problems in Spain and/or of the respondents. Surveys carried out in 2010.	330

14.2.1. Socio-demographic characteristics.	330
14.2.2. One of Spain's main three problems or one of the respondents' three main personal problems. 2010.	333
14.2.2.1. Violence against women as one of the three main problems in Spain. 2010.	334
14.2.2.2. Violence against women as one of the respondents' three main problems. 2010.	335
14.3. Evolution of the social perception of violence against women as one of the three main problems in Spain and/or of the respondents.	337
14.3.1. Evolution by sex of respondent. September 2000 to December 2010.	337
14.3.2. Evolution by age of respondent.	338
14.4. Social perception of violence against women as one of the three main problems in Spain and/or of the respondents by autonomous region.	339
14.5. Social perception of violence against women as one of the three main problems in Spain and/or of the respondents in relation to the number of fatal victims of gender-based violence.	340
15. OPINION POLLS ON GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE.	
June 2009/June 2010.	343
15.1. Objective and scope of Study.	343
15.1.1. Objective. Current public opinion on gender-based violence.	343
15.1.2. Scope: Who is talking to us?	345
15.2. Current opinion and some issues up for discussion.	348
15.2.1. Public opinion is fed by the media.	348
15.2.2. False claims of abuse.	350
15.2.3. Aggressors and child custody.	353
15.3. The underlying motives of gender-based violence.	355
15.3.1. The causes.	355
15.3.2. The <i>supposed</i> attitude of the victims.	357
15.3.3. The <i>supposed</i> profile of the abuser.	360
15.4. Social perception of gender-based violence.	366
15.4.1. Contradiction between social desirability and perceived reality.	366
15.4.2. Different types of abuse.	369
15.5. Support and resources. Measures and mechanisms.	371

15.5.1. Two dimensions and two types of approach.	371
15.5.2. The need for comprehensive support.	372
15.5.3. Assessment of certain resources.	374
15.5.4. Additional measures.	376
15.5.5. The mechanisms of social struggle.	377
15.6. Conclusions.	380
15.6.1. Main conclusions.	380
Questionnaire Annex. Opinion poll on gender-based violence. June 2010.	385
16. OPINION POLLS ON THE WAY GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IS HANDLED BY THE MEDIA. EVOLUTION	
November 2009/November 2010.	397
16.1. Subject, scope and main conclusions.	397
16.1.1. Subject. Opinion regarding the way gender-based violence is handled by the media.	397
16.1.2. Scope: Who is talking to us?	399
16.1.2.1. The general public	399
16.1.2.2. Media professionals.	402
16.1.3. Main conclusions.	404
16.2. Analysis of the general public's responses.	409
16.2.1. Identification and social perception of gender-based violence.	409
16.2.2. The level of influence attributed to the media.	414
16.2.3. The media and gender-based violence.	418
16.2.3.1. Importance of the media in awareness of gender-based violence.	418
16.2.3.2. The presence of gender-based violence in the media.	421
16.2.3.3. The way gender-based violence is handled in the media.	424
16.2.3.4. How should the media handle gender-based violence?.	435
16.3. Comparative analysis of responses of the general public and media professionals.	442
16.3.1. High convergence and extreme polarisation.	443
16.3.2. High convergence and low polarisation.	444
16.3.3. Medium convergence and extreme polarisation.	447
16.3.4. Low convergence and low polarisation.	447
16.3.5. Issues which give rise to divisions in opinion.	450

16.4. Analysis of responses from media professionals.	452
16.4.1. Sources of information used.	452
16.4.2. Deontological attitude when it comes to informing.	454
16.4.3. Principal information and content that should appear in news pieces dealing with gender-based violence.	455
16.4.3.1. With regard to alleged aggressor.	455
16.4.3.2. With regard to the victim.	456
Annex. Questionnaire on the way gender-based violence is handles in the media. November 2010.	459

ANNEX TO THE STATISTICAL YEAR-BOOK ON GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE.

Summary by autonomous region and province.	477
SPAIN.	479
ANDALUCÍA.	480
Almería.	481
Cádiz.	482
Córdoba.	483
Granada.	484
Huelva.	485
Jaén.	486
Málaga.	487
Sevilla.	488
ARAGÓN.	489
Huesca.	490
Teruel.	491
Zaragoza.	492
ASTURIAS.	493
BALEARES.	494
CANARIAS.	495
Las Palmas.	496
Santa Cruz de Tenerife.	497
CANTABRIA.	498
CASTILLA-LA MANCHA.	499
Albacete.	500
Ciudad Real.	501
Cuenca.	502
Guadalajara.	503
Toledo.	504
CASTILLA Y LEÓN.	505

Ávila.	506
Burgos.	507
León.	508
Palencia.	509
Salamanca.	510
Segovia.	511
Soria.	512
Valladolid.	513
Zamora.	514
CATALUÑA.	515
Barcelona.	516
Girona.	517
Lleida.	518
Tarragona.	519
COMUNIDAD VALENCIANA.	520
Alicante.	521
Castellón.	522
Valencia.	523
EXTREMADURA.	524
Badajoz.	525
Cáceres.	526
GALICIA.	527
A Coruña.	528
Lugo.	529
Ourense.	530
Pontevedra.	531
MADRID.	532
MURCIA.	533
NAVARRA.	534
PAÍS VASCO.	535
Álava.	536
Guipúzcoa.	537
Vizcaya.	538
LA RIOJA.	539
CEUTA.	540
MELILLA.	541

CHAPTER 2

REPORT BY THE RESEARCH TASK FORCE ON CHILD VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE. 543

PRESENTATION. 545

I. CHILD VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE. 549

- 1. Introduction and Conceptualisation. 549
- 2. Consequences of gender-based violence in children. 551
- 3. Secondary consequences by children’s age and level of development.. 556
- 4. Transmitting and learning domestic violence. 557
- 5. Necessary social healthcare resources for treating child victims of gender-based violence 558
- 6. General concepts for intervention with child victims of gender-based violence. 560
- 7. Effects that the discontinuous relationship with an abusive parent (visitation and communication rights arranged between father and child) as a judicial measure can have on children 565

II. TESTIMONY AND EVIDENCE RELIABILITY IN THE DISCOURSE OF CHILDREN IN CONTEXTS OF PARTICULAR VULNERABILITY..... 569

- 1. Introduction and approach to the subject. 569
- 2. Appraisal of witness statements in trials. 571
- 3. The viability of expert evidence regarding the authenticity of victim statements. 580
- 4. PAS evidence: expert evidence. 585
- 5. Evidence appraisal 591

III. CHILD SEXUAL VIOLENCE..... 593

- 1. Introduction and conceptualisation. 593
- 2. Sexual abuse of minors. 595
- 3. Proportions of the problem of child sexual abuse. 597
 - 3.1 Our culture’s misconceptions regarding child sexual abuse. 602
 - 3.2 Society’s defensive attitudes. 603
- 4. Indicators of child abuse. 604
 - 4.1 Highly specific indicators. 604

4.2	Behavioural, emotional and cognitive indicators of probable sex abuse.	605
4.3	Indicators from the sexual field.	605
4.4	Non-specific indicators of sexual abuse.	606
5.	Consequences of sexual abuse in adult life.	607
5.1	Family characteristics in sexual abuse.	607
5.2	Most common characteristics of the adult sexual aggressor.	608
5.3	Profile of abusive children/adolescents.	608
6.	Conclusions.	609
IV. CONCLUSIONS.		611
V. BIBLIOGRAPHY.		615

CHAPTER 1

**STATISTICAL YEAR-BOOK ON
GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE
2011**

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

In compliance with Article 30 of Organic Law 1/2004, of 28 December, with regard to Comprehensive Protection Measures against Gender-based Violence (hereafter referred to as “the Comprehensive Law”), the National Observatory on Violence against Women approved the following annual reports¹:

- The 1st Annual Report by the National Observatory on Violence against Women was approved on 28 June 2007. Along with this 1st Annual Report, the Observatory approved the System of Indicators and Variables for the analysis and monitoring of Gender-based violence and to build up a Database which would allow for these functions to be carried out.
- The 2nd Annual Report was approved on 22 May 2009.
- The 3rd Annual Report was approved at meetings on 9 June and 13 July 2010.

In this 4th Report by the Observatory, which was approved on 8 November 2011, as the Statistical Year-Book of Gender-based Violence 2011, includes 16 sections, among which there is a new chapter relating to information regarding a tele-assistance service for children and adolescents at risk, and which, provided by the ANAR Foundation, is aimed at enabling the monitoring of those children affected by situations involving gender-based violence.

In these notes we provide details of the information sources used, which we thank for their efforts and collaboration, and we also highlight a number of aspects worth bearing in mind when interpreting the figures that make up these chapters.

1. FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE.

In this Report, the Government Office for Gender-based Violence presents data, going back to 1 January 2003, based on individual reports

1. The entire content of these Reports may be consulted on the Ministry website: <http://www.seigualdad.gob.es/violenciaGenero/documentacion/home.htm>

relating to fatal victims of gender-based violence as described in the Comprehensive Law (women killed at the hands of their partners or ex-partners).

The data for 2003 to 2005 comes from the Women's Institute, whose source is the media. From 2006 on, the data originates from the Government Office for Gender-based violence, which records each fatal case based on the reports issued by the Offices and Regional Offices of the Government and, since it came into effect, the Co-ordination Units and Violence against Women Units, which are currently attached to the Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, through the Secretariat of State for Social Services and Equality. These units obtain the data on each case from the Law Enforcement Agencies or the Police of the Autonomous Regions and also from the courts and the Prosecutor's Office.

With regard to any actions that the victims may have taken with the Law Enforcement Agencies or the Police, prior to the crimes which put an end to their lives, the database, created for the monitoring of the cases, and used in drafting this report, includes complete and consistent data from January 2006 on.

We should point out that some of the cases included in this Report are of a provisional nature, since charges have been brought against the alleged perpetrators but a final judgement has yet to be reached at the time of the drafting of this Report.

The Government Office for Gender-based Violence has been making considerable efforts to compare and collate information with the Prosecutor's Office and the General Council of the Judiciary for the purpose of combining criteria so as to avoid recording cases using different parameters.

Finally, we would point out that the diversity and foreseeable disparities in the criteria of the information-gathering systems over time, as well as the limited statistical significance of the gender-based violence crime figures, make it necessary to use the data included in this Report with caution. Nevertheless, the report seeks to be exhaustive. In this respect, it is worth bearing in mind that the more disaggregated the data, the less its significance. Each case refers to the circumstances of a specific crime; they all hold the same social value but each modifies the analysis that follows.

2. COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE.

The source of the figures on complaints of gender-based violence is the Spanish General Council of the Judiciary, and figures come from questionnaires of aggregate data supplied every three months by the court clerks. The Spanish General Council of the Judiciary publishes this data, which it has been compiling on a quarterly basis since 1 January 2007. These figures refer to complaints presented in the courts by the Law Enforcement Agencies and the police of the autonomous regions and the different town/cities, as well as complaints which come from injury reports and those filed in the courts by the victims, their relatives or third parties.

The low level of data disaggregation allows for an analysis of the origin of complaints and their geographical distribution, as well as their evolution over time, on a three-monthly basis, without it being possible to determine the socio-demographic characteristics (age, marital status, level of education, employment status, nationality, etc) of the victims and alleged perpetrators. Furthermore, we should add that there is no available information concerning those cases in which, for the same victim, there is more than one complaint, regardless of the origin of the complaint.

3. WOMEN VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE WITH ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE.

In compliance with the Catalogue of Urgent Measures against Gender-based Violence, approved by the Council of Ministers on 15 December 2006, and which included the creation of a computerised application for the monitoring of cases involving gender-based violence, the Ministry of the Interior, through the Cabinet of Studies for Internal Security (GESI), which is attached to the Secretariat of State for Security, formulated a Comprehensive Monitoring System in Cases of Gender-based Violence.

This computerised application includes data from the State Law Enforcement Agencies as well as a risk assessment carried out by the latter in compliance with the “Protocol for the Police Assessment of Risk Levels of Violence against Women as established in Organic Law 1/2004 of 28 December”, approved by Instruction 10/2007, of 10 July, issued by the Secretariat of State for Security, and modified by Instruction 5/2008.

The Governmental Office for Gender-based Violence has extracted the aggregate data from the application, with reference to 31 December 2010, by autonomous community and province for the most recent risk assessment in each case, dated 3 January 2011, the first working day of the year.

The comparative analysis by autonomous regions does not include the autonomous regions of Catalonia, Navarre or the Basque Country due to the regions' police forces not providing the relevant information. What little information there is on these regions comes from information gathered by the Civil Guard.

4. JUDICIAL DATA ON GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE.

The Ministry of Justice is responsible for Government relations with the Justice Administration and, in particular, for programming and annually creating the appropriate judicial and public prosecution units. Furthermore, this department is responsible for providing the Public Prosecutor's Office and those courts under its jurisdiction (the Autonomous Regions of Castilla La Mancha, Castilla and Leon, the region of Murcia, Madrid, Extremadura and the autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla) with the material and staff resources necessary to carry out their functions. This is also the Ministry responsible for organizing and managing administrative Registers to support the Justice Administration and for subsidising the professional lawyers' and public prosecutors' associations in the running of the free legal assistance service in non-transferred areas.

All of these areas of responsibility impact on the Government's policy to eradicate gender-based violence, in particular in judicial prosecution and reparations for this form of offense, and victim access to the Justice Administration. As a result, the Ministry's activities generate a series of valuable statistical data for understanding the development of judicial protection in the area of gender-based violence.

In reading and interpreting the data presented here the following cautionary points should be taken into account:

Firstly, there are other statistical sources related to judicial protection with regard to gender-based violence, such as data provided by the Spanish General Council of the Judiciary or by the Public Prosecutor's Office. The figures do not necessarily bear each other out, given that their objectives and, therefore, methods of calculation are different. Without prejudice to the efforts at standardising criteria which are being carried out, all of the information in this field is complementary and should be interpreted within its context.

Finally, we should highlight that the Ministry of Justice figures regarding gender-based violence do not affect the responsibilities of other organisms within this field, nor the information that said organisms provide in the execution of their responsibilities.

5. 016 - HELPLINE FOR INFORMATION AND LEGAL ADVICE ON GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE.

The helpline for information and legal advice is part of the Catalogue of Urgent Measures to Combat Gender-based Violence, approved by the Council of Ministers on 15 December 2006.

This service came into effect on 3 September 2007, with the objective of providing legal information and advice to victims of gender-based violence across the whole country, regardless of place of residence, in order to guarantee victims of gender-based violence their right to information, as established in Article 18 of the Comprehensive Law; a basic and fundamental right to ensure that they receive assistance, exercise their rights and gain access to the resources available to them.

As well as providing specialised assistance in the area of gender-based violence to victims and their surroundings 24 hours a day, 365 days of the year, free of charge, this helpline has the following characteristics:

- Access through a short three-digit number, 016, as it is considered a service of public interest, which is easy to remember and dial.
- Universality in the provision of the service. Apart from Spanish, English and the co-official languages (Catalan, Gallego and Euskera), it also takes calls in a further 47 languages.
- Constant update of the information given on the rights of female victims of gender-based violence and the specialised resources available in the area of employment, social services, financial aid, information and assistance services or the shifts worked by each duty solicitor in the legal aid scheme, in order to provide immediate assistance in situations of abuse.
- Provision of the information service by a team of qualified operators with specialised training in gender-based violence.
- Specialised legal advice provided by a team of lawyers specialised in gender-based violence (between 9am and 9pm from Monday

to Friday, and between 12pm and 8pm on Saturday, Sundays and Bank Holidays)

- Guarantee of confidentiality in the data of the users of the service.
- Automatic referral of emergency calls to the 112 centres of the autonomous regions.

The data used to prepare this report was provided by Qualytel, the service contractor, and refers to calls fielded between 3 September 2007 and 31 December 2010. We have information regarding the number of malicious calls made going back to 1 April 2008, and as of January 2011 we have detailed descriptions of their typology. Furthermore, as of November 2009 the data included takes in the length of the relationship between the victim and the aggressor as well as the type of abuse suffered, with the latter disaggregated between physical, psychological and sexual abuses. In December 2010 the types of abuse took in new modalities such as emotional, social and economic abuses. Lack of data forces us to approach the results obtained with caution but we have chosen to publish them due to their innate interest.

In calculating the rate of calls made per million women aged 15 and over, by matrimonial status, we have used information from the 2001 census which we have extrapolated to 2010. With regard to other socio-demographic characteristics such as age, nationality and so on, the rate has been calculated based on population figures included in municipal inhabitant registers.

6. TELE-ASSISTANCE SERVICE FOR CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS AT RISK (ANAR)

In 1994 the ANAR Foundation initiated the “ANAR Tele-assistance Service for Children and Adolescents”, (900 20 20 10), a free helpline across the whole country open 24 hours a day, every day of the year. Furthermore, there is also the “ANAR Tele-assistance Service for Adults and Families”, a free helpline aimed at those adults who need guidance in subjects relating to children.

This helpline offers children immediate psychological, social and legal support in problems or risk situations.

In providing tele-assistance to children the ANAR Foundation identifies two situations in which gender-based violence may exist:

- Gender-based violence scenarios in which the direct victim is a minor
- Situations involving children in family environments in which the women are victims of gender-based violence.

As of 31 July 2009 the Secretariat of State for Equality and the ANAR Foundation entered into an agreement involving the collaboration between the Foundation's tele-assistance services and the 016 telephone helpline, through the mutual referral of calls in cases of gender-based violence, depending on the age of the person making the call.

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

The data presented in this report was provided by the ANAR Foundation and refers to the period between 1 January and 31 December 2010. The microdata is aggregated by autonomous region, age, nationality and so on.

7. FEMALE USERS OF TELE-ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION SERVICE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (ATENPRO)

The National Plan of Urgent Measures for the Prevention of Gender-based Violence of 7 May 2004 entrusted the State Department for Social Services, Families and the Disabled, attached to the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, with the running, through the Institute for the Elderly and Social Services (IMSERSO), the tele-assistance service to victims of gender-based violence. This service came into effect in December 2005.

Since 1 January 2010 this service has been managed by the Ministry of Health, Social Policy and Equality, through the Government Office for Gender-based violence, and has become known as the "Tele-assistance and Protection Service for Victims of Gender-based Violence" (ATENPRO).

To this end yearly agreements have been entered into through which the Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces (FEMP) was provided with the corresponding funding to manage the service, and by which the provision of the ATENPRO Tele-assistance service was contracted to whichever company or organism guaranteed the best conditions for users.

Currently the contracted companies are the Spanish Red Cross and Eulen Servicios Sociosanitarios. In accordance with the terms of the contract, the Spanish Red Cross is responsible for providing the service in the north of Spain (the autonomous regions of Aragon, Asturias, Balearics, Cantabria, Castilla and Leon, Catalonia, Madrid, Galicia, Rioja, Navarre and the Basque Country), and Eulen Servicios Sociosanitarios in the south of Spain (the autonomous regions of Andalusia, Canaries, Castilla La Mancha, Extremadura, the Community of Valencia, Murcia and the autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla).

The information relating to the data included in this Report was supplied by the service providers and refers to the period between December 2005 and December 2010. The data for 2005 were supplied by the Spanish Red Cross on 8 December and by EULEN on 16 December of that year.

Due to the administrative refinements carried out in the records, the global figures, which are received on a monthly basis, do not exactly match the microdata provided by both organisms.

With regard to the socio-demographic characteristics we should highlight the following points:

1. Concerning aggressors, the data is provided exclusively by Eulen and therefore refers to the south of Spain.
2. Information regarding whether the victim is currently living alone or with someone other than the aggressor is provided by the Red Cross, and as such comes from the north and east of the country.
3. Inclusion of size of town/city where the victim lives is only provided by Eulen.

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

We should emphasize the possibility that the same victim, by moving residence to another autonomous region, may receive this service from two successive contractors and, therefore, be counted twice.

8. EMPLOYMENT CONTRACTS FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE WITH SUBSIDISED EMPLOYER SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTION RATES AND EMPLOYMENT CONTRACTS FOR SUBSTITUTING VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE WITH SUBSIDISED EMPLOYER SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTION RATES.

The Comprehensive Law establishes and guarantees a series of labour and social security rights for victims of gender-based violence in order to help them balance their labour obligations with their protection and full recovery needs.

Likewise, Royal Decree 1917/2008 of 21 November, which approves the social and labour insertion programme for victims of gender-based violence, set out active employment measures with the aim of making it easier for victims to gain access to employment, increasing their personal independence and making available to them all the resources established for this purpose. Among the measures included in this Royal Decree we should highlight: Individual guidance on social and labour insertion by specialised personnel; Training programme; Incentives to start freelance activity; Incentives for companies which hire victims of gender-based violence; Incentives to facilitate geographic mobility; Incentives to compensate for salary differences; and Agreements with companies to encourage hiring victims of gender-based violence.

The data presented in this Report refers to the periods between 1 January 2003 and 31 December 2010 with regard to subsidised contracts, and between 1 January 2005 and 31 December 2010 with regard to subsidised substitution contracts. The source is the National Public Employment Service (SPEE, Ministry of Labour and Immigration).

Although the data for subsidised contracts goes back to 2003, we should point out that prior to December 2006 there was no specific code for subsidised contracts related to victims of gender-based violence, and as such the data analysed will at all times refer to victims of domestic and gender-based violence.

Geographically, although the data is set out by province, there is no information related to the autonomous city of Melilla.

The following relevant aspects are worth bearing in mind:

- In the interests of clearer monitoring, in the analysis of subsidised contracts according to education level, the levels used by the Natio-

nal Public Employment Service (SPEE) have been grouped together as follows:

- » No education: Illiterate Group.
 - » Primary education: Primary Education Group (incomplete or finished).
 - » Secondary education: Group of First and Second Stage Secondary Education and Occupational Training and Labour Insertion Courses of more than 300 hours.
 - » Higher education: Groups of Higher Education or Equivalent Occupational Training, Plastic Arts and Design, Unofficial University Qualification, Comprehensive Training and Education Courses (FEI) of more than 300 hours, First and Second Cycle University Education, Official Specialisations and Third Level University Education.
- In the interests of clearer monitoring, in the analysis of subsidised contracts according to occupation groups based on the coding system of the National Classification of Occupations (CNO), the different jobs performed have been grouped as follows:
 - » Armed Forces.
 - » Management: Company and Public Administration Management.
 - » Professional Technicians: Technicians, Scientific and Intellectual Professionals and Support Professionals.
 - » Administrative: Administrative Employees.
 - » Skilled Workers: Catering, Personal, Protection and Shop Sales Assistance Service Workers, Skilled Agriculture and Fishing Workers, Craftsmen and Skilled Manufacturing Industry Professionals, Construction and Mining Workers, excluding installation and machine operators.
 - » Machinists: Machine and facility operators.
 - » Unskilled: Unskilled Workers.

9. VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IN RECEIPT OF THE LABOUR-MARKET INSERTION BENEFIT, RENTA ACTIVA DE INSERCIÓN (RAI).

The labour-market insertion benefit programme, Renta Activa de Inserción (RAI), is part of an unemployment protection initiative attached to the public Social Security system and, in accordance with the EU employment

guidelines, in addition to the payment of a benefit allowance, the programme also includes specific training, self-improvement, career guidance, retraining and professional insertion measures.

Article 2 of Royal Decree 1369/2006 of 24 November, which regulates the RAI programme for the unemployed with special economic needs and difficulties in gaining access to the labour market, includes as beneficiaries unemployed female workers under 65 years of age who, on the date of applying to join the programme can show proof, from the competent Administration, of being victims of gender-based or domestic violence, unless they are living with the aggressor, and are registered job seekers who are not entitled to claim unemployment benefit, income support or agricultural income aid and don't have an income, from any source, calculated on a monthly basis, of more than 75% of the Minimum Inter-professional Salary (SMI), excluding the proportional part of two extraordinary monthly payments.

These female workers need to apply for and sign a commitment to activity, by virtue of which they are to carry out the different activities established by the public employment service in their personal labour-market insertion plan, which are to be performed for as long as the woman is in the programme. Furthermore, they must fulfil other obligations, such as accepting the appropriate job offered to them, update their employment applications when necessary, actively look for work, etc.

RAI amounts to 80% of the monthly public indicator of multiple effects income (IPREM) in force at any given time and is payable during a maximum period of 11 months.

Furthermore, a supplementary lump-sum payment allowance is regulated, which amounts to three months of RAI, and is paid to women who can prove that they have been forced to change address for reasons of gender-based violence in the 12 months prior to applying to join the programme or whilst in the programme. This payment does not reduce the RAI period and can only be received once each time a woman joins the programme.

Receipt of RAI is incompatible with the financial aid regulated in Article 27 of the Comprehensive Law described in the following section, which is meant for victims of gender-based violence who, due to their circumstances, have special difficulties in finding a job and therefore do not participate in the established programmes for labour-market insertion, such as the RAI programme. That notwithstanding their ability to participate in the RAI programme once those circumstances change or cease to exist.

The source of the data used to prepare this Report is the National Public Employment Service (SPEE, Ministry of Labour and Immigration) and the data refers to the periods between 1 January 2006 and 31 December 2010.

In the analysis carried out, domestic violence and gender-based violence are dealt with jointly. When analysing the data, the following points are worth considering:

- As with the case of subsidised contracts, prior to December 2006 there was no specific code for victims of gender-based violence; as such the analysis refers to female victims of domestic and gender-based violence.
- In the analysis by nationality, out of all the women who received the RAI for reasons of gender-based violence, four stateless women were recorded.
- For the analysis according to age-group, the age used was that at which the woman began to receive RAI.
- In certain cases the same woman may have been counted more than once, given that it is feasible that a woman may:
 - » Have received RAI in more than one province.
 - » Appear as having more than one nationality (87 cases); in which case the latest nationality is the one that we have recorded.

Female workers who suffer gender-based violence are entitled to suspend their labour relation on a temporary basis with reservation of their jobs or to request the termination of the labour relation. Both instances are considered situations of involuntary unemployment, which entitles them to a contributory benefit or income support, depending on the contribution period. In this section we have included a reference to the number of women who, between 2006 and 2010, received unemployment benefit or income support after terminating or suspending their employment contracts.

10. VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CLAIMING THE FINANCIAL AID ESTABLISHED IN ARTICLE 27 OF THE COMPREHENSIVE LAW 1/2004.

Article 27 of Law 1/2004, whose implementation rules are established in Royal Decree 1452/2005, guarantees financial aid to victims of gender-

based violence whose income is below a specific rate and who, due to their age, lack of general or special skills or social circumstances will have special difficulties in finding a job, provided that they meet both of the following requirements:

- Don't have an income of more than 75 per cent of the current minimum inter-professional salary, calculated on a monthly basis, excluding the proportional part of two extraordinary monthly payments.
- Have special difficulties in finding a job, to be certified by means of a report issued by the Public Employment Service.

In general, this aid amounts to six months of unemployment benefit. However, the amount may range from 12, 18 to 24 months of unemployment benefit, depending on the beneficiary's family responsibilities and, as the case may be, the degree of an officially recognised disability, equal to or above 33% (applicable to both the victim and any family member under her care or fostered minors living under her roof).

This aid is compatible with any of the aid allowances provided for in Law 35/1995 of 11 December, on Aid and Assistance to Victims of Violent Offences and Offences against Sexual Freedom.

This aid allowance is granted and paid as a lump sum by the competent Administrations in the area of social services, i.e., the Autonomous Regions, in accordance with their rules of procedure. On account of the National Budgets, the Ministry of Equality shall reimburse the full amount of the aid to the Autonomous Regions which have made the payments, in accordance with that established in the 2005 Conference on Women's Issues held by Central Government and the Autonomous Regions.

The Government Office for Gender-based Violence is responsible for gathering, analysing and using the data related to the financial aid granted under Article 27 of the Comprehensive Law.

The data available covers from 2006 to December 2010. This data is obtained from the reimbursement applications which the autonomous regions send to the Government Office on Gender-based Violence every six months. The data that appears in this Report coincides with the information held by the Government Office as at 31 December 2009. No information was available for the Balearics, Murcia, Navarre, the Basque Country, Melilla or Ceuta. We should

point out that, due to their respective Economic Agreements, Navarre and the Basque Country are not subject to the general reimbursement procedures.

11. TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS FOR EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES GRANTED ON HUMANITARIAN GROUNDS TO FOREIGN WOMEN VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.

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

Article 31.3 of Law 4/2000, of 11 January, on the rights and liberties of foreigners in Spain and their social integration, includes the granting of temporary residence permits “for situations of settlement, as well as humanitarian reasons, collaboration with the Justice or other statutorily established exceptional circumstances”.

Subsequently Royal Decree 557/2011, of 20 April, which approves the Regulations of Organic Law 4/2000, in Chapter 2, Temporary Residence and Work due to exceptional circumstances for foreign women victims of gender-based violence establishes:

«Article 131. Complaint in favour of a foreign woman victim of gender-based violence.

If, when a situation of gender-based violence against a foreign woman is reported her irregular situation comes to light, the administrative disciplinary proceedings initiated as a result of violation of article 53.1.a) of Organic Law 4/2000 shall be suspended by the instructor until a judgement has been passed in the criminal proceedings. In the events of the disciplinary proceedings not having been initiated at the time the complaint is made, the decision regarding its not being initiated will be postponed until the completion of criminal proceedings.

The authority to which the complaint is made will immediately inform the foreign woman of the possibilities available to her in the framework of this Article, as well as the rights bestowed on her by Organic Law 1/2004 of 28 December, on Comprehensive Protection Measures against Gender-based Violence.

Articles 132, 133 and 134 set out the start, authorisation and completion of the authorisation process.

In compliance with the above, this 4th Annual Report by the National Observatory on Violence against Women includes all the temporary residence permits for exceptional circumstances granted on humanitarian grounds to foreign women victims of domestic violence, which were entered onto the computerised records of the National Immigration Registry at the Ministry for Regional Policy and Public Administrations, up to 31 December 2010.

12. GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES.

The figures for gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences come from the Directorate General of Penitentiary Centres (Ministry of the Interior) which, since the end of 2009, provides the Government Office for Gender-based Violence with monthly micro-data on the number of gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences.

This data refers to convicted offenders serving sentences for gender-based violence offences, although not all of these offenders were exclusively convicted of this type of offence, given that they may also have been found guilty of other types of offense.

Furthermore, data is available on prisoners on remand for gender-based violence offenses and the typology of these offenses as of 31 December 2010. This data is also provided by the Directorate General of Penitentiary Centres (Ministry of the Interior).

Also included is data on crimes against the Justice Administration, consisting of the breaking of sentences, court orders or precautionary measures imposed for offenses committed in the field of gender-based violence.

The microdata is segregated by age, nationality and permanent place of residence declared by the offender, length of the sentence and type of offence. The source is the S.I.P. (Information System of Penitentiary Institutions).

13. ELECTRONIC MONITORING SYSTEM OF RESTRAINING ORDERS FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS.

Among its precautionary and monitoring measures, Article 64.3 of Organic Law 1/2004 of 28 December, on Comprehensive Protection Measures against Gender-based Violence, includes prohibiting the reported perpetrator from going near the protected victim, and also establishes the possible use of adequate technological instruments for the purpose of immediately verifying that the reported perpetrator is complying with the restraining order. In this manner, the possibility of using these mechanisms, initially only envisaged for convicted offenders barred from going near their victims, is broadened for the purpose of monitoring restraining orders imposed as a precautionary measure in gender-based violence proceedings in progress within the scope of the Comprehensive Law.

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

The system consists of two devices for the reported perpetrator: a radiofrequency transmitter and a mobile unit with GPS tracking capacity, and a device for the victim: a mobile unit with a GPS receptor which provides information on the reported perpetrator's whereabouts.

Said system constantly monitors the whereabouts of both the reported perpetrator and the victim and sets off an alarm when the distance between them is less than the distance established by the judicial authority in the restraining order imposed on the reported perpetrator. The victim's device gives her an audio, visual and/or vibration alert and sends an alarm to the control centre when it detects the radiofrequency signal from the bracelet worn by the reported perpetrator.

The device worn by the reported perpetrator, on the other hand, sets off an alarm when an incident occurs in the electronic device or when any of the terms of the restraining order established in the court sentence is breached; these are called "events". The system allows fixed exclusion zones to be established (the victim's address, place of work or any other place frequented by her, etc.) as well as mobile exclusion zones, which can be changed according to the victim's whereabouts at any given time.

Data on installed and uninstalled devices is listed by autonomous region. The number of these does not match that of couples (of victims and

aggressors) using this preventive measure, given that the same couple may install and uninstall the electronic device several times a year for different reasons.

Information relating to the evolution and management of “events” is broken down by month, day of the week, time of day and type of event.

The data used to prepare this Report has been supplied by the Temporary Joint Venture between Telefónica Soluciones and Securitas Direct, which is the company that provides this service.

14. SOCIAL PERCEPTION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN.

The Sociological Research Centre (CIS) has, since the mid-80s, been surveying the public every month on the issues respondents feel are the major problems in Spain and on the problems that personally affect them the most.

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

- “In your opinion what is currently the first, most important, problem in Spain? And the second? And the third?”
- “And what is the problem that is currently affecting you the most personally? And the second? And the third?”

We should note that to date in its monthly surveys the CIS has only interviewed people of Spanish nationality.

“Violence against women” first came up as one of the most prominent problems as mentioned spontaneously by the public in the September 2000 survey. From that point on, that specific response has continued to appear in all the monthly surveys, which shows that a section of the Spanish population places the problem among the three major problems in Spain and as one of their main personal problems.

The Government Office for Gender-based Violence has processed the microdata from the CIS monthly surveys which refer to both the above questions, relating the responses that mention “violence against women” with the rest of the responses.

Furthermore, the following data related to the profile of the respondents who answered both the above-mentioned questions has also been processed:

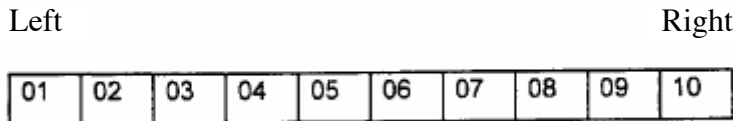
- Sex
- Age
- Education level
- Employment status
- Religious self-positioning
- Ideological self-positioning
- Geographic location: autonomous region and size of town/city

Provided below is a brief analysis of the data related to the responses that mentioned “violence against women” as one of the main problems in Spain or of the respondent, compiled by the CIS in the entire national territory (except the autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla) between September 2000 and December 2010. No data is available for:

- October 2001, because the questionnaire did not include questions related to the main problems perceived by the respondents.
- August of the years taken into account, because the CIS does not conduct its opinion polls in the month of August.

The total number of people surveyed in the period taken into account comes to 280,622, with a monthly average of 2,263 interviews conducted.

In the CIS survey the interviewee is asked to position himself/herself from a political point of view in one of the boxes from the following scale:



The “values” on this political scale have been grouped together as follows:

- 1-2-3: Left.
- 4: Centre-Left.
- 5-6: Centre

- 7: Centre-Right.
- 8-9-10: Right.

Technical details of the monthly surveys:

- National sphere.
- Spanish population of both sexes and of legal age.
- Size of sample: 2,500 persons per month.
- Sample points: 237 municipalities and 50 provinces (excluding the autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla).
- Data collection through home interviews.
- Confidence level of 95.5% (two sigma) and $P = Q$, the error is $\pm 2\%$ for the sample as a whole and in the case of simple random sampling.

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

As was mentioned earlier, the October 2001 survey (2433) has not been taken into account because it did not include the questions on the three major problems in Spain and those which affected the respondents the most.

It should be noted that all the surveys completed each month, regardless of their final results (correct, incorrect or null, the percentage of null or incorrect surveys is less than 0.2% per month) have been included in the statistical analysis

15. OPINION POLLS ON GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE.

Assessing violence against women through the monitoring of specific official records and observable events is insufficient to adequately manage knowledge of the phenomenon. Gender-based violence is a social behaviour

pattern and, as such, needs to be addressed from a comprehensive approach to the phenomenon, which takes into account:

- Not just the real component: the things that happens on a day-to-day basis and the developments which mark the evolution of the event.
- But also the rational component: the state of opinion which shapes the social perception of what is happening.
- And the emotional component: the symbolic and underlying attitudes on which violent behaviour is based.

To this end, the Government Office for Gender-based Violence, through the General Sub-directorate for the Prevention and Information Management of Gender-based Violence, commissioned a survey to find out the current opinions of the Spanish public on gender-based violence. The use of the Internet as a channel to find out about current opinions is more and more widespread, for two reasons: making the most of new information and communications technologies and broadening avenues of contact and interaction with sections of the public which are gaining increasing levels of representation in our society.

In June 2009 the first wave of 1,008 surveys was conducted, on a sample fulfilling the following socio-demographic criteria:

- Between 18 and 64 years of age.
- Resident in Spain.
- 50% women and 50% men.
- Size of town/city falling within one of four brackets of 25% each, up to 10,000 inhabitants, between 10,001 and 20,000, between 20,001 and 200,000, and more than 200,000 inhabitants.

The results of this wave of surveys and its main conclusions were published in the 3rd Annual Report by the State Observatory on Violence against Women 2010.

In 2010 a second wave of surveys was carried out on a sample of 2,000. The data base accumulation over the two waves provided us with a sample of 3,000 people for the majority of the questions put forward, with the marked strengthening of the statistical representation of this reference range. Introducing, in the statistical processing of the accumulated database, the differentiation by wave, and the size weighting between them, allowed us to

analyse the variation in responses from one year to the next and obtain specific results on the individual subjects dealt with in each one.

In addition to the specific objective of finding out how the opinions of our respondents evolved in the subject area, this second wave also enabled us to make progress in developing our close examination of the underlying motives behind violence against women, and to tackle certain questions which have begun to become critical in dealing with the problem, as well as to assess the scope of certain awareness-raising initiatives already carried out.

Our greater understanding of the social perception of gender-based violence has led us to a new systemisation of the results, which provides us with a more complete and comprehensive interpretation of them. To this end we make complementary use of the overall results corresponding to each wave of surveys (3,000 interviews) as well as the new findings of the second wave (2,000 interviews), in each case specifying their origin. We thus go a step further in the analysis of current opinion on gender-based violence.

Beyond mere descriptive analysis, in December 2010 the sociologist Fernando González Hermosilla drafted a new report which includes the systematisation of the results and advances made through the two waves of surveys.

16. OPINION POLLS ON THE WAY GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IS HANDLED BY THE MEDIA.

The Sociology of Knowledge has made it quite clear that the social perception of a “subject” takes shape dynamically through the dynamic exchange between **public opinion and publicised opinion**. In the case of gender-based violence this statement takes on even greater importance, given that successive studies have recently shown that the media is the main, almost sole, source of information regarding this problem for the great majority of the public consulted (more than 80%). All this is reason enough to find out more about the **correlations and coincidences established between gender-based violence and the media**.

It turns out, moreover, that these motives had gained further momentum from certain specific questions concerning said relationship, the profile of which had been raised in current opinion and public debate: **the role attributed to the media in the shift in mentality** needed to put an end to gender-

based violence and its putative contribution to the emergence of **copy-cat** cases.

It was in response to this that the Government Office for Gender-based Violence, through the General Sub-directorate for the Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based Violence promoted the formulation of an online survey to find out the current “opinion on the way gender-based violence is handled by the media”. And with this study objective three surveys were carried out in 2009-10.

It is evident here that the result of communicating social subjects is pre-figured by the points of view that dominate the two positions from which the communicative exchange takes place: **the transmitter (media professionals) and the receiver (general public)**. And for that reason these were the two reference ranges used when selecting the sample from which to gather information

- In 2009 and 2010 the Government Office for Gender-based Violence, with the Nesquest company, carried out two online surveys using similar general public sample groups which, when brought together statistically provide us with a sample base of 3,009 respondents.
- At the end of 2009, The Spanish School of Journalism and Communications carried out a survey of media professionals for which it kept an access link to the survey open to several thousand media and communications professionals. It received 948 valid responses.

As with in the opinion polls on gender-based violence, using the internet to find out about current opinion is becoming increasingly widespread, for two reasons: making the most of new information and communications technologies and broadening avenues of contact and interaction with sections of the public which are gaining increasing levels of representation in our society.

This being the first time the survey has been introduced, and lacking any prior research on the subject, the analysis of results needs to be approached with three top-priority objectives in mind:

- **To formulate the range of indicators** constituting the state of current opinion on the presence of gender-based violence in the media and the role attributed to the media in the social perception of the subject and the treatment of the problem.

- **To consider the weight** across this range acquired by the many questions which have been making up public/publicised opinion on the subject.
- **To facilitate comparative analysis between the two consulted points of view.** To this end a core of questions was drafted included in the questionnaires given to both groups (general public and media professionals)

Lastly, we should note that the database provided for the statistical processing of the information acquired in the survey of media professionals is not uniformly based on the entire sample group, but on the number of responses obtained for each of the questions, as there was no **DK/NA** option..

1 FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE.

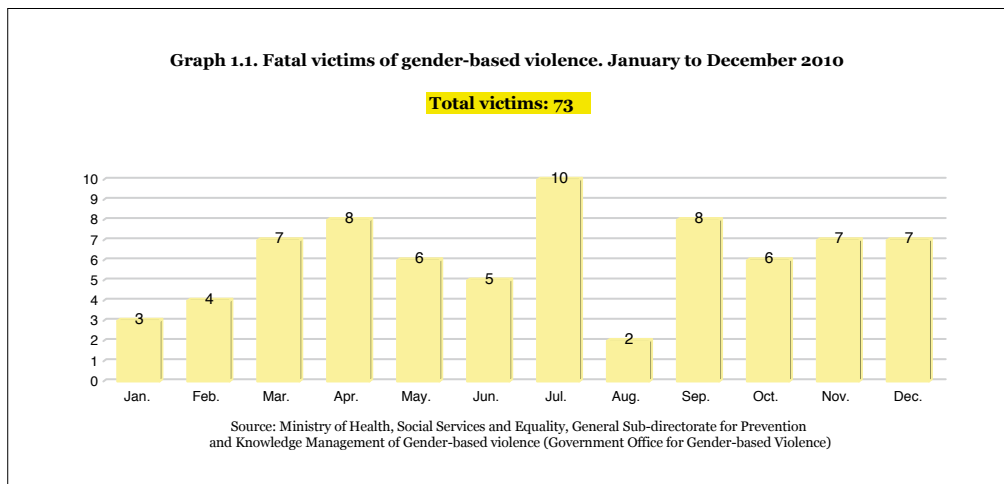
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010.

1.1. FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE. 2010.

In 2010, 73 men killed their partners or ex-partners; 17 fatal victims more than in 2009. Taking into account that the male population is less than the female one, the rate of aggressors per million males aged 15 and over was, in 2010, 2.6, 0.1 of a point higher than the rate for fatal victims (2.5).

July was the month in which the greatest number of fatal victims was registered (10), and August the month with the least (2).

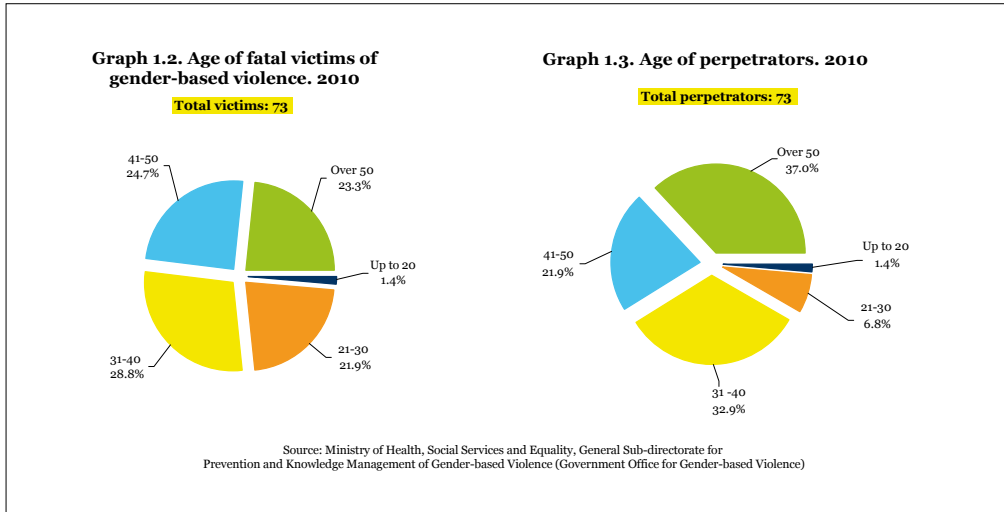
The following graph shows the month-by-month pattern.



1.1.1. Age of fatal victims and perpetrators. 2010.

Of the 73 fatal victims of gender-based violence who died in 2010, 23.3% were 30 years old or less (17), 28.8% were between 31 and 40 (21), 24.7% were between 41 and 50 (18) and 23.3% were over 50 (17).

In terms of the perpetrators, 8.2% were 30 years old or less (6), 32.9% were between 31 and 40 (24), 21.9% were between 41 and 50 (16), and 37% were over 50 (27).



The average age of victims in 2010 was 41, while the average age of perpetrators was 47.

1.1.2. Nationality of fatal victims and perpetrators. 2010.

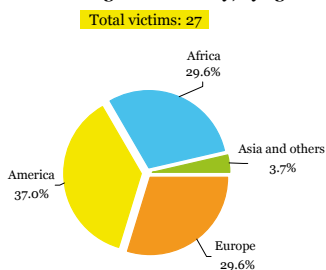
In 2010, 46 fatal victims of gender-based violence were of Spanish nationality, which accounts for 63% of recorded victims, while 27 women were of foreign nationality (37%).

Of the 73 perpetrators in 2010, 60.3% were of Spanish nationality (44) while 39.7% were of foreign nationality (29).

The majority of foreign victims and perpetrators were Latin American².

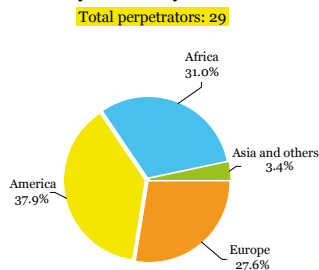
2. In 2010 this did not include either victims or perpetrators from US or Canada.

Graph 1.4. Foreign fatal victims of gender-based violence according to nationality, by age. 2010



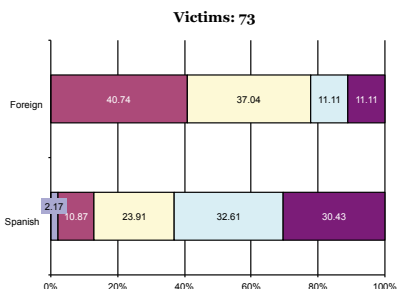
Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, General Sub-directorate for Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based Violence (Government Office for Gender-based Violence)

Graph 1.5. Foreign perpetrators by nationality. 2010

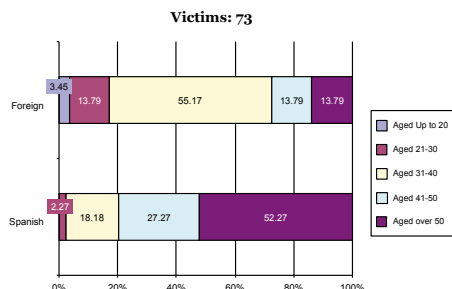


In 2010 American women aged 15 and over made up 37.2% of foreign women in that age-group residing in Spain³, while American men account for 26.3% of foreign men aged 15 and over residing in Spain. One can observe, in the following graphs, greater weighting towards the younger age brackets in foreigners, both for victims and perpetrators.

Graph 1.6. Percentage distribution of fatal victims by nationality. 2010



Graph 1.7. Percentage distribution of perpetrators by nationality. 2010

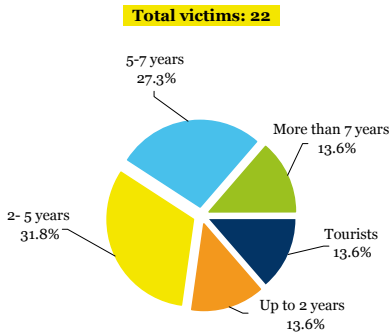


Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, General Sub-directorate for Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based violence (Government Office for Gender-based Violence)

Of the fatal victims of foreign nationality recorded in 2010 (27), we know the length of residency in Spain for 22 of them, and 72.7% had been living in Spain for more than two years: 31.8% for 2-5 years, 27.3 for 5-7 years and 13.6% for more than 7 years.

3. The population figures used are from the Municipal Census and refer to 1 January of each year. These may be consulted on the website of the Spanish National Institute for Statistics: www.ine.es.

Graph 1.8. Foreign fatal victims' length of residence in Spain, 2010



Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, General Sub-directorate for Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based violence (Government Office for Gender-based Violence)

We also know the administrative status of 24 of the 27 foreign fatal victims recorded in 2010. The majority (75%) of them were living in Spain with all the relevant documents in order, while 12.5% did not have the relevant legal documents and 12.5% were in the country as tourists.

1.1.3. Number of children of fatal victims of gender-based violence, 2010.

Table 1.1. Number of children of fatal victims of gender-based violence, 2010

	TOTAL	vertical %
TOTAL	73	100.0%
No children	14	22.2%
One child	10	15.9%
Two children	22	34.9%
Three or more	17	27.0%
N/A	10	-

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, General Sub-directorate for Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based violence (Government Office for Gender-based Violence)

When analysing the pattern according to number of children of fatal victims in 2010, we observe that 22.2% had no children, 15.9% had one child, 34.9% had two children, and 27% had three or more children. We should point out that in 2010 119 people were orphaned as a result of gender-based violence, of which 47.1% were minors (56).

Table 1.2. Children of fatal victims of gender-based violence by age (minors and adults), 2010

	TOTAL	Vertical %
TOTAL	49	100.0%
Underage children	23	46.9%
Adult children	20	40.8%
Both	6	12.2%

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, General Sub-directorate for Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based violence (Government Office for Gender-based Violence)

Of the total number of women killed by their partners or ex-partners, 46.9% had children not yet of legal age, 40.8% had grown-up children and 12.2% had both.

Four of the minors were killed along with their mothers, two boys and two girls, and one girl was injured.

1.1.4. Employment status of fatal victims and perpetrators. 2010.

Of all the fatal victims of 2010, we know the employment status of 41 women, the majority of them being active (29 – 70.7%), either in employment (22, which makes up 53.7% of the fatal victims whose employment status is known), or currently unemployed (7, or 17.1%).

Table 1.3. Employment status of fatal victims of gender-based violence and perpetrators. 2010

	Employment status of the victim		Employment status of the perpetrator	
	TOTAL	vertical %	TOTAL	vertical %
Known employment status	41	100.0%	43	100.0%
Active	29	70.7%	27	62.8%
Inactive	12	29.3%	16	37.2%
Active	29	100.0%	27	100.0%
In employment	22	75.9%	19	70.4%
Unemployed	7	24.1%	8	29.6%
In work	22	100.0%	19	100.0%
Full-time	11	50.0%	17	89.5%
Part-time	4	18.2%		0.0%
Temporary		0.0%		0.0%
Illegal unemployment	4	18.2%	2	10.5%
Other employment statuses	3	13.6%		0.0%
Inactive	12	100.0%	16	100.0%
Housewives/husbands	3	25.0%		0.0%
Students	1	8.3%		0.0%
Pensioners	8	66.7%	15	93.8%
Landlords/ladies			1	6.3%

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, General Sub-directorate for Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based violence (Government Office for Gender-based Violence)

Although the data we have lacks statistical significance, we should emphasize the high level of job insecurity on the part of murdered women given that only 50% of those who worked had a full-time contract, it being impossible to know if these were permanent or not. The other 50% of fatal victims either worked part-time (18.2%) or in illegal employment (18.2%).

Furthermore, regarding inactive fatal victims (29.3% of the total of fatal victims), most were pensioners (66.7%), with 25% carrying out unpaid work in the home, with 8.3% being students.

From these figures we deduce that 53.7% of women killed by gender-based violence were, in all probability, dependent on their partners or ex-partners (22 of the 41 victims whose employment status is known were unemployed (7) or had insecure employment (11) or were house-wives (3) or students (1).

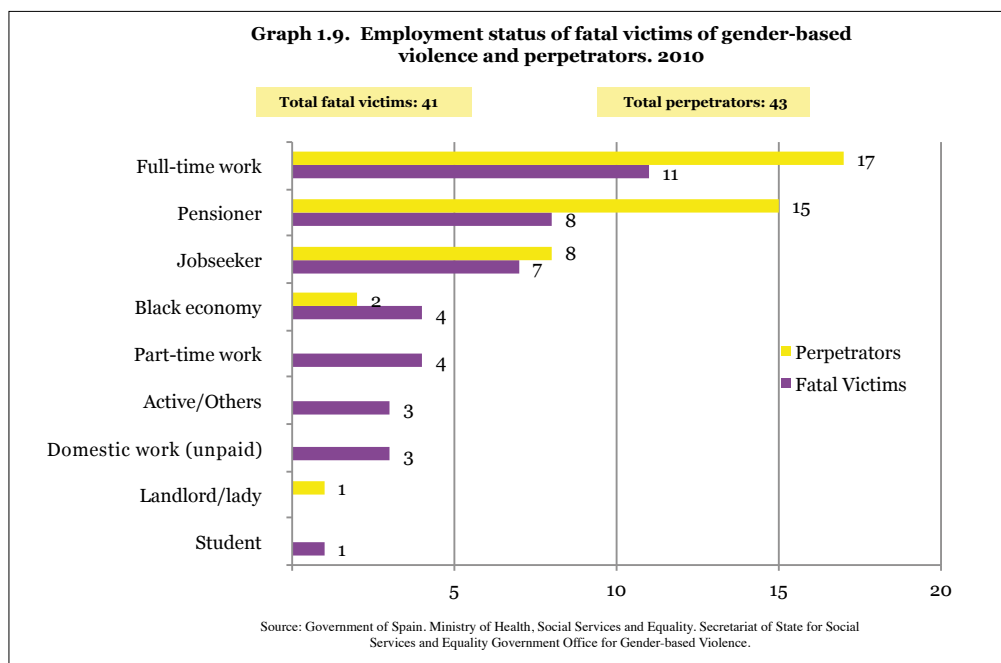
As far as perpetrators are concerned, we know the employment status of 43. As shown in the above table, 62.8% were active (and only 29.6% of these were unemployed). With regard to employed perpetrators, 89.5% were in full-time employment and the other 10.5% in illegal employment. Of the inactive perpetrators 93.8% were pensioners (15) and 6.3% landlords (1). From that we can state that the majority of perpetrators (71.2%) were financially solvent with a stable income.

Table 1.4. Employment status of fatal victims of gender-based violence and perpetrators. 2010

	Employment status of victim		Employment status of perpetrator	
	TOTAL	vertical %	TOTAL	vertical %
TOTAL	73	100%	73	100%
Full-time work	11	26.8%	17	39.5%
Pensioner	8	19.5%	15	34.9%
Job seeker	7	17.1%	8	18.6%
Part-time work	4	9.8%		
Domestic work (unpaid)	3	7.3%		
Active/Others	3	7.3%		
Black economy	4	9.8%	2	4.7%
Student	1	2.4%		
Landlord/lady			1	2.3%
N/A	32	78.0%	30	69.8%

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, General Sub-directorate for Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based violence (Government Office for Gender-based Violence)

One can observe that the percentage of active women is higher than that of men (70.7% and 62.8% respectively), and that the unemployed percentage was, on the other hand, higher for men (29.6% to 24.1%). Meanwhile, the percentage of perpetrators in full-time employment (39.5%) was higher than that of fatal victims (26.8%), and there was no known case in 2010 of a perpetrator whose work was part-time, whereas 9.8% of fatal victims had part-time work. There was no perpetrator who was a student or who worked (unpaid) at home.



1.1.5. Relationship between fatal victims and perpetrators. 2010.

Table 1.5. Relationship between fatal victims and perpetrators. 2010

	Total	% Vertical
Total	73	1
Spouses	31	42.5%
Ex spouses	2	2.7%
Sentimental partners	21	28.8%
Ex-sentimental partners	8	11.0%
Boyfriend/girlfriend	4	5.5%
Ex-boyfriend/girlfriend	7	9.6%

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, General Sub-directorate for Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based violence (Government Office for Gender-based Violence).

The majority of fatal perpetrators in 2010 ended the lives of their wives (31, or 42.5% of the total).

More than 75% of the deceased were partners with the perpetrator, which means 56 women (76.6%), while 17 women were killed by their ex-partner or by a partner from whom they were in the process of separating (23.3%).

As far as co-habitation is concerned, 63% of victims lived with their aggressors (46 women) compared to 37% who did not (27 women).

1.1.6. Geographical area. 2010.

Andalusia, with a total of 17 fatal victims, is the Autonomous Region with the most fatal victims of gender-based violence in 2010 (23.3%), followed by Catalonia, with 12 victims (16.4%) and the Community of Valencia, with 8 (11%). These regions make up for more than half of the murders by gender-related violence committed in 2010. In Cantabria, Navarre, Rioja, Ceuta and Melilla there was no reported gender-based killing.

Table 1.6. Fatal victims by autonomous region. 2010

	Fatal victims	% Vertical
TOTAL SPAIN	73	100.0
Andalucía	17	23.3
Aragón	2	2.7
Asturias	5	6.8
Baleares	2	2.7
Canarias	7	9.6
Cantabria	0	0.0
Castilla - La Mancha	3	4.1
Castilla y León	4	5.5
Cataluña	12	16.4
Com. Valenciana	8	11.0
Extremadura	1	1.4
Galicia	2	2.7
Madrid	7	9.6
Murcia	1	1.4
Navarra	0	0.0
País Vasco	2	2.7
La Rioja	0	0.0
Ceuta	0	0.0
Melilla	0	0.0

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, General Sub-directorate for Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based violence (Government Office for Gender-based Violence).

1.1.7. Complaints and institutional protection. 2010.

More than a quarter of the women who died in 2010 as a result of gender-based violence had reported their aggressor (22 – 30.1%), although four of the 22 victims withdrew their complaint.

Of the total victims who filed complaints, 7 had police protection, in the case of 6 victims there was no appreciable risk, and for 9 women there is no available risk assessment. Of all women who died as a result of gender-based violence in 2010, 17 (23.3%) had requested protective measures, of which 14 (19.2%) had received them.

Of the 14 women with protective measures, one's measures had expired at the time of her murder, so in fact only 13 of the women who died in 2010 had currently valid protective measures.

Of these 13 victims, 1 woman underestimated her risk levels, in 9 other cases a breach was committed without the victim's consent, and in the remaining 3 it is unknown whether risk was underestimated or not.

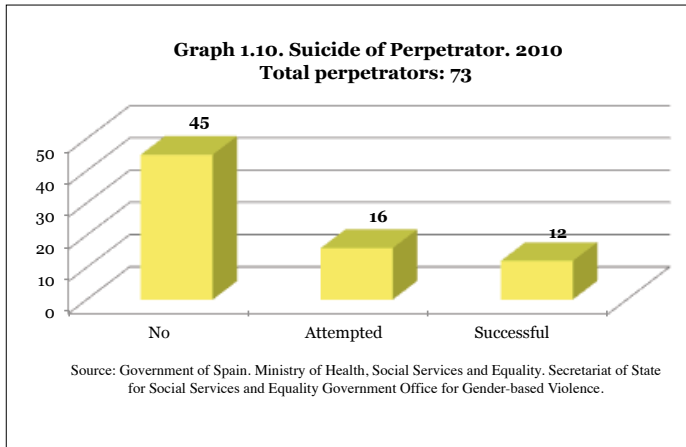
Table 1.7. Complaints and institutional protection for fatal victims of gender-based violence. 2010

	Total	% Vertical		
TOTAL FATAL VICTIMS	73	100		
Had complained	22	30.1		
Withdrew complaint	4	18.2	% Vertical	
	Asked for protective measures	17	77.3	
	Were granted protective measures	14	82.4	% Vertical
	Protective measures expired	1	4.5	
	Had valid protective measures	13	59.1	% Vertical
	Breach of measures WITH victim consent	1	10.0	
	Breach of measures WITHOUT victim consent	9	90.0	
	No recorded consent	3	-	

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, General Sub-directorate for Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based violence (Government Office for Gender-based Violence).

1.1.8. Suicide of the perpetrator. 2010.

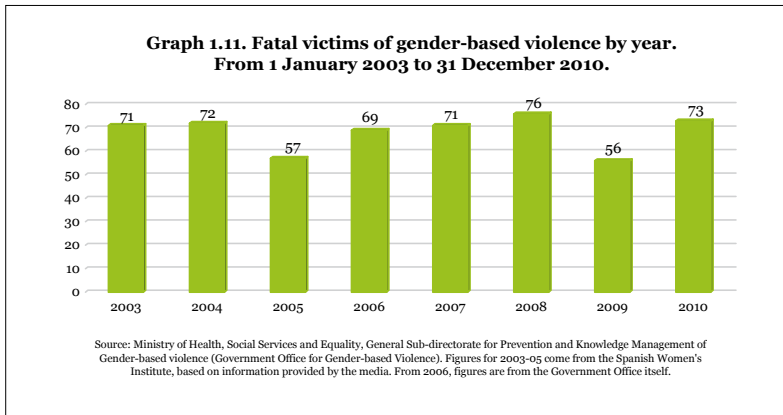
Of the 73 perpetrators of partner or ex-partner manslaughter or murder, 12 went on to commit suicide (16.4% of the total) while a further 16 attempted suicide unsuccessfully (making up 21.9%). The remaining 45 perpetrators (61.6%) did not attempt suicide.



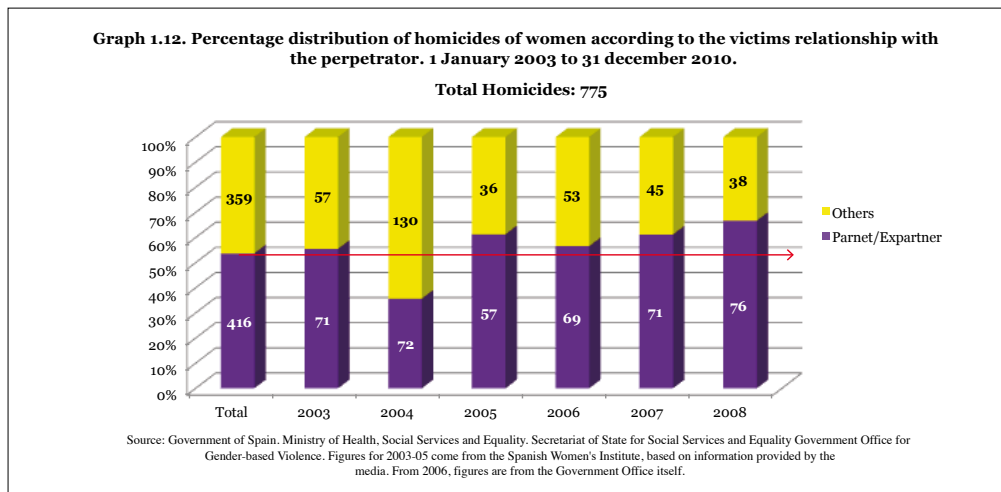
1.2. EVOLUTION OF THE NUMBER OF FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE.

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010.

The number of women killed at the hands of their partners or ex-partners between 1 January 2003 and 31 December 2010 was 545. The pattern for this period can be seen in the graph below.



According to figures on deaths by cause of death, publicised by the Spanish National Institute for Statistics, from 2003-08 a total of 775 women aged 15 and over were murdered in Spain; the yearly average was 129. 53.7% of these homicides were committed as gender-based violence crimes.



The monthly average figure for gender-based homicides over the entire period covered is 5.7, but there are marked variations from year to year with regard the month the crimes were committed.

**Table 1.8. Fatal victims of gender-based violence by month and year.
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010.**

	TOTAL	YEAR							
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
TOTAL	545	71	72	57	69	71	76	56	73
January	40	8	2	6	9	5	7		3
February	44	4	5	5	4	9	8	5	4
March	44	6	6	3	9	4	4	5	7
April	40	5	6	5	5	4	5	2	8
May	48	6	8	4	5	7	3	9	6
June	47	8	6	6	2	10	5	5	5
July	56	8	7	4	8	8	5	6	10
August	52	8	6	6	9	7	8	6	2
September	44	4	7	4	4	4	7	6	8
October	44	2	7	5	6	5	7	6	6
November	42	9	4	6	2	7	6	1	7
December	44	3	8	3	6	1	11	5	7

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, General Sub-directorate for Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based violence. Figures for 2003-05 come from the Spanish Women's Institute, based on information provided by the media. From 2006, figures are from the Government Office itself.

By year, the lowest monthly average is that of 2009 (4.7), and the highest that of 2008 (6.3).

Furthermore, if crimes are analysed by month of the year, from 2003-10 the month with the highest number of crimes is July, with 56 (an average of seven over the eight years under review), followed by August (52 crimes and an average of 6.5) and then May (48 crimes and an average of 6).

If each month is analysed relative to the yearly mean value, the months which exceed that average most often are, once again, July and August (months which exceeded the yearly average at least six out of the eight years) followed by May and June (months which exceeded the yearly average four times), and the month which did so least was April (just twice, in 2005 and 2010, matching it in 2004).

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

**Table 1.9. Female fatal victims of gender-based violence by month and year.
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010**

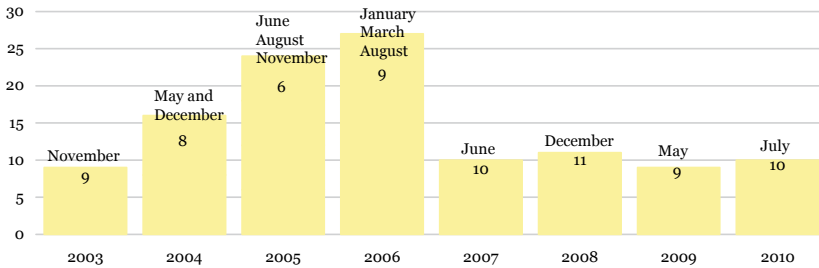
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Average
January									5.0
February									5.5
March									5.5
April									5.0
May									6.0
June									5.9
July									7.0
August									6.5
September									5.5
October									5.5
November									5.3
December									5.5
Average	5.9	6.0	4.8	5.8	5.9	6.3	4.7	6.1	5.7

	No. victims < Monthly average	
	No. victims = Monthly average	
	No. victims > Monthly average	

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, General Sub-directorate for Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based violence. Figures for 2003-05 come from the Spanish Women's Institute, based on information provided by the media. From 2006, figures are from the Government Office itself.

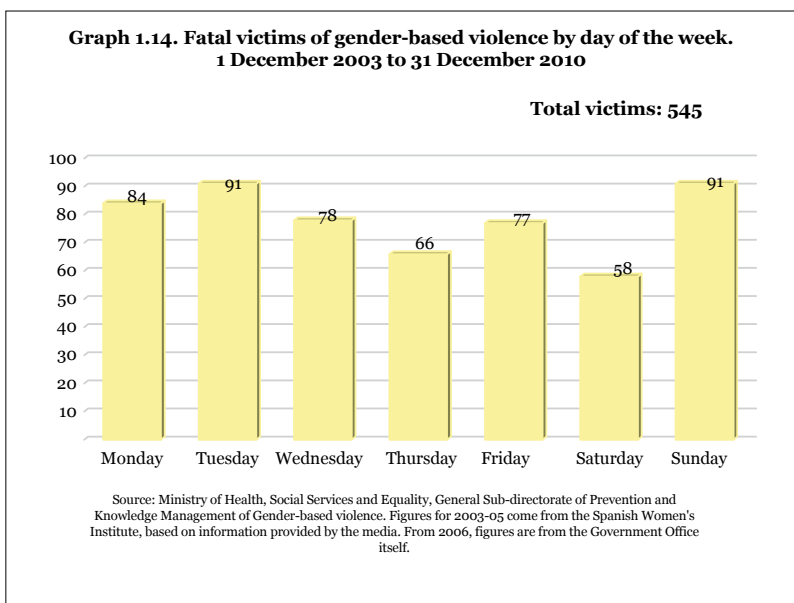
We cannot, however, identify a clear enough crime pattern to enable us to relate the number of gender-based violence homicides with the month in which they are committed, other than to point out that the summer months are, in general, the ones with the highest figures.

**Graph 1.13. Maximum number of fatal victims by month.
1 December 2003 to 31 December 2010**



Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, General Sub-directorate for Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based violence. Figures for 2003-05 come from the Spanish Women's Institute, based on information provided by the media. From 2006, figures are from the Government Office itself.

As can be observed in the following graph, between 1 January 2003 and 31 December 2010, the days of the week with the most deaths were Tuesdays and Sundays.



From 2003-2010 Spain's resident population rose sharply. At the beginning of 2003 42,717,064 people were registered as resident in Spain, while by 2010 the figure had risen to 47,150,819, meaning a rise of 10.1% in eight years. Según sexo, el número de varones empadronados en España en el año 2003 era de 21.034.326, mientras que en 2010, la cifra era de 23.226.185 (el incremento ha sido del 10,4%), en el caso de las mujeres la cifra ha pasado de 21.682.738 en 2003 a 23.794.846 en 2010 (lo que representa un incremento del 9,7%).

By sex, the number of males registered as resident in Spain in 2003 was 21,034,326, while by 2010 this had risen to 23,226,185 (an increase of 10.4%); in the case of women, the figure rose from 21,682,738 in 2003 to 23,794,846 in 2010 (meaning an increase of 9.7%).

Using figures from the Municipal Register of Inhabitants in order to find a relationship between the resident population in Spain and fatal gender-based crimes, the annual rates of perpetrators and victims have been calculated per million males and women aged 15 and over. These figures are shown below.

Table 1.10. Gender-based violence homicides by year. Rate of victims and perpetrators per million women and men aged over 15, respectively. 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010.

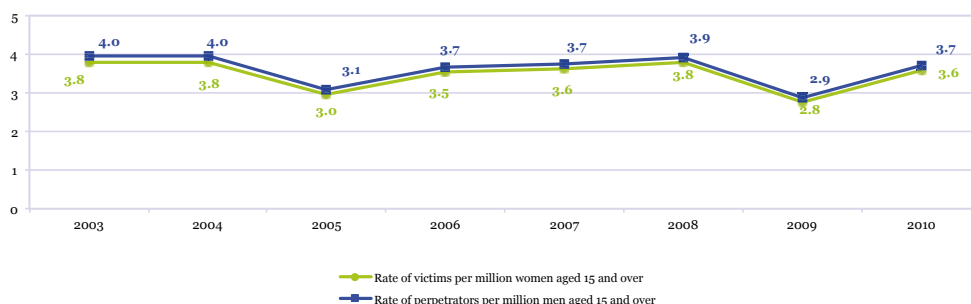
YEAR	Population aged 15 and over		Homicides by genderbased violence	Rate per million people aged 15 and over	
	Women	Female		Rate of perpetrator	Rate of victims
2003	17,929,043	18,744,542	71	4.0	3.8
2004	18,140,058	18,938,916	72	4.0	3.8
2005	18,559,552	19,283,825	57	3.1	3.0
2006	18,821,669	19,511,900	69	3.7	3.5
2007	19,006,970	19,712,935	71	3.7	3.6
2008	19,423,876	20,078,057	76	3.9	3.8
2009	19,610,946	20,316,981	56	2.9	2.8
2010	19,641,860	20,403,239	73	3.7	3.6
Average rate				3.6	3.5

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, General Sub-directorate for Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based violence. Figures for 2003-05 come from the Spanish Women's Institute, based on information provided by the media. From 2006, figures are from the Government Office itself.

The average rate of perpetrators per million males aged 15 and over from 2003-10 was 3.6, and that of victims per million women aged 15 and over for the same period was 3.5. However, the annual rate of perpetrators per million males and that of victims per million females throws up a few disparities. The lowest rate for perpetrators corresponds to 2009 (2.9) as can be appreciated from the above table, while the highest correspond to 2003 and 2004 (4.0 in both cases). On the other hand, the lowest victim rate (2.8) is for 2009 (as with the perpetrator figures) while the highest figures correspond to 2003, 2004 and 2008 (3.8).

The 2010 figure is a tenth of a point above the average rate for the eight-year period both for perpetrators and victims.

**Graph 1.15. Gender-based violence homicides by year. Rate of victims and perpetrators per million women and men aged over 15, respectively.
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010**



Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, General Sub-directorate of Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based violence. Figures for 2003-05 come from the Spanish Women's Institute, based on information provided by the media. From 2006, figures are from the Government Office itself.

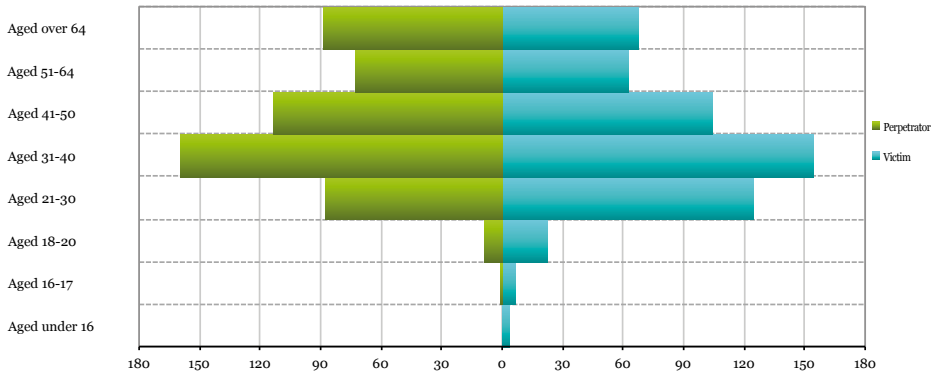
1.3. FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE. AGE OF VICTIMS AND PERPETRATORS. 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010.

Over the period under review (1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010) women of different ages died as a result of gender-based violence, but the highest numbers belonged to the 31-40 age-group (154, representing 28.4% of the total⁴) followed by those in the 21-30 age-group (124, or 22.9%); women up to the age of 30 make up 28.6% of the total, which points to a certain over-representation of young women among fatal victims of gender-based violence⁵.

4 The age-group of the victim is not recorded in three cases over the period under review, and the age of the perpetrator is unknown in 11 cases. These figures are not taken into account in the percentages.

5 For this report no comparison was carried out by age-group from year to year, but we can note that, in accordance with the Municipal Records figures for 1 January 2010, women aged 15-30 made up 22.1% of the total of women residing in Spain aged 15 and over.

**Graph 1.16. Fatal victims of gender-based violence and perpetrators.
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010
Total victims/perpetrators : 553**



Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, General Sub-directorate of Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based violence. Figures for 2003-05 come from the Spanish Women's Institute, based on information provided by the media. From 2006, figures are from the Government Office itself.

The age-group presenting the highest numbers of perpetrators was also the 31-40 age-group (160, or 30% of the total), but here followed by the 41-50 age-group (114, making up 21.3%). If in the case of the victims we see over-representation in women aged under 30, in the case of perpetrators that age-group is somewhat under-represented, making up just 18.4% of the total⁶.

⁶ 6 Men aged 15-30 resident in Spain make up 24% of the total of men aged 15 and over, according to the Municipal Register of Inhabitants as of 1 January 2010.

Table. 1.11. Fatal victims of gender-based violence according to age-group by perpetrator age-group. 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010

	TOTAL P ^T RATORS	Age of perpetrator								N/A
		under 16	16-17	18-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-64	Over 64	
TOTAL VICTIMS	545	0	1	9	88	160	114	73	89	11
Under 16 years old	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
16-17	6	0	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	0
18-20	22	0	0	3	14	4	0	0	0	1
21-30	124	0	0	3	53	51	15	0	0	2
31-40	154	0	0	0	16	84	42	8	1	3
41-50	104	0	0	0	1	18	49	29	5	2
51-64	62	0	0	0	0	1	7	33	20	1
Aged over 64	67	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	63	0
N/A	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, General Sub-directorate for Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based violence. Figures for 2003-05 come from the Spanish Women's Institute, based on information provided by the media. From 2006, figures are from the Government Office itself.

The majority of the perpetrators were older than their victims. The exact age both of victim and perpetrator is known in 399 cases, and in 294 (73.7%) the perpetrator was older. In 23 cases (5.8%) they were the same age and in 82 cases (20.6%) the perpetrator was younger.

Table. 1.12 Fatal victims of gender-based violence and perpetrators according to age-group, by year. 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010.

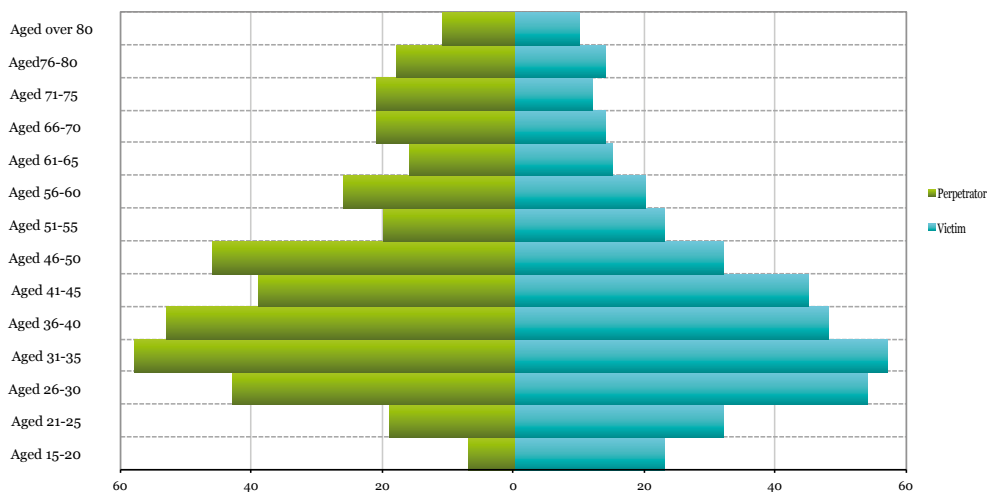
	TOTAL	AÑO							
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
TOTAL VICTIMS	545	71	72	57	69	71	76	56	73
Under 16 years old	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
16-17	6	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1
18-20	22	0	5	4	2	2	4	5	0
21-30	124	16	13	14	15	19	20	11	16
31-40	154	27	17	15	27	15	15	17	21
41-50	104	15	9	10	9	15	19	9	18
51-64	62	4	10	3	5	9	11	7	13
Over 64 years old	67	7	12	10	10	11	6	7	4
N/A	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL P^TRATORS	545	71	72	57	69	71	76	56	73
Under 16 years old	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16-17	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
18-20	9	0	2	1	3	0	1	1	1
21-30	88	7	14	13	10	15	13	11	5
31-40	160	24	17	15	24	19	21	16	24
41-50	114	16	13	12	14	15	18	10	16
51-64	73	12	6	3	6	9	12	7	18
Over 64 years old	89	7	16	10	12	13	11	11	9
N/A	11	5	3	3	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, General Sub-directorate for Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based violence. Figures for 2003-05 come from the Spanish Women's Institute, based on information provided by the media. From 2006, figures are from the Government Office itself.

The distribution by five-year age brackets of the victims and perpetrators of the 399 cases where their age is known can be seen in the following population pyramid.

Graph 1.17. Fatal victims of gender-based violence and perpetrators. 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010

Total fatal victims/perpetrators: 399



Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, General Sub-directorate of Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based violence. Figures for 2003-05 come from the Spanish Women's Institute, based on information provided by the media. From 2006, figures are from the Government Office itself.

In the period under review, the average age of the victims was 42 years and the average age of the perpetrators was 46 years⁷.

Table 1.13. Average age of fatal victims of genderbased violence and perpetrators by year.

	Average age of victim	Average age of perpetrator
TOTAL	42	46
2003	42	51
2004	44	50
2005	41	49
2006	41	44
2007	43	45
2008	40	45
2009	40	45
2010	41	47

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, General Sub-directorate for Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based violence. Figures for 2003-05 come from the Spanish Women's Institute, based on information provided by the media. From 2006, figures are from the Government Office itself.

1.4. FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE. NATIONALITY OF VICTIMS AND PERPETRATORS

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010.

In recent years Spain has become a country that receives immigrants from many parts

7. From 2003-10 there were, as we have seen, 545 cases, for which we have the exact victim age of 525 and the exact perpetrator age of 403.

of the world. However, and as this section will show, fatal gender-based attacks present a clear over-representation both in terms of victims and of perpetrators, of foreign nationalities and, in general terms, correspond to groups of foreign citizens with a widespread presence in Spain.

Between 1 January 2003 and 31 December 2010 there is no record of the nationality and continent of nationality⁸ of the victim in two cases, and of that of the perpetrator in six cases. Based on the information available, we know that the perpetrator was Spanish in 371 cases and foreign in 168; in that period there were 374 Spanish victims and 169 foreign ones. The proportion of foreign perpetrators, out of the total of those whose nationality is known, was 31.2%, while that of foreign victims was 31.1%⁹.

Table 1.14. Fatal victims of gender-based violence according to nationality by the nationality of the perpetrators. 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010

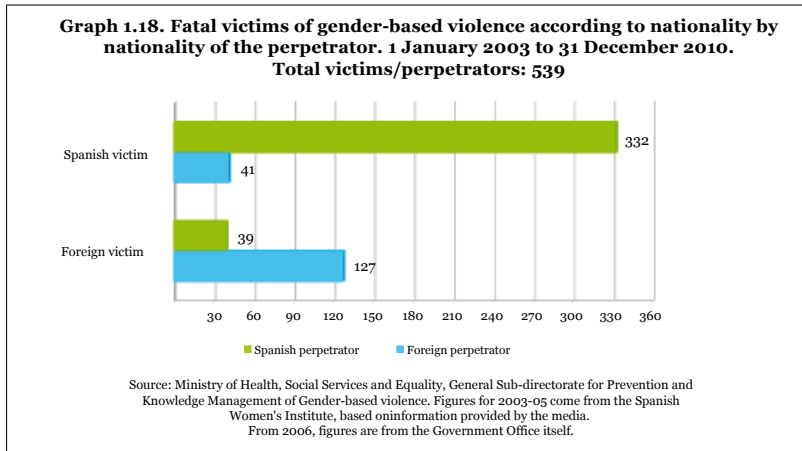
Victims	Perpetrators			
	Total perpetrators	Spanish	Foreign	N/A
Total Victims	545	371	168	6
Spanish	374	332	41	1
Foreign	169	39	127	3
N/A	2	0	0	2

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, General Sub-directorate for Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based violence. Figures for 2003-05 come from the Spanish Women's Institute, based on information provided by the media. From 2006, figures are from the Government Office itself.

Of the 374 Spanish fatal victims recorded in the period under review, 332 were killed by Spanish perpetrators and 41 by foreigners. In the case of foreign victims, 127 women were murdered by foreign perpetrators and 39 by Spanish ones.

⁸ The information available relating to the period 2003-2005 refers to whether the victim and the perpetrator were Spanish or of foreign nationality from one of the following geographical areas: European Union, Rest of Europe, Africa, Latin America and "Other nationality". The specific nationality of 505 victims and 499 perpetrators is available.

⁹ In the tables which specify the characteristics of both victims and perpetrators, the numbers of victims are represented in rows and those of perpetrators in columns.



Although it has its ups and downs, from year to year we can identify a growing trend in the number and proportion of both foreign victims and perpetrators; although in 2009 the percentage of foreign victims with respect to the total of victims fell, in 2010 it went back up again. The lowest figure for foreign victims (9) was in 2003, with a proportion of the total for that year of 12.7%. The highest figure recorded was in 2008 (33, representing 43.4% of the total victims that year). In 2010, as mentioned earlier, the proportion was 37% (27 foreign fatal victims).

Table 1.15. Fatal victims of gender-based violence according to nationality by year. 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010

	TOTAL	YEAR								
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
Total Victims	545	71	72	57	69	71	76	56	73	
Spanish	374	62	54	41	49	43	43	36	46	
Foreign	169	9	16	16	20	28	33	20	27	
N/A	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total Perpetrators	545	71	72	57	69	71	76	56	73	
Spanish	371	59	52	42	50	44	48	32	44	
Foreign	168	11	16	14	19	27	28	24	29	
N/A	6	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, General Sub-directorate for Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based violence. Figures for 2003-05 come from the Spanish Women's Institute, based on information provided by the media. From 2006, figures are from the Government Office itself.

In terms of the rate per million men aged 15 and over, Spanish or foreign¹⁰, the rate of Spanish perpetrators per million Spanish men between

10 To calculate the rates, the data from the Municipal Register of Inhabitants of 1 January of each year according to sex and nationality has been used for people aged 15 and over. Individuals of foreign nationality may register in the Municipal

2003-10 was 2.7, while that of foreign perpetrators per million foreign men was 10.5; in terms of the victims, the average rate of fatal victims per million Spanish women was 2.6, and that of foreign women 12.0.

The rates of victims and perpetrators of foreign nationality have varied considerably relative to those of Spanish victims and perpetrators throughout the period under review, as can be appreciated from the following table and graphs.

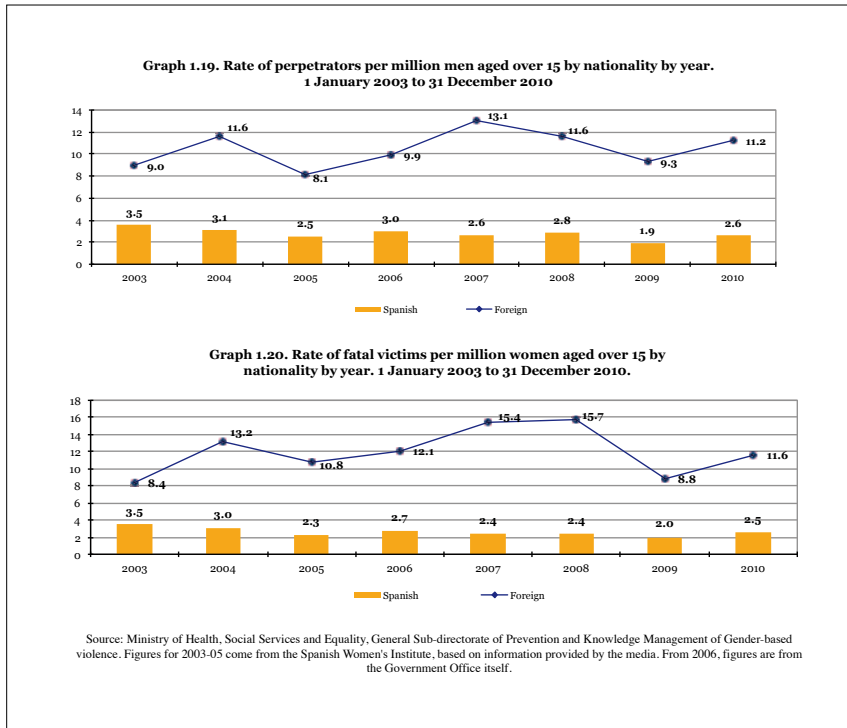
**Table 1.16. Rate of perpetrators and fatal victims of gender-based violence according to nationality and year per million men and women, respectively, of over 15.
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010**

Spanish	Total population over 15		Spanish perpetrator		Spanish victim	
	Male	Female	Number	Rate of Spanish perpetrators per million males aged over 15	Number	Rate of fatal Spanish victims per million women aged over 15
2003	16,701,916	17,672,076	59	3.5	62	3.5
2004	16,761,328	17,724,277	52	3.1	54	3.0
2005	16,839,665	17,801,815	42	2.5	41	2.3
2006	16,904,308	17,863,025	50	3.0	49	2.7
2007	16,939,931	17,897,580	44	2.6	43	2.4
2008	17,005,296	17,972,234	48	2.8	43	2.4
2009	17,033,784	18,052,414	32	1.9	36	2.0
2010	17,070,498	18,099,125	44	2.6	46	2.5
Foreign	Male	Female	Number	Rate of foreign perpetrators per million males aged over 15	Number	Rate of foreign fatal victims per million women aged over 15
2003	1,227,127	1,072,466	11	9.0	9	8.4
2004	1,378,730	1,214,639	16	11.6	16	13.2
2005	1,719,887	1,482,010	14	8.1	16	10.8
2006	1,917,361	1,648,875	19	9.9	20	12.1
2007	2,067,039	1,815,355	27	13.1	28	15.4
2008	2,418,580	2,105,823	28	11.6	33	15.7
2009	2,577,162	2,264,567	24	9.3	20	8.8
2010	2,589,011	2,326,057	29	11.2	27	11.6

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, General Sub-directorate for Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based violence. Figures for 2003-05 come from the Spanish Women's Institute, based on information provided by the media. From 2006, figures are from the Government Office itself.

The rates of Spanish victims and perpetrators are similar to the total rates, whilst the rates of victims and perpetrators of foreign nationalities show substantial deviations in relation to the total rates, and greater variations from year to year.

Register of Inhabitants regardless of the regular or irregular status of their documents. Nevertheless, it is possible that both the immigration legislation and policy may have some influence on the variations in the figures affected by them.



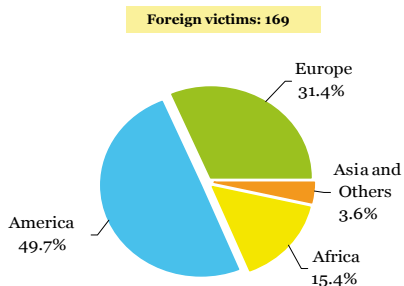
The highest rate of Spanish perpetrators per million Spanish men aged 15 or over was recorded in 2003 (3.5) and the lowest (1.9) in 2009; in 2010 the rate stood at 2.6. The same is the case with regard to Spanish victims: the highest rate of fatal victims per million Spanish women age 15 and over was also recorded in 2003 (3.5), whilst that of 2009 (2.0) was the lowest; in 2010 the Spanish victim rate stood at 2.5.

In terms of foreign perpetrators, the highest rate per million foreign men aged 15 or over was recorded in 2007 (13.1) and the lowest in 2005 (8.1); with regard to foreign victims, the highest rate was recorded in 2008 (15.7) and the lowest in 2003 (8.4).

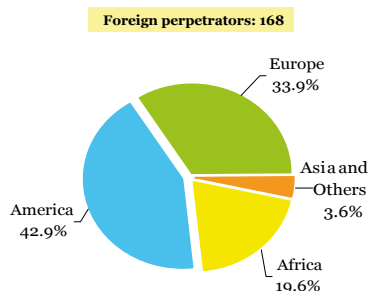
By continent, between 1 January 2003 and 31 December 2010, without taking foreign nationality were Americans (and the majority of these were Latin Americans), followed by Europeans¹¹ and Africans.

¹¹ It should be taken into account that, in the period under review, the European Union expanded from 15 to 25 Member States (1 May 2004) and from 25 to 27 (1 January 2007). In the collection of the data, it is possible that some nationals of the States which joined the European Union in those years were included in the countries of the Rest of Europe.

Graph 1.18. Foreign fatal victims by nationality.
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010



Graph 1.19. Foreign fatal perpetrators by nationality.
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010



Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, General Sub-directorate of Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based violence. Figures for 2003-05 come from the Spanish Women's Institute, based on information provided by the media. From 2006, figures are from the Government Office itself.

The majority of homicides are committed by men from the same continent and with the same nationality as the victim. We should, however, emphasize the cases of foreign women killed at the hands of Spanish men (a total of 39) and those of Spanish women killed at the hands of foreign men (41).

Table 1.17. Fatal victims of gender-based violence and perpetrators by continent
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010

	Total victims	Spain	Europe	America	Africa	Asia and others	N/A
Total Aggressores	545	374	53	84	26	6	2
Spain	371	332	11	23	5	0	0
Europe	57	14	39	4	0	0	0
America	72	19	1	51	0	1	0
Africa	33	8	1	4	20	0	0
Asia and others	6	0	0	0	1	5	0
N/A	6	1	1	2	0	0	2

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, General Sub-directorate of Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based violence. Figures for 2003-05 come from the Spanish Women's Institute, based on information provided by the media. From 2006, figures are from the Government Office itself.

We only have data on the specific nationality of both victim and perpetrator in 483 cases. In the majority of these (415 out of 483; 85.9%), the victim and the perpetrator were of the same nationality; as such the figures show that, of the 483 cases for which we have the information of both victim and aggressor, 332 Spanish, 14 Moroccan and 11 Ecuadorian women were killed at the hands of their partners or ex-partners with the same nationality, as can be seen from the following table¹².

¹² Of the 24 cases in which the nationality of both victim and perpetrator have been grouped together under the heading "Other nationalities", in 18 the nationality of both coincided and on four occasions was different.

**Table 1.18. Fatal victims of gender-based violence according to nationality by nationality of perpetrators.
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010**

VICTIMS	TOTAL	PERPETRATORS										
		Spain	Morocco	Ecuador	Bolivia	Romania	Brazil	Colombia	United Kingdom	China	Dominican Rep.	Other nationalities
TOTAL	483	358	20	12	10	11	5	7	7	5	6	42
Spain	357	332	3	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	3	14
Morocco	15	1	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	15	3	0	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bolivia	11	1	0	0	9	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Romania	10	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	9	4	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2
United Kingdom	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	1
China	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	1
Dominican Rep.	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Other nationalities	42	15	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	24

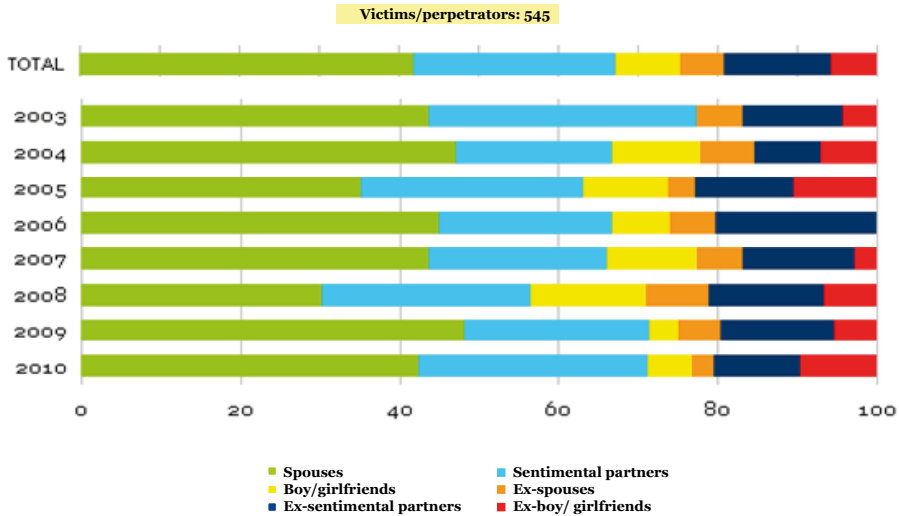
Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, General Sub-directorate for Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based violence. Figures for 2003-05 come from the Spanish Women's Institute, based on information provided by the media. From 2006, figures are from the Government Office itself.

1.5. FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VICTIMS AND PERPETRATORS¹³. 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010.

In terms of the relationship between victims and perpetrators, the largest proportion were husband and wife (in 228 cases, 41.8% of the total; followed in order of importance by homicides of women by their sentimental partners (139; 25.5%), their ex-sentimental partners (73; 13.4%), boyfriends (44; 8.1%), ex-boyfriends (31 – 5.7%) and ex-husbands (30; 5.5%).

¹³ Different criteria were used in collecting the information related to this section, in which sometimes unspecific concepts are used. The data used in this section has been subject to recoding, but there may be errors in matching descriptions like "partner" with others which perhaps hold a different meaning, like "sentimental partner".

Graph 1.23. Relationship between victims and perpetrators



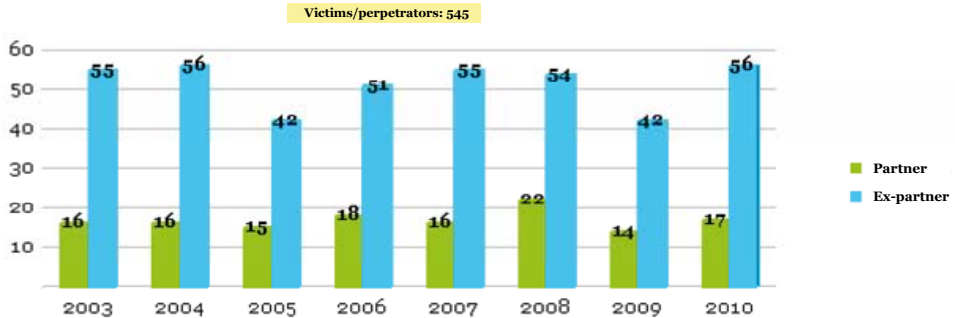
Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, General Sub-directorate for Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based violence. Figures for 2003-05 come from the Spanish Women's Institute, based on information provided by the media. From 2006, figures are from the Government Office itself.

**Table 1.19. Fatal victims by year according to type of relationship between victim and perpetrator
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010**

	Total	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VICTIM AND PERPETRATOR					
		Spouses	Ex-spouses	Sentimental partners	Ex-sentimental partners	Boy/girlfriends	Ex-boy/girlfriends
Total	545	228	30	139	73	44	31
2003	71	31	4	24	9	0	3
2004	72	34	5	14	6	8	5
2005	57	20	2	16	7	6	6
2006	69	31	4	15	14	5	0
2007	71	31	4	16	10	8	2
2008	76	23	6	20	11	11	5
2009	56	27	3	13	8	2	3
2010	73	31	2	21	8	4	7

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, General Sub-directorate for Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based violence. Figures for 2003-05 come from the Spanish Women's Institute, based on information provided by the media. From 2006, figures are from the Government Office for Gender-based Violence itself.

Graph 1.24. Annual distribution of fatal victims of gender-based violence according to relationship between victim and perpetrator. 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010



Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, General Sub-directorate for Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based violence. Figures for 2003-05 come from the Spanish Women's Institute, based on information provided by the media. From 2006, figures are from the Government Office for Gender-based Violence itself.

As we commented earlier, the majority of gender-based violence homicide committed between 1 January 2003 and 31 December 2010 were done so within couples (411 of 545 women murdered, or 75.4%), while those committed by ex-partners made up for 134 (24.6%).

Table 1.20. Evolution of fatal victims of gender-based violence by year according to type of relationship between victim and perpetrator. 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010

	Total	% Horizontal	Ex pareja	% Horizontal	Pareja	% Horizontal
TOTAL	545	100,0%	134	24.6%	411	75.4%
2003	71	3.5%	16	22.5%	55	77.5%
2004	72	3.6%	16	22.2%	56	77.8%
2005	57	2.8%	15	26.3%	42	73.7%
2006	69	3.4%	18	26.1%	51	73.9%
2007	71	3.5%	16	22.5%	55	77.5%
2008	76	3.8%	22	28.9%	54	71.1%
2009	56	2.8%	14	25.0%	42	75.0%
2010	73	3.6%	17	23.3%	56	76.7%

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, General Sub-directorate for Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based violence. Figures for 2003-05 come from the Spanish Women's Institute, based on information provided by the media. From 2006, figures are from the Government Office for Gender-based Violence itself.

In most cases (352, or 64.6% of the 545 analysed) the victim and perpetrator lived together.

Table 1.21. Annual evolution of the number of fatal victims of gender-based violence by type of relationship between victim and perpetrator. 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010

	TOTAL	CO-HABIT	DO NOT CO-HABIT	% Horizontal	
				CO-HABIT	DO NOT CO-HABIT
TOTAL	545	352	193	193	35.4
2003	71	55	16	77.5	22.5
2004	72	48	24	66.7	33.3
2005	57	36	21	63.2	36.8
2006	69	45	24	65.2	34.8
2007	71	74	24	66.2	33.8
2008	76	40	36	52.6	47.4
2009	56	35	21	62.5	37.5
2010	73	46	27	63.0	37.0

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, General Sub-directorate for Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based violence. Figures for 2003-05 come from the Spanish Women's Institute, based on information provided by the media. From 2006, figures are from the Government Office for Gender-based Violence itself.

As we have already stated, homicides at the hands of former partners accounted for 134 cases in the period under review, 24.6% of the total. We should point out that 80 of the couples were going through a break-up at the time of the homicide (which accounts for 14.7% of the total and 19.5% of the total within couples).

As such, the perpetrators killed women with whom they were no longer together, or from whom they were separating, in a total of 214 cases, or 39.3% of the total.

1.6. FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE. GEOGRAPHICAL AREA.

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010.

In the entire period under review, from 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010, at least one gender-based violence homicide was committed in each and every Spanish province. The distribution by autonomous region can be seen below.

Table 1.22. Evolution of fatal victims of gender-based violence by Autonomous Region victim and perpetrator. 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010

	Total	YEAR							
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	545	71	72	57	69	71	76	56	73
Andalucía	110	13	19	9	21	8	9	14	17
Aragón	14	2	2	4	1	2	1	0	2
Asturias	14	2	0	1	3	2	1	0	5
Baleares	18	4	2	4	3	1	1	1	2
Canarias	41	6	2	6	4	6	5	5	7
Cantabria	5	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
Castilla - La Mancha	24	2	4	2	4	5	3	1	3
Castilla y León	27	4	2	4	3	3	6	1	4
Cataluña	85	12	11	8	10	12	10	10	12
Com. Valenciana	67	7	9	6	8	10	10	9	8
Extremadura	6	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	1
Galicia	25	5	2	1	0	5	7	3	2
Madrid	51	5	5	4	5	9	11	5	7
Murcia	21	3	4	2	3	2	4	2	1
Navarra	8	1	1	2	0	1	3	0	0
País Vasco	19	0	4	3	3	2	3	2	2
La Rioja	6	2	1	0	0	0	2	1	0
Ceuta	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Melilla	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, General Sub-directorate for Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based violence. Figures for 2003-05 come from the Spanish Women's Institute, based on information provided by the media. From 2006, figures are from the Government Office for Gender-based Violence itself.

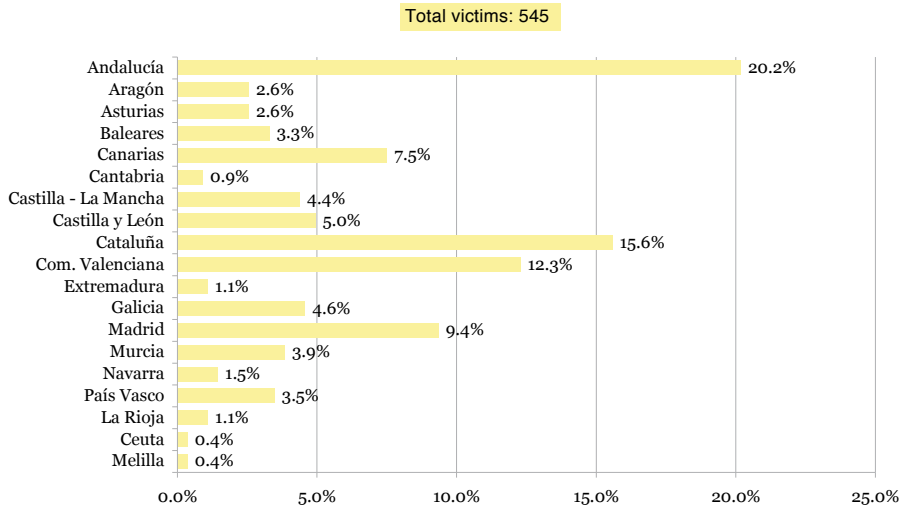
Andalusia was the autonomous region with the most crimes (110, or 20.2% of the total) followed by Catalonia (85, or 15.6%), the Community of Valencia (67; 12.3%) and Madrid (51; 9.4%). These four regions account for 57.4% of the total number of gender-based violence homicides in the period under review.

Next in order of importance come the Canary Islands (41 victims, or 7.5%), Castilla and Leon (27 victims, or 5%), Galicia (25 victims, representing 4.6%), Castilla La Mancha (24 victims, or 4.4%) and Murcia (21 victims, or 3.9%). In all the above regions more than 20 gender-based crimes were committed between 1 January 2003 and 31 December 2010.

On the other hand, we should emphasize that in nine autonomous regions (Andalusia, the Balearic Islands, the Canary Islands, Castilla La Mancha, Castilla and Leon, Catalonia, the Community of Valencia, Madrid and Murcia), gender-based violence homicides have been committed in each of the years under review. The autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla have recorded the greatest number of years without crimes (6 out of the 8 years in the period) ahead of the Rioja region (four years).¹⁴

¹⁴ We should bear in mind that the autonomous Rioja region and the two autonomous cities are those autonomous entities with the lowest populations in Spain.

**Graph 1.25. Fatal victims of gender-based violence by autonomous region.
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010**



Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, General Sub-directorate for Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based violence. Figures for 2003-05 come from the Spanish Women's Institute, based on information provided by the media. From 2006, figures are from the Government Office for Gender-based Violence itself.

The varying demographic densities of each of the autonomous regions lead us to look to the impact that each region's female population might have on the rates of gender-based violence homicide. As mentioned earlier, average rate of women killed per million women aged 15 years and over was, from 2003-10, 3.5.

Table 1.23 Fatal victims of gender-based violence according to autonomous region by year. Rate per million women aged over 15. 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010

	Total	YEAR								
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
Total	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.0	3.5	3.6	3.8	2.8	3.6	
Andalucía	4.0	4.0	5.8	2.7	6.2	2.3	2.6	4.0	4.8	
Aragón	3.1	3.7	3.6	7.2	1.8	3.5	1.7	0.0	3.4	
Asturias	3.4	3.9	0.0	2.0	5.9	3.9	2.0	0.0	9.8	
Baleares	5.3	9.9	4.9	9.6	7.0	2.3	2.2	2.2	4.3	
Canarias	6.0	7.5	2.5	7.2	4.7	7.0	5.7	5.6	7.7	
Cantabria	2.5	4.0	7.9	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Castilla - La Mancha	3.6	2.6	5.1	2.5	4.9	6.0	3.5	1.1	3.4	
Castilla y León	3.0	3.6	1.8	3.5	2.6	2.6	5.2	0.9	3.5	
Cataluña	3.4	4.1	3.7	2.6	3.2	3.8	3.1	3.1	3.7	
Com. Valenciana	4.0	3.6	4.6	3.0	3.9	4.7	4.6	4.1	3.6	
Extremadura	1.6	2.2	4.3	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.1	
Galicia	2.4	3.9	1.6	0.8	0.0	3.9	5.4	2.3	1.5	
Madrid	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.9	3.3	4.0	1.8	2.5	
Murcia	4.7	5.7	7.5	3.6	5.4	3.5	6.8	3.4	1.7	
Navarra	3.9	4.0	3.9	7.8	0.0	3.8	11.3	0.0	0.0	
Pais Vasco	2.5	0.0	4.2	3.1	3.1	2.1	3.1	2.1	2.1	
La Rioja	5.7	16.0	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.7	7.3	0.0	
Ceuta	8.4	34.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.7	0.0	
Melilla	9.6	0.0	0.0	39.6	0.0	37.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, General Sub-directorate for Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based violence. Figures for 2003-05 come from the Spanish Women's Institute, based on information provided by the media. From 2006, figures are from the Government Office for Gender-based Violence itself.

The highest averages rates correspond to Melilla (9.6) followed by Ceuta (8.4) and the Canary Isles (6.0). In Ceuta and Melilla only two gender-based violence homicides were committed (in each city) over the whole period under review, but in proportion to their female population aged 15 and over, they recorded the highest rates (Ceuta recorded 34.2 in 2003 and 32.7 in 2009, while Melilla recorded 39.6 in 2005 and 37.3 in 2007).

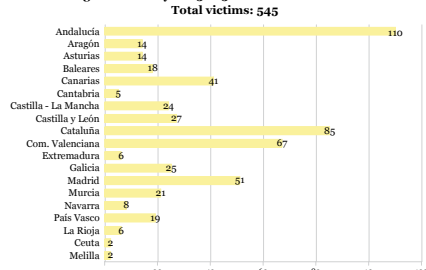
The lowest rate over the entire period was that of Extremadura (1.6).

The highest figures by autonomous region for each year were: in 2003, Ceuta (34.2); in 2004, Cantabria (7.9); in 2005 Melilla (39.6); in 2006 the Balearics (7.0); in 2007 Melilla (37.3); and 2008 Rioja (14.7); in 2009 Ceuta (32.7) and in 2010 Asturias (9.8).

We should bear in mind that each homicide has a substantial impact on the figures and their distribution.

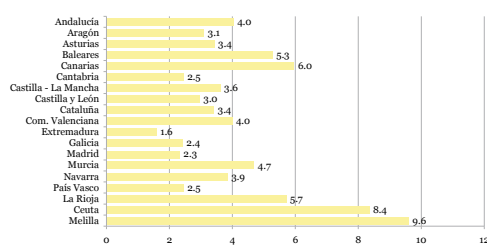
The geographical differences from autonomous region to autonomous region in terms of the total number of crimes and their prevalence with regard to the total number of women aged 15 and over residing in each one can be seen in the following graphs, which illustrate the absolute figures for gender-based crimes from January 2003 to December 2010, and the average rate per million women aged 15 and over from 2003-10.

Graph 1.26. Fatal victims of gender-based violence by autonomous region. 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010.



Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, General Sub-directorate for Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based violence. Figures for 2003-09 come from the Spanish Women's Institute, based on information provided by the media. From 2006, figures are from the Government Office for Gender-based Violence itself.

Graph 1.27. Rate of female victims of gender-based violence by autonomous region per million women aged over 15.



Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, General Sub-directorate for Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based violence. Figures for 2003-09 come from the Spanish Women's Institute, based on information provided by the media. From 2006, figures are from the Government Office for Gender-based Violence itself.

The greatest numbers of fatal victims of gender-based violence are recorded in those provinces with the highest populations (Madrid, Barcelona, Valencia, Alicante, Seville, Malaga and Murcia) and in the two archipelagos. Of the above: Madrid (51), Barcelona (49), Valencia (31), Alicante (27), Santa Cruz de Tenerife (25), Murcia (21), Malaga (20), Seville (20) and the Balearics (18), account for 51% of the total gender-based violence homicides committed in Spain between January 2003 and 31 December 2010.

1.7. FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE. COMPLAINTS.

1 January 2006 to 31 December 2010.

The database that we have created in the drafting of this report only contains comprehensive and consistent information from 2006 onwards, regarding actions taken by either victims or friends and family with the courts of justice¹⁵, prior to the crime which ended with the lives of the victims.

In this respect, out of a total of 345 fatal victims between 1 January 2006 and 31 December 2010, 97 perpetrators (28.1%) had been previously reported for abuse and 248 (71.9%) had not.

¹⁵ Judicial proceedings may be pressed not only by victim complaints but also by reports from family members, friends or at the instances of State Law Enforcement Agencies or social services, etc.

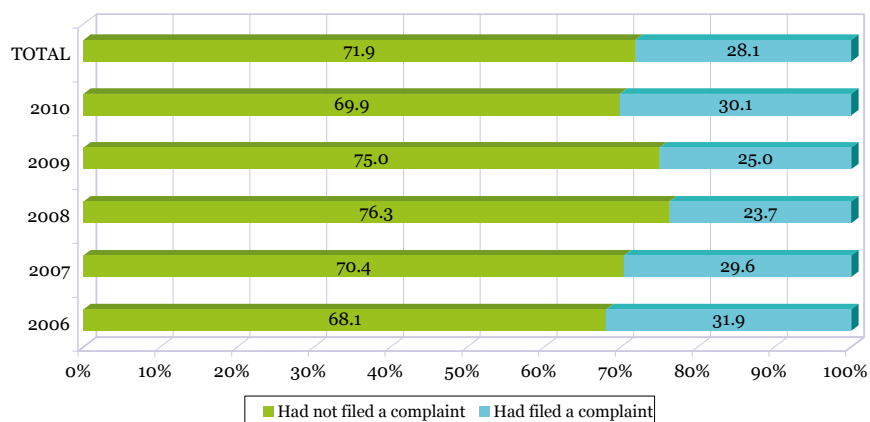
**Table 1.24. Fatal victims of gender-based violence according to complaints filed by year.
1 January 2006 to 31 December 2010.**

	YEAR	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
TOTAL	345	69	71	76	56	73
Had complained	97	22	21	18	14	22
Had not complained	248	47	50	58	42	51

Source: Government Office for Gender-based Violence. General Sub-directorate for the Prevention and Knowledge Management of gender-based violence. Drafted in-house from data provided by violence units.

The proportion of perpetrators reported one or more times has not varied much from one year to another in the period under review: in 2006 31.9% of perpetrators had been reported, in 2007 the figure was 29.6%, in 2008 23.7%, in 2009 25% and in 2010 30.1%, while the proportion of those who had not been reported was 68.1%, 70.4%, 76.3%, 75% and 69.9% respectively.¹⁶

Graph 1.28. Evolution of complaints. 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2010.



Source: Government Office for Gender-based Violence. General Sub-directorate for the Prevention and Knowledge Management of gender-based violence. Drafted in-house from data provided by violence units.

The proportion of fatal victims whose aggressor had been reported varied over the period under review, dropping in 2006-08 and rising again after 2009.

¹⁶ As mentioned at the beginning of this Annual Report, from a statistical point of view, we are working with low figures and it is therefore impossible to illustrate patterns; nevertheless, we feel that we should at least try to highlight the similarities and differences in the basic characteristics of the women according to whether or not they had previously reported the perpetrator (which involves comparing the information on the 97 cases where previous complaints had been filed with the information on the 248 cases where no previous complaints had been filed). In any case, the data from January 2006 to 31 December 2010 has been included.

Within each age group victims aged 31-40 are those with the highest percentage of perpetrators who had been reported (35.8%), followed by victims aged 41-50 (31.4% of perpetrators reported). The lowest percentage of reported perpetrators is that of victims aged 51-64 (13.3%).

**Table 1.25. Perpetrators by age-group, reported or not.
1 January 2006 to 31 December 2010**

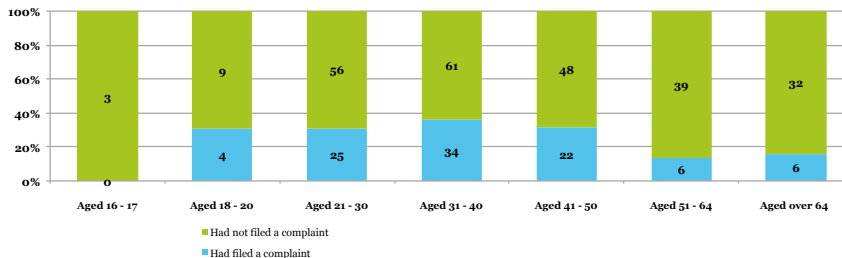
Total perpetrators: 345

	% Horizontal	Reported perpetrator	Un-reported perpetrator
TOTAL	100.0%	28.1	71.9
16-17 years old	100.0%	0.0	100.0
18-20	100.0%	30.8	69.2
21-30	100.0%	30.9	69.1
31-40	100.0%	35.8	64.2
41-50	100.0%	31.4	68.6
51-64	100.0%	13.3	86.7
Over 64 years old	100.0%	15.8	84.2

Source: Government Office for Gender-based Violence. General Subdirectorate for the Prevention and Knowledge Management of gender-based violence. Drafted in-house from data provided by violence units.

Graph 1.29. Evolution of complaints. 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2010.

Total perpetrators: 345



Source: Government Office for Gender-based Violence. General Sub-directorate for the Prevention and Knowledge Management of gender-based violence. Drafted in-house from data provided by violence units.

Table 1.26. Fatal victims of gender-based violence according to prior complaint by nationality.

Total fatal victims: 345			
	TOTAL	Nationality of the victim	
		Spanish	Foreign
TOTAL	345	217	128
Prior complaint filed	248	158	90
No prior complaint	97	59	38

Source: Government Office for Gender-based Violence. General Subdirectorate for the Prevention and Knowledge Management of gender-based violence. Drafted in-house from data provided by violence units.

With regards nationality, between January 2006 and 31 December 2010, 217 victims of gender-based violence were Spanish (62.9% of the total) and 128 were foreign (37.1%). It is worth mentioning that the percentage of previously reported perpetrators is slightly higher for foreign victims

than for Spanish ones (29.7% and 27.2% respectively). Furthermore, of the 97 perpetrators who had been reported, in 60.8% of the cases the victim was Spanish and in 39.2% foreign; for those who had not been reported, 63.7% were Spanish and 36.3% were foreign.

74.8% of the gender-based violence crimes in the period under revision were committed by the victim's partner, and 25.2% by an ex-partner. It is worth noting that of the total number of women killed by an ex-partner, the perpetrator had been previously reported in 39.1% of cases, and that this figure drops to 24.4% in those cases in which the victim is still in a relationship with the perpetrator.

Table 1.27. Fatal victims of gender-based violence according to prior complaint by type of relationship victim/perpetrator.

Total fatal victims: 345			
	TOTAL	Type of relationship	
		Ex-partner	Partner
TOTAL	345	87	258
Prior complaint filed	248	53	195
No prior complaint	97	34	63

Source: Government Office for Gender-based Violence. General Sub-directorate for the Prevention and Knowledge Management of gender-based violence. Drafted in-house from data provided by violence units.

Furthermore, 64.9% of reported perpetrators were the victims' partners and 35.1% were ex-partners.

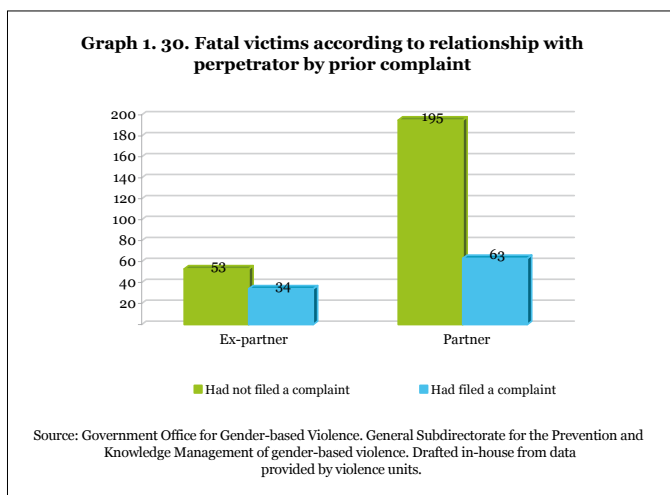


Table 1. 28. Fatal victims according to co-habitation with the perpetrator, by prior complaint

	TOTAL	Reported	Not reported
TOTAL	345	97	248
Co-habit	213	52	161
Do not co-habit	132	45	87

Source: Government Office for Gender-based Violence. General Sub-directorate for the Prevention and Knowledge Management of gender-based violence. Drafted in-house from data provided by violence units.

61.7% of the 345 women killed as the result of gender-based violence from January 2006 to 31 December 2010 were cohabiting with the perpetrator, while 38.3% were not. It is worth noting that women who did not live with their perpetrators present a higher likelihood of having reported them (34.1% to 24.4% respectively). Furthermore, 53.6% of women who had reported their perpetrators lived with them, while 46.4% did not. These percentages were 64.9% and 35.1% in the case of women who had not reported their perpetrators.

We can identify high levels of dispersion and disparity in the figures according to autonomous region. Andalusia, Catalonia, the Community of Valencia and Madrid account for 59.4% of the total of gender-based crimes committed between 1 January 2006 and 31 December 2010. If we limit our focus to these three regions with regards the existence (or not) of prior complaints, we can see that the lowest levels of prior complaints are in Catalonia, Madrid and Andalusia (24.1%, 24.3% and 24.6%). On the other hand, the one with the highest level of prior complaints was the Community of Valencia, where 44.4% of perpetrators had been previously reported.

Table 1.29. Perpetrators of gender-based violence according to autonomous community by prior complaint. 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2010

	TOTAL	Had filed complaint	Had not filed complaint
TOTAL SPAIN	345	97	248
Andalucía	69	17	52
Aragón	6	1	5
Asturias	11	2	9
Baleares	8	2	6
Canarias	27	8	19
Cantabria	2	1	1
Castilla - La Mancha	16	8	8
Castilla y León	17	2	15
Cataluña	54	13	41
Com. Valenciana	45	20	25
Extremadura	3	2	1
Galicia	17	1	16
Madrid	37	9	28
Murcia	12	3	9
Navarra	4	1	3
País Vasco	12	5	7
La Rioja	3	1	2
Ceuta	1		1
Melilla	1	1	

Source: Government Office for Gender-based Violence. General Sub-directorate for the Prevention and Knowledge Management of gender-based violence. Drafted in-house from data provided by violence units.

1.8. FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE. INSTITUTIONAL PROTECTION.

1 January 2006 to 31 December 2010.

In this section we will be looking at the information gathered from January 2006 onward relating to court protection measures and violations of those measures.

We should start by pointing out that, of the 97 women who had filed a report during this period (28.1% of the victims recorded in said period), 11 subsequently withdrew their complaint, representing 11.3% of all complaints made.

As we can observe from the table below, 85 of the 97 women who had filed a complaint (87.6% of those who had filed a complaint and 24.6% of the total of victims over the period) asked for protective measures. Further-

more, protective measures were granted for 77 women, which accounts for 22.3% of the total number of fatal victims over the period under review and 90.6% of the victims who requested said measures.

Either because the victim had cancelled the protective measures or because the measures had expired, only 60 women (61.9% of those who had filed complaints and 17.4% of the total number of fatal victims in the period) had active measures of protection in place at the time of the act which ended their lives.

Table 1.30. Fatal victims of gender-based violence according to complaint, by situation in terms of protective measures

	Total	% Vertical		
TOTAL FATAL VICTIMS	345	100		
Had filed complaint	97	28.1		
Withdrawn complaint	11	11.3	% Vertical	
	Asked for protective measures	85	87.6	
	Were granted protective measures	77	90.6	% Vertical
	Protective measures expired	17	17.5	
	Had valid protective measures	60	61.9	% Vertical
	Breach of measures WITH victim consent	20	37.7	
	Breach of measures WITHOUT victim consent	33	62.3	
	No record of consent	7	-	

Source: Government Office for Gender-based Violence. General Sub-directorate for the Prevention and Knowledge Management of gender-based violence. Drafted in-house from data provided by violence units.

With regard to the 60 women who had protective measures in force, there is no record in 7 cases whether the measures were violated with the victim's consent. Of the remaining 53 cases we know that in the majority (62.3%) the perpetrator breached the measures without the consent of the victim, while in 20 cases (37.7%) the risk levels were underestimated by the victim or by those around her.

1.9. FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE. SUICIDE OF PERPETRATOR.

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010.

**Table 1.31. Male suicides of 15 and over by year.
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2008.**

Year	Male suicides	Homicide of partner or ex-partner	Other causes	% Horizontal
Total suicides	15,494	71	15,423	0.5
2003	2,648	13	2,635	0.5
2004	2,640	9	2,631	0.3
2005	2,566	11	2,555	0.4
2006	2,510	17	2,493	0.7
2007	2,456	5	2,451	0.2
2008	2,674	16	2,658	0.6

Sources: Government Office for Gender-based Violence. General Sub-directorate for Prevention and Knowledge Management. Drafted in-house based on figures published by Spanish National Institute of Statistics and deaths by cause of death and figures provided by violence units.

In 2003-2008, 15,494 men aged 15 and over committed suicide in Spain¹⁷. Of these, 0.5% did so having murdered their partner or ex-partner (71 perpetrators).

Of the 545 perpetrators of gender-based homicide in the period under review, 17.6% committed suicide having murdered their partners or ex-partners,

and 12.7% made unsuccessful attempts. The greatest number of successful suicides was in 2006, when a quarter of perpetrators took their own life having murdered their partners or ex-partners, and the lowest figure is from 2007 (7%).

**Table 1.32. Suicides taking place among males aged over 15, by year.
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2008.**

YEAR	TOTAL	Suicide of aggressor			Horizontal % of successful suicides
		No	Attempts	Successful	
TOTAL	545	380	69	96	17.6
2003	71	51	7	13	18.3
2004	72	56	7	9	12.5
2005	57	41	5	11	19.3
2006	69	43	9	17	24.6
2007	71	56	10	5	7.0
2008	76	53	7	16	21.1
2009	56	35	8	13	23.2
2010	73	45	16	12	16.4

Sources: Government Office for Gender-based Violence. General Sub-directorate for Prevention and Knowledge Management. Drafted in-house based on figures published by Spanish National Institute of Statistics and deaths by cause of death and figures provided by violence units.

¹⁷ Figures from the Spanish Suicide Statistics, published by the Spanish National Institute for Statistics; www.ine.es. The most recent figures when going to press were those of 2008.

More than 40% of the suicides correspond to perpetrators aged over 50 (43.8% of the total), although the proportion of perpetrators from that age bracket who committed suicide having murdered their partners or ex-partners was 25.9%. By age-group, the highest proportion of perpetrators who committed suicide corresponds to those aged 51-64 (22 committed suicide, accounting for 30.1% of 51-64s) and the lowest proportion is for those aged 21-30 (10 suicides, or 11.4% of perpetrators in that age-group).

**Table 1.33. Perpetrators according to age-group by suicide rate.
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010**

	TOTAL	Perpetrator suicide			% successful suicides
		No attempt	At tempted	Successful	
TOTAL	534	370	68	96	18.0
Under 16 years old	0	0	0	0	-
16-17	1	1	0	0	-
18-20	9	7	0	2	22.2
21-30	88	69	9	10	11.4
31-40	160	116	22	22	13.8
41-50	114	84	10	20	17.5
51-64	73	39	12	22	30.1
Over 64 years old	89	54	15	20	22.5

Source: Government Office for Gender-based Violence. General Sub-directorate for the Prevention and Knowledge Management of gender-based violence. Drafted in-house from data provided by violence units.

By nationality, 78 Spanish and 18 foreign perpetrators committed suicide from January 2003 to 31 December 2010; these figures mean that 21% of the Spanish perpetrators and 10.7% of the foreign ones committed suicide, with unsuccessful attempts accounting for 11.9% (44) and 14.3% (24) respectively.

Table 1.34. Perpetrators according to nationality by suicide rate. 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010

	TOTAL	Perpetrator suicide			
		No at tempt	At tempted	Successful	% successful
TOTAL	545	380	69	96	17.6
Spanish	371	249	44	78	21.0
Foreign	168	126	24	18	10.7
N/A	6	5	1	0	0.0

Source: Government Office for Gender-based Violence. General Sub-directorate for the Prevention and Knowledge Management of gender-based violence.
Drafted in-house from data provided by violence units.

In terms of the relationship between perpetrators and victims, 18.5% of those who killed their partners then went on to commit suicide, with a slightly lower figure for those who killed ex-partners (14.9%). In terms of attempted suicide, as mentioned earlier, 12.7% of all perpetrators attempted suicide, the figures being 13.4% for those who had killed their partners, and 10.4% for those who had killed an ex-partner.

Table 1.35. Perpetrators according to type of relationship by suicide rate. 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010

	TOTAL	Suicide of aggressor			% successful suicides
		No	Attempted	Successful	
TOTAL	545	380	69	96	17.6
Partner	411	280	55	76	18.5
Ex-partner	134	100	14	20	14.9

Source: Government Office for Gender-based Violence. General Sub-directorate for the Prevention and Knowledge management of gender-based violence.
Drafted in-house from data provided by violence units.

1.10 FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE AND PERPETRATORS ACCORDING TO YEAR, BY NATIONALITY AND AGE GROUP. .

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010.

We have information regarding both nationality (whether Spanish or foreign) and age-group for 540 victims and 528 perpetrators. These figures are illustrated below.

**Table 1.36. Fatal Spanish victims of gender-based violence according to age by age-group.
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010**

	NATIONALITY OF THE VICTIM								
	Spanish								
	TOTAL	<16 years old	16-17	18-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-64	>64 years old
TOTAL	373	2	4	11	59	105	80	52	60
2003	61	0	0	0	12	23	15	4	7
2004	54	2	1	4	6	15	5	9	12
2005	41	0	1	2	11	8	7	3	9
2006	49	0	1	1	9	19	7	4	8
2007	43	0	0	1	7	9	11	7	8
2008	43	0	0	2	5	8	14	9	5
2009	36	0	0	1	4	12	6	6	7
2010	46	0	1	0	5	11	15	10	4

Source: Government Office for Gender-based Violence. General Sub-directorate for the Prevention and Knowledge Management of gender-based violence. Drafted in-house from data provided by violence units.

**Table 1.37. Foreign fatal victims of gender-based violence by year according to age-group.
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010**

	NATIONALITY OF THE VICTIM								
	Foreign								
	TOTAL	<16 years old	16-17	18-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-64	>64 years old
TOTAL	167	1	2	11	65	49	22	10	7
2003	9	0	1	0	4	4	0	0	0
2004	14	1	0	1	7	2	2	1	0
2005	16	0	0	2	3	7	3	0	1
2006	20	0	0	1	6	8	2	1	2
2007	28	0	0	1	12	6	4	2	3
2008	33	0	1	2	15	7	5	2	1
2009	20	0	0	4	7	5	3	1	0
2010	27	0	0	0	11	10	3	3	0

Source: Government Office for Gender-based Violence. General Sub-directorate for the Prevention and Knowledge Management of gender-based violence. Drafted in-house from data provided by violence units.

With regard to age-group, more than half of the Spanish victims were over 40, with 28.2% being aged 31-40 and 20.4% aged 30 and below.

These percentages have undergone significant yearly variations over the period under review, with victims over 40 standing out particularly in 2007, 2008 and 2010 (26 victims, or 60.5%; 28 victims or 65.1%; and 29 victims or 63%).

We see a drop in the proportion of Spanish victims aged 30 and below after 2006, which appears to stabilise over the period under review (49 victims or 22.4% in 2006; 43 or 18.6% in 2007; 43 or 16.3% in 2008; 36 or 13.9% in 2009 and 46 or 13% in 2010).

**Table 1.38. Spanish fatal victims of gender-based violence by year according to age-group.
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010**

Spanish victims	TOTAL	Up to 30 years old	31-40	Over 40	TOTAL	Up to 30 years old	31-40	Over 40
TOTAL	373	76	105	192	100.0%	20.4%	28.2%	51.5%
2003	61	12	23	26	100.0%	19.7%	37.7%	42.6%
2004	54	13	15	26	100.0%	24.1%	27.8%	48.1%
2005	41	14	8	19	100.0%	34.1%	19.5%	46.3%
2006	49	11	19	19	100.0%	22.4%	38.8%	38.8%
2007	43	8	9	26	100.0%	18.6%	20.9%	60.5%
2008	43	7	8	28	100.0%	16.3%	18.6%	65.1%
2009	36	5	12	19	100.0%	13.9%	33.3%	52.8%
2010	46	6	11	29	100.0%	13.0%	23.9%	63.0%

Source: Government Office for Gender-based Violence. General Sub-directorate for the Prevention and Knowledge Management of gender-based violence. Drafted in-house from data provided by violence units.

On the other hand, the age-group with most foreign victims of gender-based violence is that of foreign women aged 30 and below (47.3%), with 29.3% accounted for by women aged 31-40 and 23.4% by the over-40s.

**Table 1.39. Foreign fatal victims of gender-based violence by year according to age-group.
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010**

Foreign Victims	TOTAL	Up to 30 years old	31-40	Over 40	TOTAL	Up to 30 years old	31-40	Over 40
TOTAL	167	79	49	39	100.0%	47.3%	29.3%	23.4%
2003	9	5	4	0	100.0%	55.6%	44.4%	-
2004	14	9	2	3	100.0%	64.3%	14.3%	21.4%
2005	16	5	7	4	100.0%	31.3%	43.8%	25.0%
2006	20	7	8	5	100.0%	35.0%	40.0%	25.0%
2007	28	13	6	9	100.0%	46.4%	21.4%	32.1%
2008	33	18	7	8	100.0%	54.5%	21.2%	24.2%
2009	20	11	5	4	100.0%	55.0%	25.0%	20.0%
2010	27	11	10	6	100.0%	40.7%	37.0%	22.2%

Source: Government Office for Gender-based Violence. General Sub-directorate for the Prevention and Knowledge Management of gender-based violence. Drafted in-house from data provided by violence units.

There is no marked appreciable trend in the evolution of the number of victims by age-group, whether Spanish or foreign, as the figures rise and fall without following any pattern, other than that which relates to the increase in the proportion of women over 40 which was mentioned earlier.

For the perpetrators much the same circumstances may be identified as for the victims, although on the whole, as mentioned earlier, they were older than their victims.

Table 1.40. Spanish perpetrators by age-group. 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010

	NATIONALITY OF PERPETRATOR								
	Spanish								
	TOTAL	<16 years old	16-17	18-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-64	>64 years old
TOTAL	365	0	1	6	44	90	85	59	80
2003	57	0	0	0	6	19	14	11	7
2004	50	0	1	2	9	8	9	5	16
2005	40	0	0	0	10	9	11	2	8
2006	50	0	0	3	6	16	12	4	9
2007	44	0	0	0	6	10	9	8	11
2008	48	0	0	0	5	11	12	9	11
2009	32	0	0	1	1	9	6	5	10
2010	44	0	0	0	1	8	12	15	8

Source: Government Office for Gender-based Violence. General Sub-directorate for the Prevention and Knowledge Management of gender-based violence. Drafted in-house from data provided by violence units.

The largest percentage of Spanish perpetrators belonged to the over-40s (61.4%), with 24.7% aged 31-40 and 14% aged 30 or less.

Table 1.41. Foreign perpetrators by age-group. 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010

	NATIONALITY OF PERPETRATOR								
	Foreign								
	TOTAL	<16 years old	16-17	18-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-64	>64 years old
TOTAL	163	0	0	3	44	67	27	14	8
2003	8	0	0	0	1	4	2	1	0
2004	15	0	0	0	5	7	2	1	0
2005	13	0	0	1	3	6	1	1	1
2006	19	0	0	0	4	8	2	2	3
2007	27	0	0	0	9	9	6	1	2
2008	28	0	0	1	8	10	6	3	0
2009	24	0	0	0	10	7	4	2	1
2010	29	0	0	1	4	16	4	3	1

Source: Government Office for Gender-based Violence. General Sub-directorate for the Prevention and Knowledge Management of gender-based violence. Drafted in-house from data provided by violence units.

Table 1.42. Spanish perpetrators by age-group. 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010

	NATIONALITY OF PERPETRATOR							
	Spanish							
	TOTAL	Up to 30 years old	31-40	Over 40	Total	Up to 30 years old	31-40	Over 40
TOTAL	365	51	90	224	100%	14.0%	24.7%	61.4%
2003	57	6	19	32	100%	10.5%	33.3%	56.1%
2004	50	12	8	30	100%	24.0%	16.0%	60.0%
2005	40	10	9	21	100%	25.0%	22.5%	52.5%
2006	50	9	16	25	100%	18.0%	32.0%	50.0%
2007	44	6	10	28	100%	13.6%	22.7%	63.6%
2008	48	5	11	32	100%	10.4%	22.9%	66.7%
2009	32	2	9	21	100%	6.3%	28.1%	65.6%
2010	44	1	8	35	100%	2.3%	18.2%	79.5%

Source: Government Office for Gender-based Violence. General Sub-directorate for the Prevention and Knowledge Management of gender-based violence. Drafted in-house from data provided by violence units.

The largest percentage of foreign perpetrators belonged to the 31-40 age bracket (41.1%). With regard to younger and older men, the proportion is much the same, with 28.8% being 30 or under, and 30.1% over 40.

Table 1.43. Foreign perpetrators by age-group. 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010

	NATIONALITY OF PERPETRATOR Foreign							
	TOTAL	Up to 30 years old	31-40	Over 40	Total	Up to 30 years old	31-40	Over 40
TOTAL	163	47	67	49	100%	28.8%	41.1%	30.1%
2003	8	1	4	3	100%	12.5%	50.0%	37.5%
2004	15	5	7	3	100%	33.3%	46.7%	20.0%
2005	13	4	6	3	100%	30.8%	46.2%	23.1%
2006	19	4	8	7	100%	21.1%	42.1%	36.8%
2007	27	9	9	9	100%	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%
2008	28	9	10	9	100%	32.1%	35.7%	32.1%
2009	24	10	7	7	100%	41.7%	29.2%	29.2%
2010	29	5	16	8	100%	17.2%	55.2%	27.6%

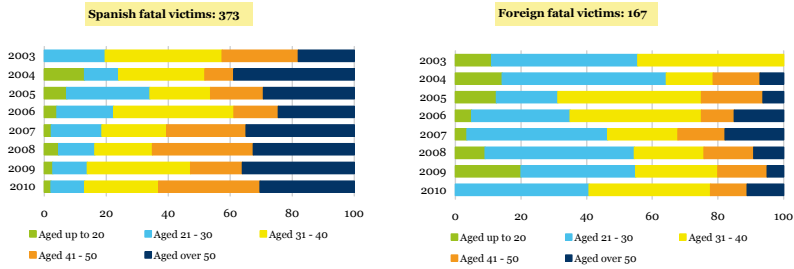
Source: Government Office for Gender-based Violence. General Sub-directorate for the Prevention and Knowledge Management of gender-based violence. Drafted in-house from data provided by violence units.

From 2006 on one can note a slight rise in the group of Spanish perpetrators aged over 40, who go from 50% in 2006 to 63.6% in 2007, 66.7% in 2008 and 65.6% in 2009, ending on 79.5% in 2010.

Generally speaking, it is worth noting that foreign victims and perpetrators tend to be younger than their Spanish counterparts, as can be seen from the following graphs.¹⁸

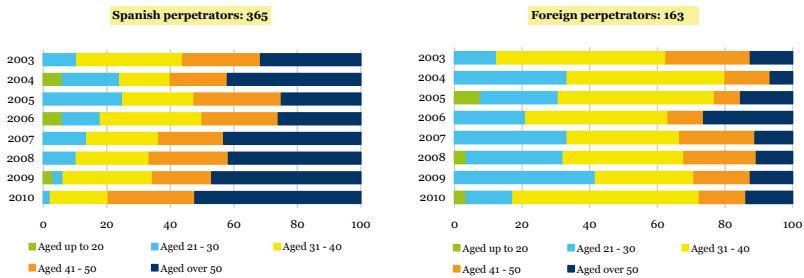
¹⁸ According to data provided by the Municipal Register of Inhabitants, in 2010 85.8% of foreign male residents in Spain were aged over 15, and 85.2% of foreign female residents. Spanish males aged 15 or over accounted for 84.6% of Spanish men resident in Spain in 2010, and Spanish women aged 15 or over accounted for 85.8% of the total number of women.

Graph 1.31. Percentage distribution of fatal victims according to age-group, by nationality and year. 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010



Source: Government Office for Gender-based Violence, General Sub-directorate for the Prevention and Knowledge Management of gender-based violence. Drafted in-house from data provided by violence units.

Graph 1.32. Percentage distribution of perpetrators according to age-group by nationality and year. 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010



Source: Government Office for Gender-based Violence, General Sub-directorate for the Prevention and Knowledge Management of gender-based violence. Drafted in-house from data provided by violence units.

1.11. FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE AND PERPETRATORS BY SIZE OF TOWN/CITY. 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010.

he numbers of fatal victims of gender-based violence are proportional to the size of the population of the town/city. The distribution of the number of gender-based violence victims and the distribution of the population according to the size of the town/city where they lived is shown in the following table:

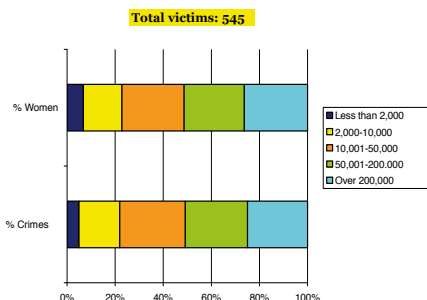
**Table 1.44. Fatal victims of gender-based violence by size of town/city
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010**

	Crimes	% Crime	Women	% Women	Men	% Men
Overall Total	545	100.0	20,425,182	100.0	19,659,509	100.0
Less than 2,000	27	5.0	1,385,285	6.8	1,488,638	7.6
2,000 - 10,000	92	16.9	3,275,223	16.0	3,308,742	16.8
10,001 - 50,000	149	27.3	5,288,246	25.9	5,217,047	26.5
50,001 - 200,000	141	25.9	5,108,755	25.0	4,845,416	24.6
Over 200,000	136	25.0	5,367,673	26.3	4,799,666	24.4

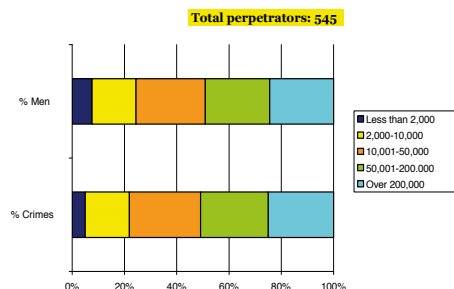
Source: Government Office for Gender-based Violence. General Sub-directorate for the Prevention and Knowledge Management of gender-based violence. Drafted in-house from data provided by violence units.

There is a moderate prevalence in the proportion of cases of gender-based violence resulting in death in municipalities with 10,000-50,000 inhabitants (149 victims, or 27.3%), followed, in descending order, by municipalities of 50,000-200,000 (141 victims, or 25.9%), and those of 200,000 and above (136 victims, or 25%) The lowest figures are for municipalities with less than 2,000 inhabitants (27 victims, or 5%), and those of 2,000-10,000, with 92 victims (16.9%).

**Graph 1.33. Percentage distribution of fatal victims of gender-based violence by size of town/city.
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010**

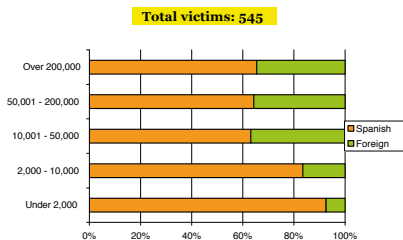


**Graph 1.34. Percentage distribution of perpetrators by size of town/city.
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010**



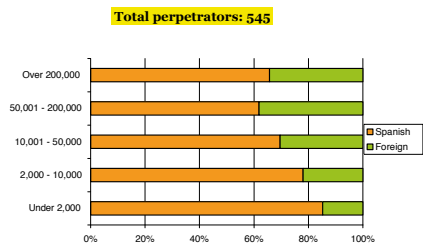
Source: Government Office for Gender-based Violence. General Sub-directorate for the Prevention and Knowledge Management of gender-based violence. Drafted in-house from data provided by violence units.

Graph 1.35. Percentage distribution of fatal victims of gender-based violence according to size of town/city, by nationality.
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010.



Source: Government Office for Gender-based Violence, General Sub-directorate for the Prevention and Knowledge Management of gender-based violence. Drafted inhouse from data provided by violence units.

Graph 1.36. Percentage distribution of perpetrators according to size of town/city by nationality.
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010

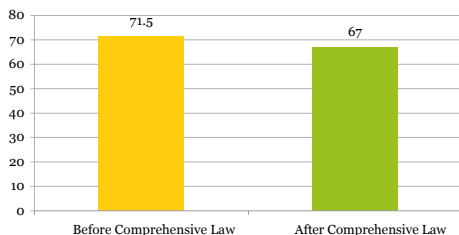


1.12. SOME CONCLUSIONS ON THE CONTENT OF THIS SECTION.

The persistence of the crimes and the variation in the rates over the period under review highlight the fact that gender-based violence, and gender-based violence in its most brutal expression - which affects the whole country - strikes in an unsystematic manner; it is undoubtedly associated with the size of the population, and both victims and perpetrators of foreign nationality are over-represented in relation to their numbers in Spain, but few other conclusions can be drawn. Each assassination substantially modifies the figures and their distribution.

Organic Law 1/2004 of 28 December, on Comprehensive Protective Measures against Gender-based Violence, approved unanimously by all the political groups with parliamentary representation, came into force in January 2005. As

Graph 1.37. Annual average fatal victims of gender-based violence.
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010



Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, General Sub-directorate for Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based violence. Figures for 2003-05 come from the Spanish Women's Institute, based on information provided by the media. From 2006, figures are from the Government Office for Gender-based Violence itself.

shown in the graph below, if we compare the yearly average of gender-based homicides in the years before and after the aforementioned law came into force, we see a fall in the number of crimes.La

Organic Law
1/2004 of 28 Decem-

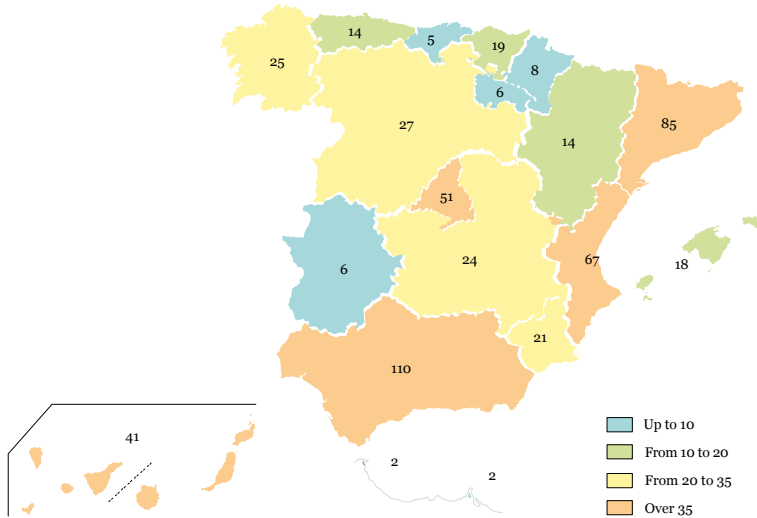
ber, on Comprehensive Protective Measures against Gender-based Violence, approved unanimously by all the political groups with parliamentary representation, came into force in January 2005. As shown in the graph below, if we compare the yearly average of gender-based homicides in the years before and after the aforementioned law came into force, we see a fall in the number of crimes.

However, it would not be advisable to assess the effectiveness of Organic Law 1/2004 or its impact on society, or that of each of its measures on the basis of the number of fatal victims registered, given that it is impossible to determine the number of women whose lives were saved as the result of the resources made available to them under the Comprehensive Law.

It is clear that the exhaustive analysis of each of these cases allows us to determine just which of the mechanisms have failed and for what reasons but, most of all, it should provide the necessary keys to improving victim protection.

Nevertheless, we feel it is also essential to improve the systematic and comprehensive gathering of information in order to find out which are the reasons to explain why prior complaints were only filed in 28% of the cases, why some women withdrew their complaints when it was clear that abuse was taking place, and why in certain cases those women who filed complaints did not go on to apply for protective measures.

FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE BY AUTONOMOUS REGION
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010
TOTAL: 545



FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE BY PROVINCE.
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010
TOTAL: 545

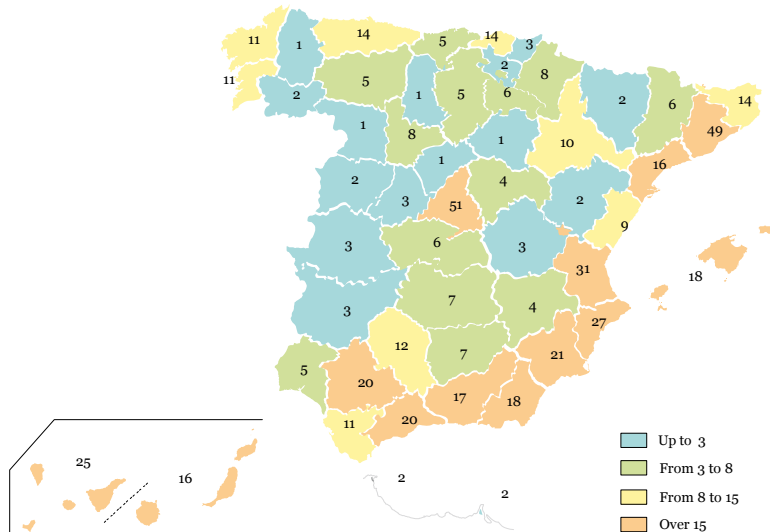


Table 1.45. Fatal victims of gender-based violence by autonomous region and province by year. 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010

	TOTAL	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
TOTAL SPAIN	545	71	72	57	69	71	76	56	73
ANDALUCÍA	110	13	19	9	21	8	9	14	17
Almería	18	1	2	2	3	1	1	3	5
Cádiz	11	3	3	0	1	0	3	0	1
Córdoba	12	1	4	1	2	1	1	1	1
Granada	17	1	4	1	5	0	2	2	2
Huelva	5	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	1
Jaén	7	3	0	0	3	1	0	0	0
Málaga	20	2	1	3	4	1	2	4	3
Sevilla	20	2	4	2	3	3	0	2	4
ARAGÓN	14	2	2	4	1	2	1	0	2
Huesca	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Teruel	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Zaragoza	10	1	2	3	1	1	0	0	2
ASTURIAS	14	2	0	1	3	2	1	0	5
BALEARES	18	4	2	4	3	1	1	1	2
CANARIAS	41	6	2	6	4	6	5	5	7
Las Palmas	16	3	1	4	3	1	2	1	1
S.C.Tenerife	25	3	1	2	1	5	3	4	6
CANTABRIA	5	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
CASTILLA - LA MANCHA	24	2	4	2	4	5	3	1	3
Albacete	4	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
Ciudad Real	7	0	0	1	3	2	0	0	1
Cuenca	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Guadalajara	4	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0
Toledo	6	1	1	1	0	2	0	1	0
CASTILLA Y LEÓN	27	4	2	4	3	3	6	1	4
Ávila	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
Burgos	5	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	2
León	5	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Palencia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Salamanca	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Segovia	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Soria	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Valladolid	8	2	0	0	1	1	3	0	1
Zamora	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
CATALUÑA	85	12	11	8	10	12	10	10	12
Barcelona	49	7	8	3	6	5	7	7	6
Girona	14	2	0	2	2	2	2	0	4
Lleida	6	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0
Tarragona	16	2	3	2	0	4	0	3	2
COM. VALENCIANA	67	7	9	6	8	10	10	9	8
Alicante	27	1	1	4	3	6	4	4	4
Castellón	9	1	0	0	2	2	0	2	2
Valencia	31	5	8	2	3	2	6	3	2
EXTREMADURA	6	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	1
Badajoz	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cáceres	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
GALICIA	25	5	2	1	0	5	7	3	2
A Coruña	11	3	1	0	0	2	2	2	1
Lugo	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Orense	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Pontevedra	11	2	0	1	0	3	5	0	0
MADRID	51	5	5	4	5	9	11	5	7
MURCIA	21	3	4	2	3	2	4	2	1
NAVARRA	8	1	1	2	0	1	3	0	0
PAÍS VASCO	19	0	4	3	3	2	3	2	2
Álava	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Guipúzcoa	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
Vizcaya	14	0	4	3	2	1	1	1	2
LA RIOJA	6	2	1	0	0	0	2	1	0
CEUTA	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
MELILLA	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
TOTAL SPAIN	545	71	72	57	69	71	76	56	73

Table 1.46. Fatal victims of gender-based violence by autonomous region and province and per year. Rate per million women aged 15 and over. 1 January 2003 to 31 december 2010

	TOTAL	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
TOTAL SPAIN	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.0	3.5	3.6	3.8	2.8	3.6
ANDALUCÍA	4.0	4.0	5.8	2.7	6.2	2.3	2.6	4.0	4.8
Almería	8.6	4.3	8.4	8.1	11.8	3.8	3.7	10.9	17.8
Cádiz	2.8	6.2	6.1	0.0	2.0	0.0	5.8	0.0	1.9
Córdoba	4.4	3.0	11.9	3.0	5.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Granada	5.6	2.8	11.0	2.7	13.2	0.0	5.2	5.1	5.1
Huelva	2.9	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	9.1	4.5
Jaén	3.2	10.9	0.0	0.0	10.7	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Málaga	3.9	3.4	1.7	4.8	6.3	1.5	3.0	5.9	4.3
Sevilla	3.2	2.6	5.2	2.6	3.8	3.8	0.0	2.5	4.9
ARAGÓN	3.1	3.7	3.6	7.2	1.8	3.5	1.7	0.0	3.4
Huesca	2.6	0.0	0.0	10.7	0.0	0.0	10.4	0.0	0.0
Teruel	4.1	16.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Zaragoza	3.1	2.5	5.0	7.4	2.5	2.4	0.0	0.0	4.7
ASTURIAS	3.4	3.9	0.0	2.0	5.9	3.9	2.0	0.0	9.8
BALEARES	5.3	9.9	4.9	9.6	7.0	2.3	2.2	2.2	4.3
CANARIAS	6.0	7.5	2.5	7.2	4.7	7.0	5.7	5.6	7.7
Las Palmas	4.7	7.4	2.4	9.5	7.0	2.3	4.5	2.2	2.2
S.C.Tenerife	7.3	7.6	2.5	4.8	2.4	11.7	6.9	9.0	13.4
CANTABRIA	2.5	4.0	7.9	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
CASTILLA - LA MANCHA	3.6	2.6	5.1	2.5	4.9	6.0	3.5	1.1	3.4
Albacete	3.1	6.3	12.5	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ciudad Real	4.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	13.8	9.1	0.0	0.0	4.4
Cuenca	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.4
Guadalajara	5.4	0.0	12.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.9	0.0	0.0
Toledo	2.9	4.2	4.1	4.0	0.0	7.5	0.0	3.5	0.0
CASTILLA Y LEÓN	3.0	3.6	1.8	3.5	2.6	2.6	5.2	0.9	3.5
Ávila	5.0	0.0	0.0	13.6	13.4	0.0	0.0	13.3	0.0
Burgos	3.9	0.0	0.0	6.3	6.3	0.0	6.2	0.0	12.3
León	2.7	4.4	8.8	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Palencia	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.9
Salamanca	1.6	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.0
Segovia	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Soria	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Valladolid	4.3	8.7	0.0	0.0	4.3	4.3	12.7	0.0	4.2
Zamora	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0
CATALUÑA	3.4	4.1	3.7	2.6	3.2	3.8	3.1	3.1	3.7
Barcelona	2.6	3.1	3.5	1.3	2.6	2.1	3.0	2.9	2.5
Girona	6.0	7.6	0.0	7.1	6.9	6.8	6.5	0.0	12.7
Lleida	4.4	6.1	0.0	5.9	11.6	5.7	5.6	0.0	0.0
Tarragona	6.5	7.1	10.4	6.7	0.0	12.6	0.0	9.0	5.9
COM. VALENCIANA	4.0	3.6	4.6	3.0	3.9	4.7	4.6	4.1	3.6
Alicante	4.3	1.4	1.4	5.4	3.9	7.7	4.9	4.9	4.8
Castellón	4.6	4.5	0.0	0.0	8.4	8.2	0.0	7.8	7.8
Valencia	3.6	4.9	7.7	1.9	2.8	1.8	5.4	2.7	1.8
EXTREMADURA	1.6	2.2	4.3	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.1
Badajoz	1.3	3.6	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4
Cáceres	2.1	0.0	5.6	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.0
GALICIA	2.4	3.9	1.6	0.8	0.0	3.9	5.4	2.3	1.5
A Coruña	2.6	5.8	1.9	0.0	0.0	3.8	3.8	3.8	1.9
Lugo	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0
Orense	1.6	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0
Pontevedra	3.2	4.7	0.0	2.3	0.0	7.0	11.5	0.0	0.0
MADRID	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.9	3.3	4.0	1.8	2.5
MURCIA	4.7	5.7	7.5	3.6	5.4	3.5	6.8	3.4	1.7
NAVARRA	3.9	4.0	3.9	7.8	0.0	3.8	11.3	0.0	0.0
PAÍS VASCO	2.5	0.0	4.2	3.1	3.1	2.1	3.1	2.1	2.1
Álava	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	7.4	0.0	0.0
Guipúzcoa	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	3.2	3.2	0.0
Vizcaya	3.4	0.0	7.7	5.8	3.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	3.8
LA RIOJA	5.7	16.0	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.7	7.3	0.0
CEUTA	8.4	34.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.7	0.0
MELILLA	9.6	0.0	0.0	39.6	0.0	37.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL SPAIN	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.0	3.5	3.6	3.8	2.8	3.6

Table 1.47. Rate of homicidal attacks per million males aged 15 and over by autonomous region and province. 1 January 2003 to 31 december 2010

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

2 COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE.

1 January 2007 to 31 December 2010.

2.1. COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE. 2010.

In 2010 the courts received a total of 134,105 complaints of gender-based violence, which means a monthly average of 11,175 and a daily average of 367 complaints.

If compared with the figures for 2009 (135,540), those of 2010 constitute a slight drop (1.1%) in complaints of gender-based violence.

Of the total number of complaints of gender-based violence filed in 2010, most came from police reports (accounting for 79.5% of the total), followed by injury reports (10.9%).

Table 2.1. Complaints of gender-based violence by origin. 2010.

COMPLAINTS 2010		TOTAL	Vertical %
TOTAL		134,105	100.0%
Filed by victim at court		11,158	8.3%
Filed by family members at court		487	0.4%
Police records	with victim complaint	86,760	64.7%
	with family member complaint	1,697	1.3%
	through direct intervention	18,137	13.5%
Injury report		14,640	10.9%
Social services / Third parties in general		1,226	0.9%

Source: General Council of the Judiciary

Most of the complaints received by the courts through police reports had been filed with the police by the victims themselves. We have therefore re-clustered the origins of the complaints based on whether it was the victim or a relative who filed the complaint with the police, and re-clustered the figures for complaints from social services and third-parties in general with those of police reports that came from direct police intervention.

Table 2.2. Complaints of gender-based violence, by person and place where filed. 2010.

COMPLAINTS 2010	TOTAL	Vertical %
TOTAL	134,105	100.0%
Filed by victim at court or with police	97,918	73.0%
Filed by family member at court or with police	2,184	1.6%
Police reports through direct intervention and social services and general third parties	19,363	14.4%
Injury reports	14,640	10.9%

Source: General Council of the Judiciary

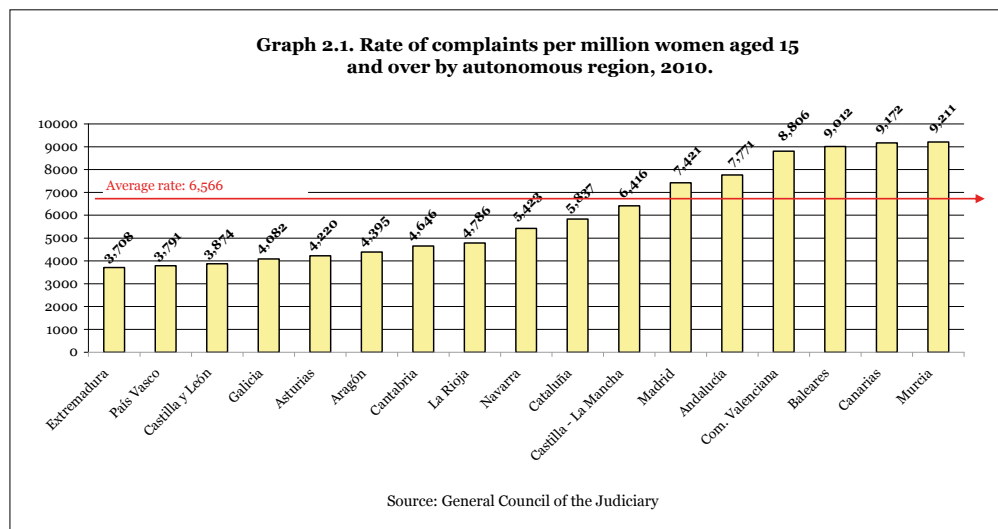
As can be seen in the above chart, in 2010 73% of the complaints of gender-based violence were filed by the victims themselves. Of the 97,918 complaints filed by victims, 64.7% were filed with the police and 8.3% at court.

By autonomous region, the courts of Andalusia were those that received the most complaints of gender-based violence in 2010 (27,693, or 20.7% of the total), followed by Madrid (21,195, or 15.8%), the Community of Valencia (19,369, or 14.4%) and Catalonia (18,866, or 14.1%). The complaints filed in these four regions account for 65% of the total number.

At provincial level, in 2010 almost 40% of complaints of gender-based violence were filed in just four provinces: Madrid (15.8%, as mentioned), Barcelona (9.5%), Valencia (7.7%) and Alicante (5.3%).

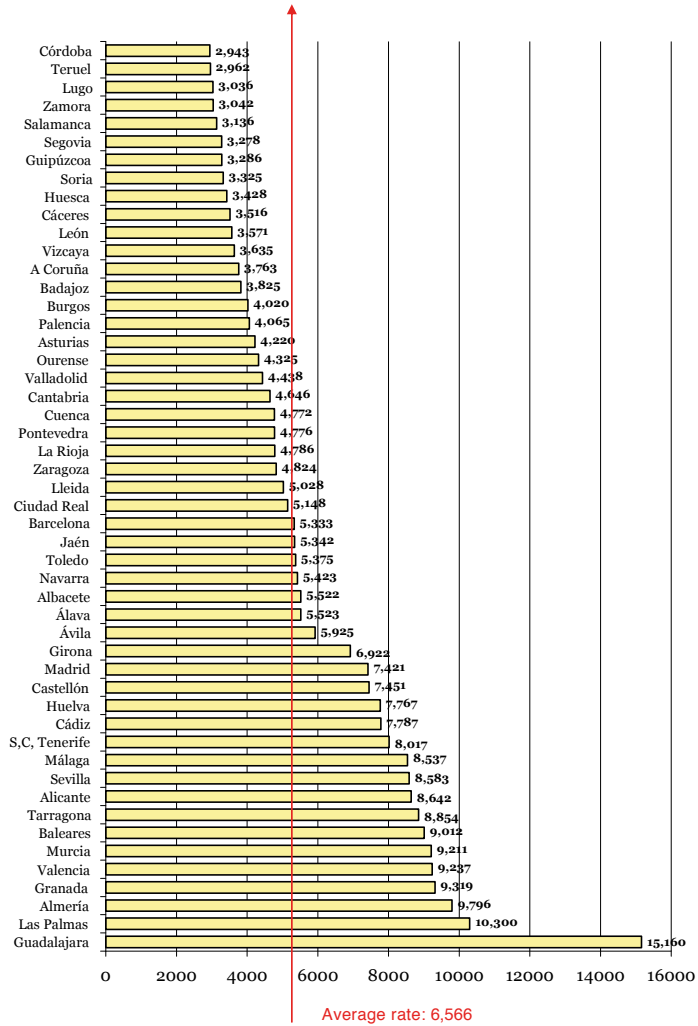
In order to establish a relationship between the complaints figures and those of the overall population, we must assume three conditions: That each complaint corresponds to two unique subjects who relate to the crime reported; one woman, the sole victim of the gender-based violence offense, and one sole perpetrator. Both, victim and perpetrator, passive and active subjects of each of the gender-based violence offenses, are different from all other subjects of the other offenses reported. Each perpetrator is guilty of a gender-based violence offense against only one woman. If, then, these three conditions are met, we can state that the rate of woman victims of gender-based violence per million women aged 15 and over was, in 2010, 6,566. In the male population the equivalent rate was 6,821.

By autonomous region, as we mentioned earlier, in 2010 four regions (Andalusia, Madrid, the Community of Valencia and Catalonia) accounted for 65% of all complaints. However, putting these figures into perspective, we may observe that these regions are not the ones with the highest levels of women victims of reported gender-based violence offenses but, rather, that these are to be found, in descending order, in Murcia (9,211), the Canary Islands (9,172) and the Balearic Islands (9,012). The Community of Valencia was fourth, with 8,806.



In terms of provinces, the highest levels are to be found in Guadalajara (15,160), Las Palmas (10,300), Almeria (9,796), Granada (9,319), Valencia (9,237) and Murcia (9,211). All of these exceed 9,000 complaints per million women. At the other end of the scale, with the lowest rates, we find Cordoba (2,943), Teruel (2,962), Lugo (3,036) and Zamora (3,042), where the number of complaints per million women falls below 3,100. As far as the perpetrator is concerned, it is worth noting that these same provinces have the highest rates of reported perpetrators, only in a different order, with Granada (9,701) and Valencia (9,551) now above Almeria (9,225), with higher rates per million males aged 15 and over than the latter province.

Graph 2.2. Rate of complaints per million women, by province. 2010



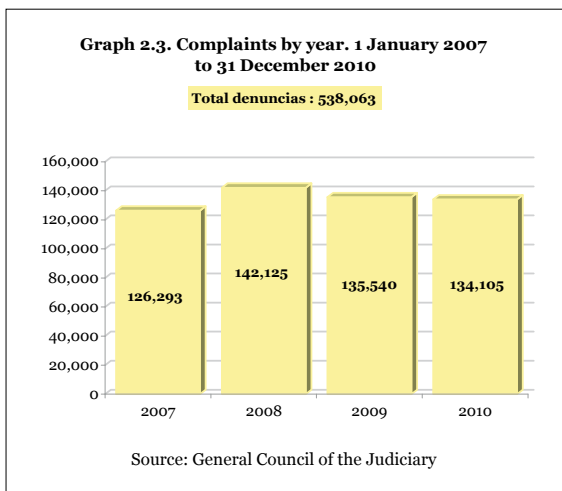
Source: General Council of the Judiciary

2.2. EVOLUTION OF THE NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS.

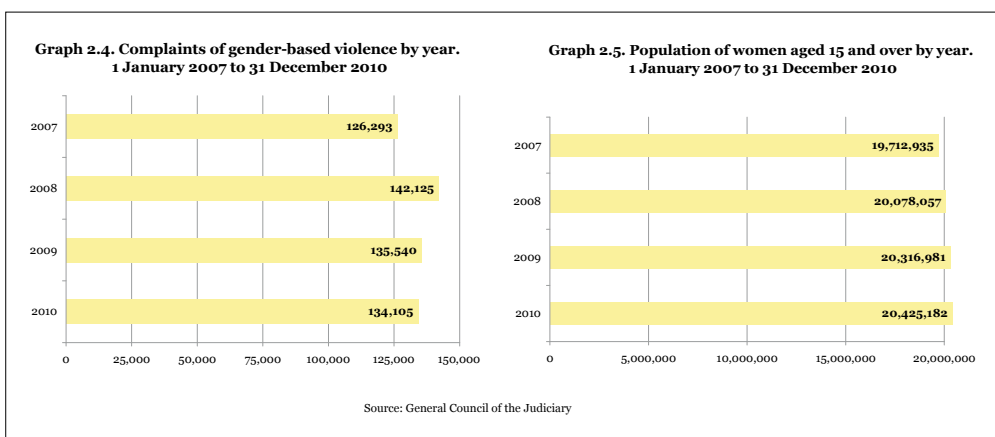
1 January 2007 to 31 December 2010.

Between 1 January 2007 and 31 December 2010 the courts received a total of 538,063 complaints of gender-based violence.

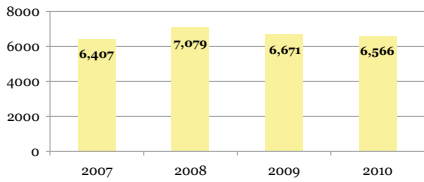
A total of 126,293 complaints were recorded in 2007; 142,125 in 2008; 135,540 in 2009, and 134,105 in 2010. If we compare the number of complaints filed in 2007 with those filed in 2008, we notice an increase of 12.5%, whilst levels fell 4.6% in 2009 (on 2008 levels) and underwent another year-on-year drop of 1.1% in 2010.



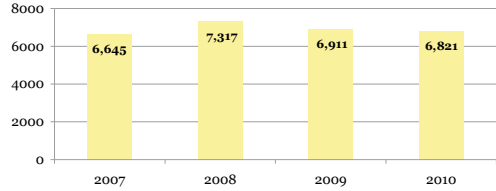
If we relate these figures to those of the overall population, and given that this has risen steadily from 2007-10, the growth witnessed over the period, in terms of the rate of victims and/or perpetrators; passive and active subjects of the reported crime of gender-based violence, which stands at 2.5% and 2.7% respectively, is less than that of the growth in the number of complaints, which stands at 6.2%.



Graph 2.6. Rate of complaints per million women aged 15 and over by year. 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2010



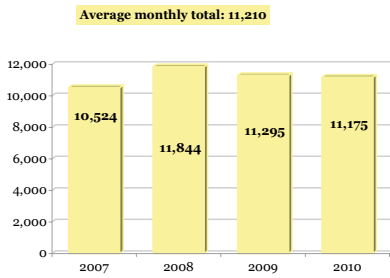
Graph 2.7. Rate of complaints per million men aged 15 and over by year. 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2010



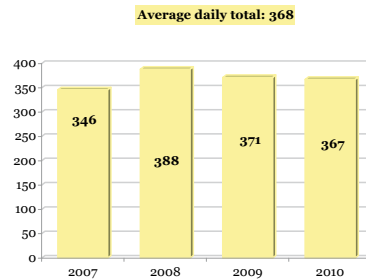
Source: General Council of the Judiciary

The monthly average number of complaints filed in the entire period under review was 11,210, which means that between 1 January 2007 and 31 December 2010 the courts received 368 complaints of gender-based violence a day.

Graph 2.8. Monthly average complaints by year. 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2010



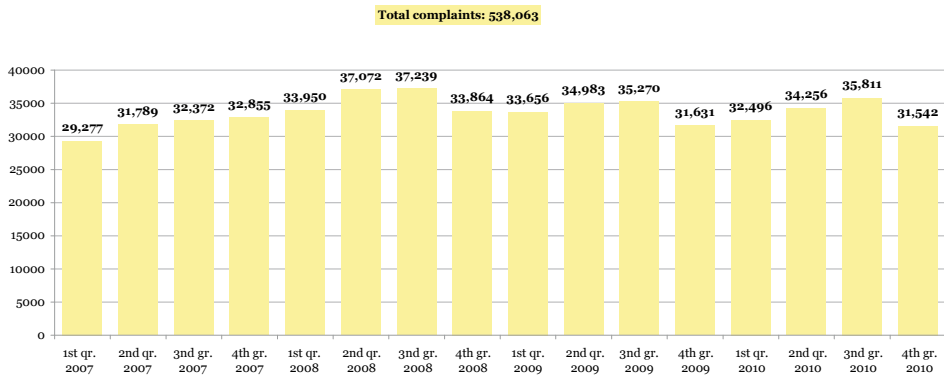
Graph 2.9. Daily average complaints by year. 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2010



Source: General Council of the Judiciary

The following graph illustrates the quarterly pattern of complaints filed in the courts in the period under review.

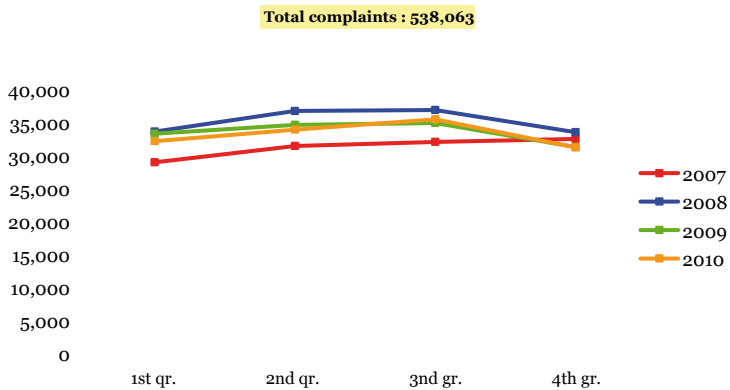
Graph 2.10. Quarterly evolution of complaints. 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2010



Source: General Council of the Judiciary

The first quarter of 2007 saw the lowest numbers of recorded complaints of gender-based violence (29,277), whilst the highest number was recorded in the third quarter of 2008 (37,239).

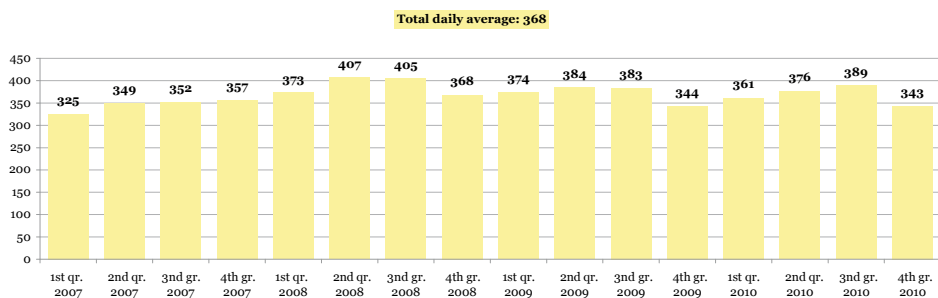
Quarterly evolution by origin of complaint. 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2010



Source: General Council of the Judiciary

However, although the courts received the highest number of complaints in the third quarter of 2008, the second quarter of that year saw the highest daily average (407).

**Graph 2.12. Quarterly evolution of daily average of complaints.
1 January 2007 to 31 December 2010**



Source: General Council of the Judiciary

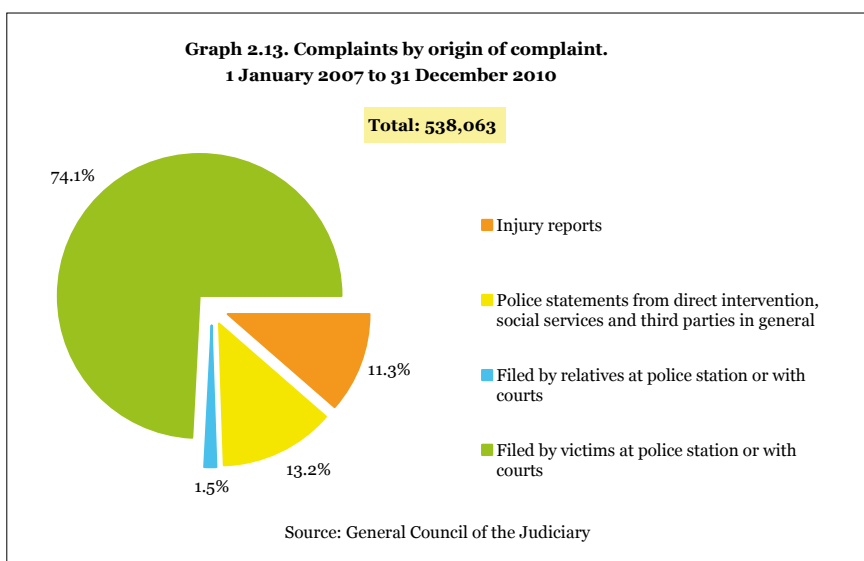
2.3. ORIGIN OF COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE. 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2010.

Between 1 January 2007 and 31 December 2010, 78.2% of the complaints of gender-based violence came from police reports, 11.3% from injury reports, and 0.9% from social services and third parties in general. Only 9.3% of the complaints recorded in that period were personally filed by the victims in the courts, and barely 0.4% by relatives of victims of gender-based violence.

However, if we group together those complaints filed personally in the courts by the victims with those filed by victims with the police, the result is 398,588 complaints filed by victims of gender-based violence, which represents 74.1% of the total number. This means that, during the period under review, a monthly average of 8,304 and a daily average of 273 women victims decided to report their partners or ex-partners for gender-based violence¹⁹.

On the basis of this grouping origin of complaint, the above are followed in numerical order by those complaints received through police reports as a result of direct police intervention, and social services and third parties in general (70,875), complaints deriving from injury reports (60,627), and those filed by relatives of the victim (7,973).

19. We should note, as was indicated in the methodology of this section, that no information is held on cases where the same victim filed more than one complaint of gender-based violence by her partner or ex-partner in the period under review. This point should be taken into account, although for simplification purposes we use the term "number of victims".



2008 saw the highest numbers of complaints of gender-based violence of all origins, except for in the case of complaints received through police reports as a result of direct intervention, social services and third parties in general, the highest numbers for which were recorded in 2010.

Table 2.3. Complaints by origin of complaint (regrouped).
1 January 2007 to 31 December 2010

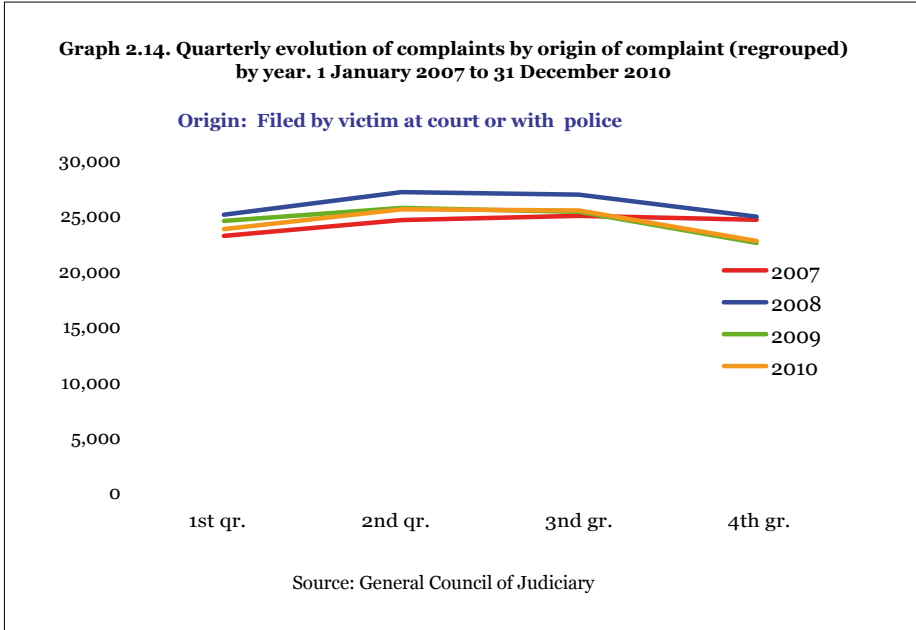
	TOTAL COMPLAINTS	Filed by victim at court or with police	Filed by family members at court or with police	Police reports through direct intervention and social services and third parties in general	Injury reports
TOTAL	538,063	398,588	7,973	70,875	60,627
2007	126,293	97,767	1,427	13,778	13,321
2008	142,125	104,396	2,475	18,726	16,528
2009	135,540	98,507	1,887	19,008	16,138
2010	134,105	97,918	2,184	19,363	14,640

Source: General Council of the Judiciary

The sharpest rise was seen in complaints filed by relatives of victims of gender-based violence which went up by 73.4% in 2007-08, though these same figures underwent the biggest drop, falling in 2009 by 23.8%, only to then rise again by 15.7% in 2010.

If we compare the figures for 2010 with those of previous years, we find that the distribution of complaints according to origin remains quite consistent, particularly in 2008-10.

The quarterly evolution of the number of complaints of gender-based violence filed by the victim describes a sharp rise from the first to the second quarter of each year, with it also being of note that the second and third quarters of each year are those periods with the greatest number of complaints filed by the victim.

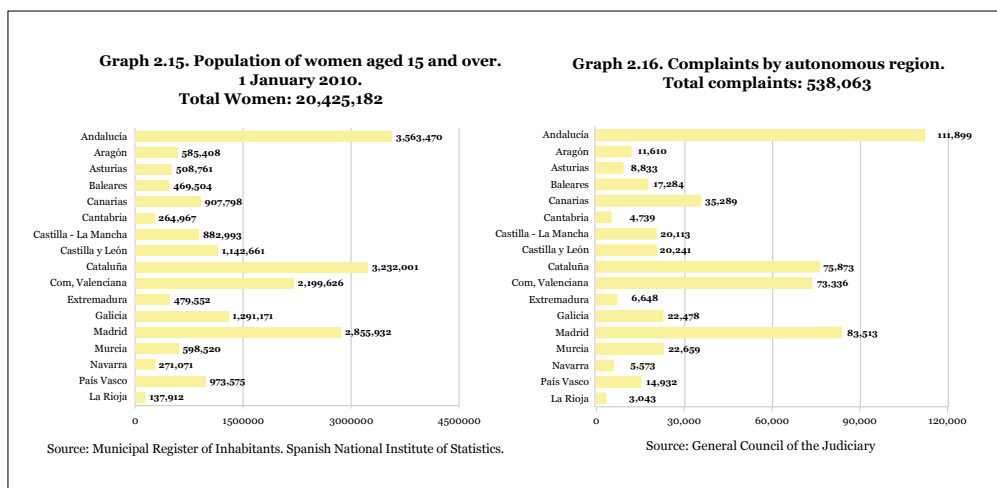


2.4. COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA.

1 January 2007 to 31 December 2010.

Between 1 January 2007 and 31 December 2010, 20.8% of the complaints were brought before the courts of Andalusia, 15.5% before those of Madrid, 14.1% Catalonia, and 13.6% the Community of Valencia. In total, 64% of the complaints were brought before the courts of one of these four autonomous regions, a figure which contrasts somewhat with the density of the female population aged 15 or over in said regions, which stands at 58.3%²⁰.

20. To calculate the percentages of female population aged 15 or over, we used the population figures as of 1 January 2010, including those of the cities of Ceuta and Melilla in Andalusia, given that the courts in that region are those that deal with complaints of gender-based violence filed by women living in the two autonomous cities.



The autonomous regions of the Canary Islands, Murcia, the Balearics and the Community of Valencia, which account for 20.4% of women aged 15 and over in Spain, account for 27.6% of the complaints of gender-based violence from 2007-10.

At the other end of the scale we find Extremadura and the Basque Country. Extremadura, with a female population aged 15 or over similar to that of Murcia, accounts for 1.2% of the complaints of gender-based violence, while Murcia accounts for 4.2%. Something similar occurs in the Basque Country, which has similar population figures to the Canary Islands and accounts for 2.8% of complaints, whereas the Canaries account for 6.6%.

If we look at the yearly evolution of the number of complaints of gender-based violence in the different autonomous regions, we find that from 2007 to 2008 they rose across the board. However, when we compare 2009 with 2008, the number of complaints of gender-based violence only went up in the Basque Country, Extremadura, Rioja, Castilla La Mancha, Community of Valencia and Galicia, with the sharpest rise being in the Basque Country (8.5%). In 2010 figures were up on 2009 levels in Andalusia, Cantabria, Castilla La Mancha, Catalonia, the Community of Valencia, Extremadura, Madrid and Navarre, the latter recording the sharpest increase in complaints of gender-based violence (18.9%).

When we compare the 2007 figures with those of 2010, Castilla La Mancha is the region where complaints of gender-based violence have undergone the sharpest increase (45.8%), while that with the biggest drop is Castilla and

Leon (-15.9%), with overall drops in the period also seen in Rioja, Aragon, the Canary Islands and Andalusia.

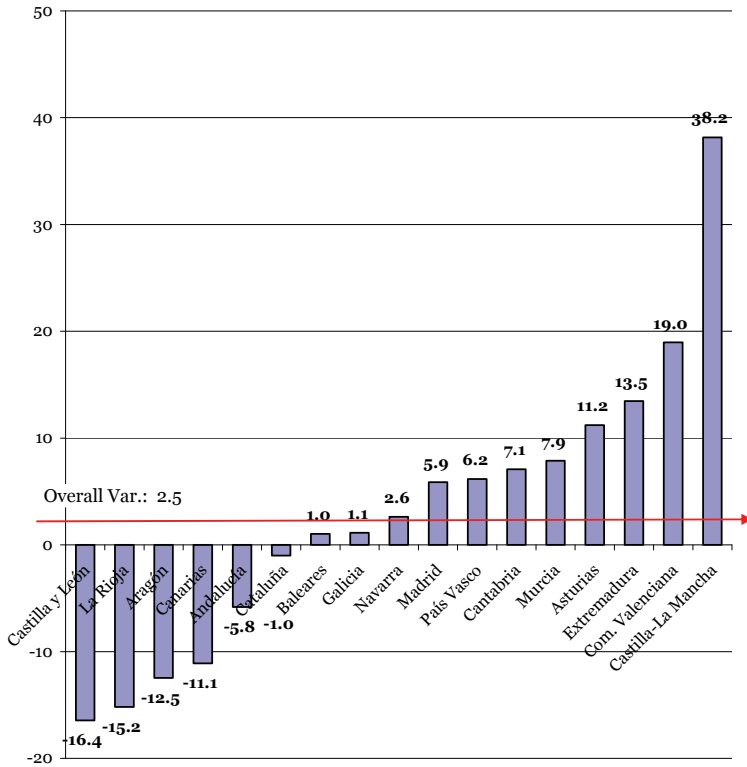
Table 2.4. Complaints by autonomous region by year, Percentage variation compared to previous year. 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2010.

	TOTAL COMPLAINTS	YEAR				% Variation 2007-2010			
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2007-2010
TOTAL SPAIN	538,063	126,293	142,125	135,540	134,105	12.5%	-4.6%	-1.1%	6.2%
Andalucía	111,899	28,266	29,102	26,838	27,693	3.0%	-7.8%	3.2%	-2.0%
Aragón	11,610	2,853	3,336	2,848	2,573	16.9%	-14.6%	-9.7%	-9.8%
Asturias	8,833	1,926	2,387	2,373	2,147	23.9%	-0.6%	-9.5%	11.5%
Baleares	17,284	3,910	4,690	4,453	4,231	19.9%	-5.1%	-5.0%	8.2%
Canarias	35,289	8,894	9,087	8,982	8,326	2.2%	-1.2%	-7.3%	-6.4%
Cantabria	4,739	1,122	1,214	1,172	1,231	8.2%	-3.5%	5.0%	9.7%
Castilla - La Mancha	20,113	3,885	5,193	5,370	5,665	33.7%	3.4%	5.5%	45.8%
Castilla y León	20,241	5,265	5,459	5,090	4,427	3.7%	-6.8%	-13.0%	-15.9%
Cataluña	75,873	18,424	20,365	18,218	18,866	10.5%	-10.5%	3.6%	2.4%
Com. Valenciana	73,336	15,614	19,003	19,350	19,369	21.7%	1.8%	0.1%	24.0%
Extremadura	6,648	1,536	1,632	1,702	1,778	6.3%	4.3%	4.5%	15.8%
Galicia	22,478	5,181	5,959	6,068	5,270	15.0%	1.8%	-13.2%	1.7%
Madrid	83,513	18,975	22,480	20,863	21,195	18.5%	-7.2%	1.6%	11.7%
Murcia	22,699	4,872	6,189	6,085	5,513	27.0%	-1.7%	-9.4%	13.2%
Navarra	5,573	1,377	1,490	1,236	1,470	8.2%	-17.0%	18.9%	6.8%
País Vasco	14,932	3,444	3,739	4,058	3,691	8.6%	8.5%	-9.0%	7.2%
La Rioja	3,043	749	800	834	660	6.8%	4.3%	-20.9%	-11.9%

Source: General Council of the Judiciary

When contrasting figures for complaints with those of population aged over 15 by autonomous region, the fall in levels seen in Castilla and Leon stands at 16.4%, while the increase found in Castilla La Mancha stood at 38.2%. It is worth noting that in 60.4% of the autonomous regions the levels of women victims of reported gender-based violence offences have increased. Along with Castilla and Leon, levels of complaints per million women aged 15 and over have dropped in Rioja, Aragon, the Canaries, Andalusia and Catalonia.

Graph 2.17. Percentage variation in rate of complaints per million women aged 15 and over by autonomous region. 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2010



Source: General Council of the Judiciary

2.5. COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE ACCORDING TO GEOGRAPHIC AREA BY ORIGIN OF COMPLAINT.

1 January 2007 to 31 December 2010.

On the basis of the origin of the complaint, Andalusia received 20.7% and 23.1%, respectively, of the total number of complaints filed in Spain either in the courts or with the police by victims or relatives, along with 29.7% of complaints deriving from injury reports. The Community of Valencia, on the other hand, recorded 21% of the complaints received through police reports as a result of direct intervention and social services and third parties in general.

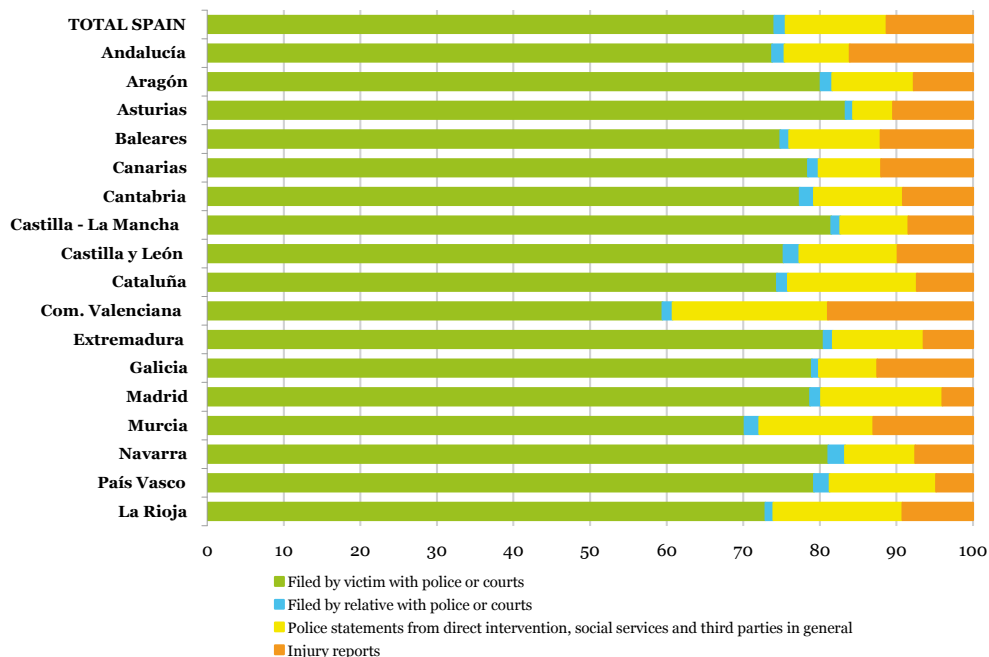
**Table 2.5. Complaints by autonomous region according to origin of complaint (regrouped).
1 January 2007 to 31 December 2010**

	TOTAL DENUNCIAS		Filed by victims at court or with police		Police statement through direct intervention, social services and general third parties		Injury reports		Filed by family members at court or with police	
	Number	Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Vertical %
TOTAL ESPAÑA	538,063	100.0%	398,588	100.0%	70,875	100.0%	60,627	100.0%	7,973	100.0%
Andalucía	111,899	20.8%	82,557	20.7%	9,498	13.4%	18,006	29.7%	1,838	23.1%
Aragón	11,610	2.2%	9,299	2.3%	1,236	1.7%	896	1.5%	179	2.2%
Asturias	8,833	1.6%	7,366	1.8%	460	0.6%	920	1.5%	87	1.1%
Baleares	17,284	3.2%	12,937	3.2%	2,063	2.9%	2,082	3.4%	202	2.5%
Canarias	35,289	6.6%	27,689	6.9%	2,872	4.1%	4,231	7.0%	497	6.2%
Cantabria	4,739	0.9%	3,668	0.9%	551	0.8%	432	0.7%	88	1.1%
Castilla - La Mancha	20,113	3.7%	16,396	4.1%	1,785	2.5%	1,692	2.8%	240	3.0%
Castilla y León	20,241	3.8%	15,236	3.8%	2,588	3.7%	1,995	3.3%	422	5.3%
Cataluña	75,873	14.1%	56,478	14.2%	12,761	18.0%	5,555	9.2%	1,079	13.5%
Com. Valenciana	73,336	13.6%	43,600	10.9%	14,857	21.0%	13,893	22.9%	986	12.4%
Extremadura	6,648	1.2%	5,353	1.3%	788	1.1%	427	0.7%	80	1.0%
Galicia	22,478	4.2%	17,751	4.5%	1,709	2.4%	2,809	4.6%	209	2.6%
Madrid	83,513	15.5%	65,774	16.5%	13,235	18.7%	3,324	5.5%	1,180	14.8%
Murcia	22,659	4.2%	15,908	4.0%	3,373	4.8%	2,949	4.9%	429	5.4%
Navarra	5,573	1.0%	4,521	1.1%	511	0.7%	419	0.7%	122	1.5%
Pais Vasco	14,932	2.8%	11,836	3.0%	2,075	2.9%	717	1.2%	304	3.8%
La Rioja	3,043	0.6%	2,219	0.6%	513	0.7%	280	0.5%	31	0.4%

Source: General Council of the Judiciary

It is also worth highlighting that Asturias was the autonomous region with the largest proportion of complaints filed by the victim (83.4% of those brought before the courts of the region), while Navarre was that which registered the greatest proportion of complaints filed by family members (2.2%), and the Community of Valencia that which had the largest proportion of police reports as a result of direct intervention along with complaints by social services and third parties in general (20.3%), and was also that which had the highest proportion of injury reports (18.9%).

Graph 2.18. Percentage distribution of complaints according to place filed, by autonomous region.



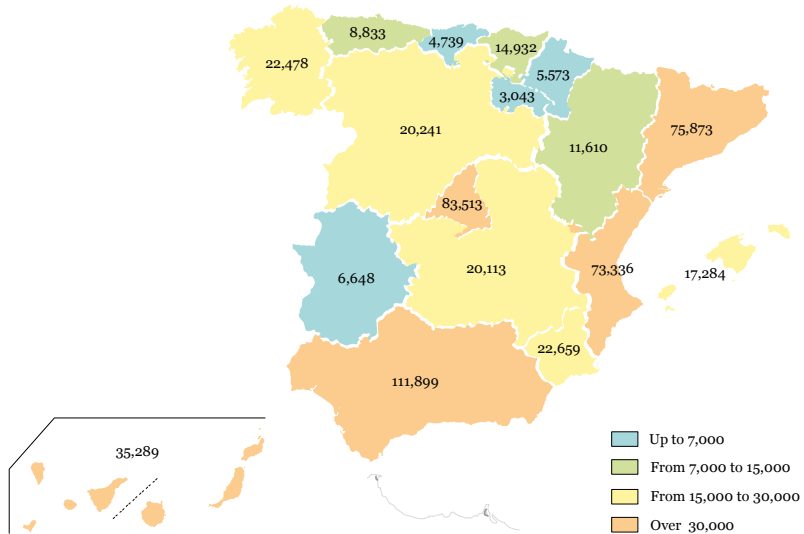
Source: General Council of the Judiciary

At provincial level, those with the greatest number of complaints of gender-related violence between 1 January 2007 and 31 December 2010 are Madrid (15.5% of the total number), Barcelona (9.6%), Valencia (7.1%) and Alicante (5.4%).

At the other end of the scale we find the provinces of Teruel and Soria, where the courts have received the lowest numbers of complaints of gender-based violence, each recording less than 700 in the period under review.

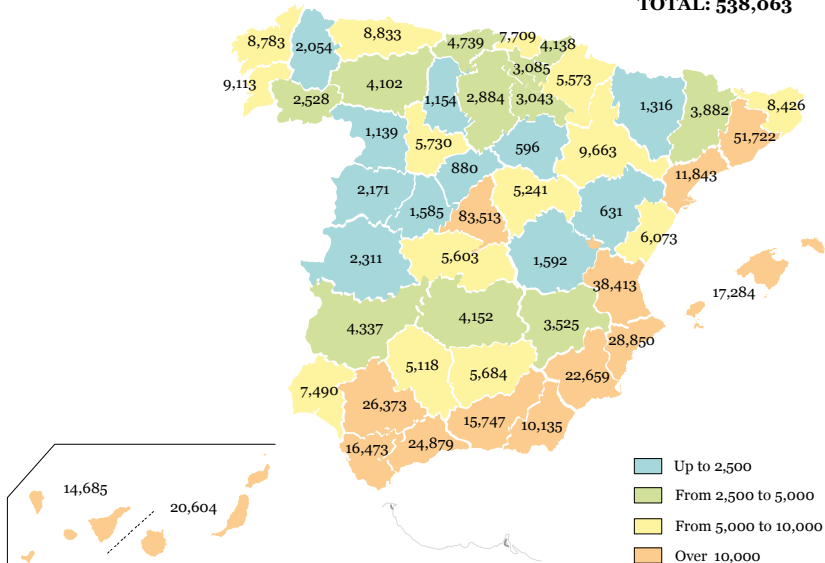
**COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE BY AUTONOMOUS REGION
1 January 2007 to 31 December 2010**

TOTAL: 538,063



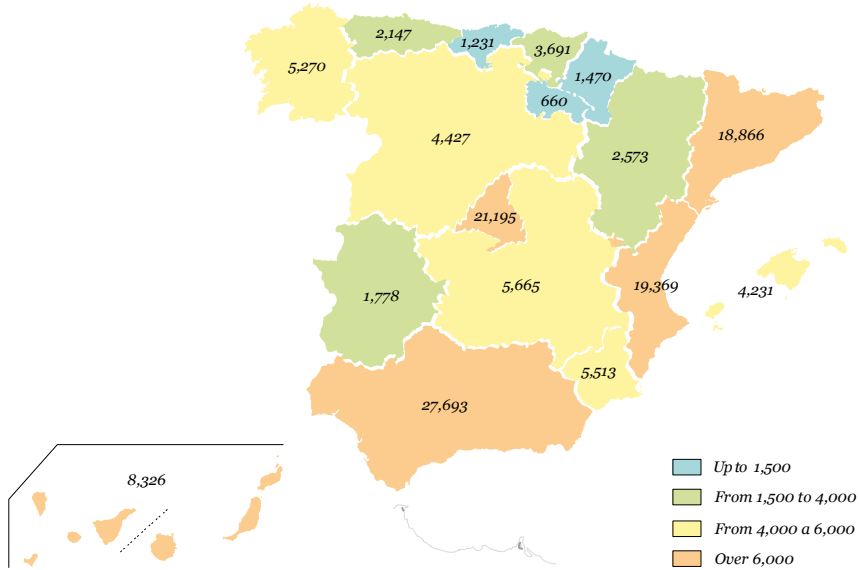
**COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE BY PROVINCE
1 January 2007 to 31 December 2010**

TOTAL: 538,063



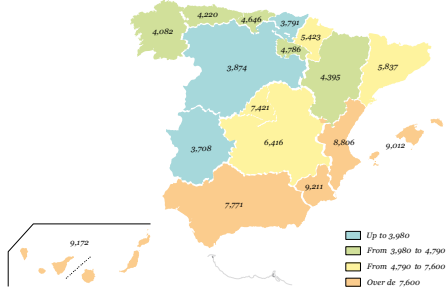
COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE BY AUTONOMOUS REGION. 2010

Total: 134,105



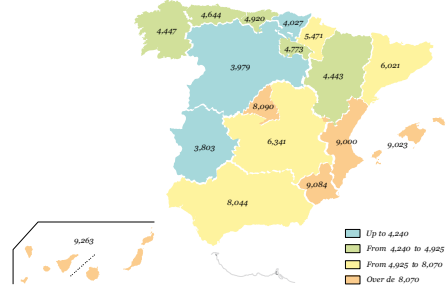
Rate of female victims of gender-based violence per million women aged 15 and over, by autonomous region. 2010

Average rate: 6,566



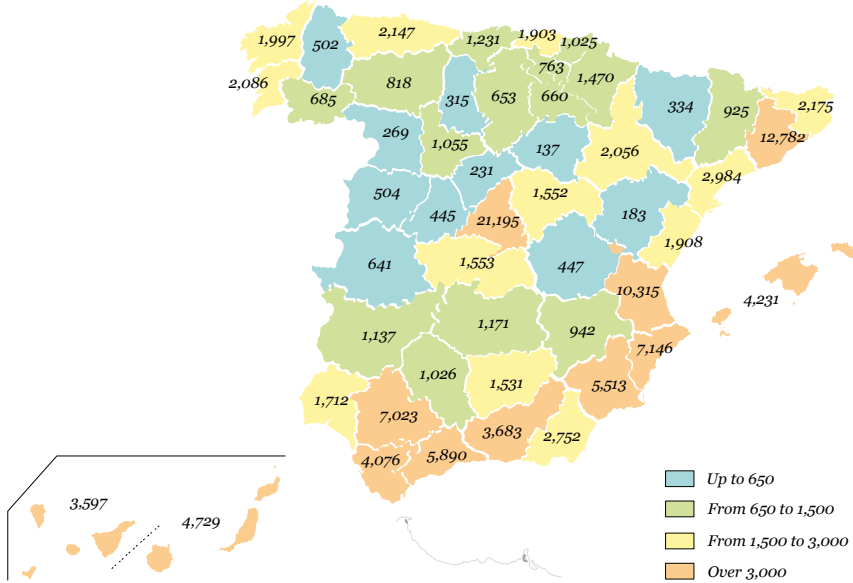
Rate of aggressors per million men aged 15 and over, by autonomous region. 2010

Average rate: 6,821



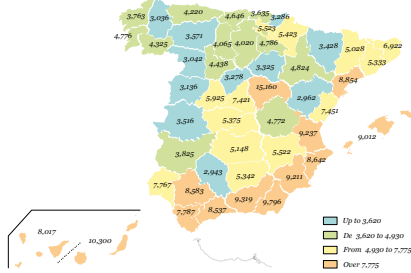
COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE BY PROVINCE. 2010

Total: 134,105



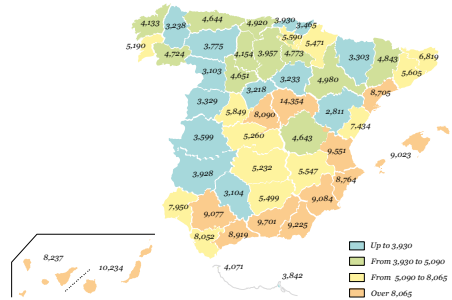
**Rate of female victims of gender-based violence
per million women aged 15 and over, by
province. 2010**

Average rate: 6,366



**Rate of aggressors per million men aged 15 and
over, by province. 2010**

Average rate: 6,821



**Table 2.6. Complaints according to origin by quarter.
1 January 2007 to 31 December 2010**

	TOTAL	TOTAL	2007			
	2007-2010	2007	1st gr.	2nd gr.	3rd gr.	4th gr.
TOTAL COMPLAINTS	538,063	126,293	29,277	31,789	32,372	32,855
Filed victim at court or with police	398,588	97,767	23,278	24,695	25,073	24,721
Presentada por familiares en juzgado o policia	7,973	1,427	288	343	269	527
Police reports through direct intervention, social services and third parties in general	70,875	13,778	2,870	3,799	3,520	3,589
Injury reports	60,627	13,321	2,841	2,952	3,510	4,018

	TOTAL	TOTAL	2008			
	2007-2010	2008	1st gr.	2nd gr.	3rd gr.	4th gr.
TOTAL COMPLAINTS	538,063	142,125	33,950	37,072	37,239	33,864
Filed victim at court or with police	398,588	104,396	25,174	27,226	27,002	24,994
Filed by family members at court or with police	7,973	2,475	632	594	722	527
Police reports through direct intervention, social services and third parties in general	70,875	18,726	4,504	4,883	4,929	4,410
Injury reports	60,627	16,528	3,640	4,369	4,586	3,933

	%	TOTAL	2007			
	2007-2010	2007	1st gr.	2nd gr.	3rd gr.	4th gr.
TOTAL COMPLAINTS	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Filed victim at court or with police	74.1%	77.4%	79.5%	77.7%	77.5%	75.2%
Filed by family members at court or with police	1.5%	1.1%	1.0%	1.1%	0.8%	1.6%
Police reports through direct intervention, social services and third parties in general	13.2%	10.9%	9.8%	12.0%	10.9%	10.9%
Injury reports	11.3%	10.5%	9.7%	9.3%	10.8%	12.2%

	%	TOTAL	2008			
	2007-2010	2008	1st gr.	2nd gr.	3rd gr.	4th gr.
TOTAL COMPLAINTS	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Filed victim at court or with police	74.1%	73.5%	74.2%	73.4%	72.5%	73.8%
Filed by family members at court or with police	1.5%	1.7%	1.9%	1.6%	1.9%	1.6%
Police reports through direct intervention, social services and third parties in general	13.2%	13.2%	13.3%	13.2%	13.2%	13.0%
Injury reports	11.3%	11.6%	10.7%	11.8%	12.3%	11.6%

Source: General Council of the Judiciary

**Table 2.7. Complaints according to origin (regrouped). Vertical percentages
1 January 2007 to 31 December 2010**

	% 2007-2010	TOTAL 2007	2007			
			1st qr.	2nd qr.	3rd qr.	4th qr.
TOTAL COMPLAINTS	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Filed by victim at court or with police	74.1%	77.4%	79.5%	77.7%	77.5%	75.2%
Filed by family members at court or with police	1.5%	1.1%	1.0%	1.1%	0.8%	1.6%
Police reports through direct intervention, social services and third parties in general	13.2%	10.9%	9.8%	12.0%	10.9%	10.9%
Injury report	11.3%	10.5%	9.7%	9.3%	10.8%	12.2%

	% 2007-2010	TOTAL 2008	2008			
			1st qr.	2nd qr.	3rd qr.	4th qr.
TOTAL COMPLAINTS	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Filed by victim at court or with police	74.1%	73.5%	74.2%	73.4%	72.5%	73.8%
Filed by family members at court or with police	1.5%	1.7%	1.9%	1.6%	1.9%	1.6%
Police reports through direct intervention, social services and third parties in general	13.2%	13.2%	13.3%	13.2%	13.2%	13.0%
Injury report	11.3%	11.6%	10.7%	11.8%	12.3%	11.6%

	% 2007-2010	TOTAL 2009	2009			
			1st qr.	2nd qr.	3rd qr.	4th qr.
TOTAL COMPLAINTS	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Filed by victim at court or with police	74.1%	72.7%	73.2%	73.7%	72.1%	71.6%
Filed by family members at court or with police	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.8%
Police reports through direct intervention, social services and third parties in general	13.2%	14.0%	13.7%	13.2%	14.3%	14.9%
Injury report	11.3%	11.9%	11.8%	11.8%	12.3%	11.7%

	% 2007-2010	TOTAL 2010	2010			
			1st qr.	2nd qr.	3rd qr.	4th qr.
TOTAL COMPLAINTS	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Filed by victim at court or with police	74.1%	73.0%	73.5%	74.9%	71.4%	72.3%
Filed by family members at court or with police	1.5%	1.6%	2.0%	1.2%	1.4%	2.0%
Police reports through direct intervention, social services and third parties in general	13.2%	14.4%	13.8%	13.3%	16.0%	14.6%
Injury report	11.3%	10.9%	10.8%	10.6%	11.2%	11.1%

Source: General Council of the Judiciary

**Table 2.8. Complaints according to origin by quarter. Horizontal percentages.
1 January 2007 to 31 December 2010**

	%	%	2007			
	2007-2010	2007	1st qr.	2nd qr.	3rd qr.	4th qr.
TOTAL COMPLAINTS	100.0%	23.5%	5.4%	5.9%	6.0%	6.1%
Filed by victim at court or with police	100.0%	24.5%	5.8%	6.2%	6.3%	6.2%
Filed by family members at court or with police	100.0%	17.9%	3.6%	4.3%	3.4%	6.6%
Police reports through direct intervention, social services and third parties in general	100.0%	19.4%	4.0%	5.4%	5.0%	5.1%
Injury report	100.0%	22.0%	4.7%	4.9%	5.8%	6.6%

	%	%	2008			
	2007-2010	2008	1st qr.	2nd qr.	3rd qr.	4th qr.
TOTAL COMPLAINTS	100.0%	26.4%	6.3%	6.9%	6.9%	6.3%
Filed by victim at court or with police	100.0%	26.2%	6.3%	6.8%	6.8%	6.3%
Filed by family members at court or with police	100.0%	31.0%	7.9%	7.5%	9.1%	6.6%
Police reports through direct intervention, social services and third parties in general	100.0%	26.4%	6.4%	6.9%	7.0%	6.2%
Injury report	100.0%	27.3%	6.0%	7.2%	7.6%	6.5%

	%	%	2009			
	2007-2010	2009	1st qr.	2nd qr.	3rd qr.	4th qr.
TOTAL COMPLAINTS	100.0%	25.2%	6.3%	6.5%	6.6%	5.9%
Filed by victim at court or with police	100.0%	24.7%	6.2%	6.5%	6.4%	5.7%
Filed by family members at court or with police	100.0%	23.7%	5.3%	5.7%	5.7%	7.0%
Police reports through direct intervention, social services and third parties in general	100.0%	26.8%	6.5%	6.5%	7.1%	6.7%
Injury report	100.0%	26.6%	6.6%	6.8%	7.1%	6.1%

	%	%	2010			
	2007-2010	2010	1st qr.	2nd qr.	3rd qr.	4th qr.
TOTAL COMPLAINTS	100.0%	24.9%	6.0%	6.4%	6.7%	5.9%
Filed by victim at court or with police	100.0%	24.6%	6.0%	6.4%	6.4%	5.7%
Filed by family members at court or with police	100.0%	27.4%	8.2%	5.1%	6.4%	7.8%
Police reports through direct intervention, social services and third parties in general	100.0%	27.3%	6.3%	6.4%	8.1%	6.5%
Injury report	100.0%	24.1%	5.8%	6.0%	6.6%	5.8%

Source: General Council of the Judiciary

Table 2.9. Complaints by province by year.
1 January 2007 to 31 December 2010

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

Source: General Council of the Judiciary

Table 2.10. Complaints according to autonomous region and province by year.

	TOTAL COMPLAINTS	YEAR				% VARIATION			
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2007-2010
TOTAL SPAIN	538,063	126,293	142,125	135,540	134,105	12.5%	-4.6%	-1.1%	6.2%
ANDALUCÍA	111,899	28,266	29,102	26,838	27,693	3.0%	-7.8%	3.2%	-2.0%
Almería	10,135	2,298	2,481	2,604	2,752	8.0%	5.0%	5.7%	19.8%
Cádiz	16,473	3,828	4,542	4,027	4,076	18.7%	-11.3%	1.2%	6.5%
Córdoba	5,118	1,269	1,488	1,335	1,026	17.3%	-10.3%	-23.1%	-19.1%
Granada	15,747	4,000	4,176	3,888	3,683	4.4%	-6.9%	-5.3%	-7.9%
Huelva	7,490	1,734	1,941	2,103	1,712	11.9%	8.3%	-18.6%	-1.3%
Jaén	5,684	1,079	1,440	1,634	1,531	33.5%	13.5%	-6.3%	41.9%
Málaga	24,879	6,720	6,740	5,529	5,890	0.3%	-18.0%	6.5%	-12.4%
Sevilla	26,373	7,338	6,294	5,718	7,023	-14.2%	-9.2%	22.8%	-4.3%
ARAGÓN	11,610	2,853	3,336	2,848	2,573	16.9%	-14.6%	-9.7%	-9.8%
Huesca	1,316	273	338	371	334	23.8%	9.8%	-10.0%	22.3%
Teruel	631	139	154	155	183	10.8%	0.6%	18.1%	31.7%
Zaragoza	9,663	2,441	2,844	2,322	2,056	16.5%	-18.4%	-11.5%	-15.8%
ASTURIAS	8,833	1,926	2,387	2,373	2,147	23.9%	-0.6%	-9.5%	11.5%
BALEARES	17,284	3,910	4,690	4,453	4,231	19.9%	-5.1%	-5.0%	8.2%
CANARIAS	35,289	8,894	9,087	8,982	8,326	2.2%	-1.2%	-7.3%	-6.4%
Las Palmas	20,604	5,458	5,254	5,163	4,729	-3.7%	-1.7%	-8.4%	-13.4%
S.C.Tenerife	14,685	3,436	3,833	3,819	3,597	11.6%	-0.4%	-5.8%	4.7%
CANTABRIA	4,739	1,122	1,214	1,172	1,231	8.2%	-3.5%	5.0%	9.7%
CASTILLA - LA MANCHA	20,113	3,885	5,193	5,370	5,665	33.7%	3.4%	5.5%	45.8%
Albacete	3,525	845	779	959	942	-7.8%	23.1%	-1.8%	11.5%
Ciudad Real	4,152	885	1,016	1,080	1,171	14.8%	6.3%	8.4%	32.3%
Cuenca	1,592	343	397	405	447	15.7%	2.0%	10.4%	30.3%
Guadalajara	5,241	597	1,738	1,354	1,552	191.1%	-22.1%	14.6%	160.0%
Toledo	5,603	1,215	1,263	1,572	1,553	4.0%	24.5%	-1.2%	27.8%
CASTILLA Y LEÓN	20,241	5,265	5,459	5,090	4,427	3.7%	-6.8%	-13.0%	-15.9%
Ávila	1,585	315	395	430	445	25.4%	8.9%	3.5%	41.3%
Burgos	2,884	727	706	798	653	-2.9%	13.0%	-18.2%	-10.2%
León	4,102	1,264	1,181	839	818	-6.6%	-29.0%	-2.5%	-35.3%
Palencia	1,154	255	300	284	315	17.6%	-5.3%	10.9%	23.5%
Salamanca	2,171	513	581	573	504	13.3%	-1.4%	-12.0%	-1.8%
Segovia	880	173	203	273	231	17.3%	34.5%	-15.4%	33.5%
Soria	596	128	160	171	137	25.0%	6.9%	-19.9%	7.0%
Valladolid	5,730	1,577	1,669	1,429	1,055	5.8%	-14.4%	-26.2%	-33.1%
Zamora	1,139	313	264	293	269	-15.7%	11.0%	-8.2%	-14.1%
CATALUÑA	75,873	18,424	20,365	18,218	18,866	10.5%	-10.5%	3.6%	2.4%
Barcelona	51,722	12,703	13,975	12,262	12,782	10.0%	-12.3%	4.2%	0.6%
Girona	8,426	1,884	2,257	2,110	2,175	19.8%	-6.5%	3.1%	15.4%
Lleida	3,882	990	899	1,068	925	-9.2%	18.8%	-13.4%	-6.6%
Tarragona	11,843	2,847	3,234	2,778	2,984	13.6%	-14.1%	7.4%	4.8%
COM. VALENCIANA	73,336	15,614	19,003	19,350	19,369	21.7%	1.8%	0.1%	24.0%
Alicante	28,850	6,570	7,377	7,757	7,146	12.3%	5.2%	-7.9%	8.8%
Castellón	6,073	1,259	1,243	1,663	1,908	-1.3%	33.8%	14.7%	51.5%
Valencia	38,413	7,785	10,383	9,930	10,315	33.4%	-4.4%	3.9%	32.5%
EXTREMADURA	6,648	1,536	1,632	1,702	1,778	6.3%	4.3%	4.5%	15.8%
Badajoz	4,337	1,020	1,066	1,114	1,137	4.5%	4.5%	2.1%	11.5%
Cáceres	2,311	516	566	588	641	9.7%	3.9%	9.0%	24.2%
GALICIA	22,478	5,181	5,959	6,068	5,270	15.0%	1.8%	-13.2%	1.7%
A Coruña	8,783	1,983	2,402	2,401	1,997	21.1%	0.0%	-16.8%	0.7%
Lugo	2,054	433	538	581	502	24.2%	8.0%	-13.6%	15.9%
Ourense	2,528	564	660	619	685	17.0%	-6.2%	10.7%	21.5%
Pontevedra	9,113	2,201	2,359	2,467	2,086	7.2%	4.6%	-15.4%	-5.2%
MADRID	83,513	18,975	22,480	20,863	21,195	18.5%	-7.2%	1.6%	11.7%
MURCIA	22,659	4,872	6,189	6,085	5,513	27.0%	-1.7%	-9.4%	13.2%
NAVARRA	5,573	1,377	1,490	1,236	1,470	8.2%	-17.0%	18.9%	6.8%
PAÍS VASCO	14,932	3,444	3,739	4,058	3,691	8.6%	8.5%	-9.0%	7.2%
Álava	3,085	730	852	740	763	16.7%	-13.1%	3.1%	4.5%
Guipúzcoa	4,138	1,038	1,003	1,072	1,025	-3.4%	6.9%	-4.4%	-1.3%
Vizcaya	7,709	1,676	1,884	2,246	1,903	12.4%	19.2%	-15.3%	13.5%
LA RIOJA	3,043	749	800	834	660	6.8%	4.3%	-20.9%	-11.9%
TOTAL SPAIN	538,063	126,293	142,125	135,540	134,105	12.5%	-4.6%	-1.1%	6.2%

Source: General Council of the Judiciary

Table 2. 11. Complaints according to autonomous region by year. Rate per million women aged over 15. 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2010

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

Table 2.12. Complaints according to autonomous region and province by year. Rate per million women aged over 15. 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2010

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

Source: General Council of the Judiciary

Table 2.13. Complaints according to autonomous region and province by origin of complaint.1
January 2007 to 31 December 2010

	TOTAL COMPLAINTS	ORIGIN			
		Filed by victim at court or with police	Filed by family members at court or with police	Police report through direct intervention and social services or third parties in general	Injury reports
TOTAL SPAIN	538,063	398,588	7,973	70,875	60,627
ANDALUCÍA	111,899	82,557	1,838	9,498	18,006
Almería	10,135	6,771	281	1,129	1,954
Cádiz	16,473	13,100	455	1,506	1,412
Córdoba	5,118	4,352	82	262	422
Granada	15,747	12,441	154	475	2,677
Huelva	7,490	5,904	34	403	1,149
Jaén	5,684	4,285	134	565	700
Málaga	24,879	16,023	559	2,643	5,654
Sevilla	26,373	19,681	139	2,515	4,038
ARAGÓN	11,610	9,299	179	1,236	896
Huesca	1,316	1,031	14	133	138
Teruel	631	591	5	28	7
Zaragoza	9,663	7,677	160	1,075	751
ASTURIAS	8,833	7,366	87	460	920
BALEARES	17,284	12,937	202	2,063	2,082
CANARIAS	35,289	27,689	497	2,872	4,231
Las Palmas	20,604	15,739	234	1,394	3,237
S.C.Tenerife	14,685	11,950	263	1,478	994
CANTABRIA	4,739	3,668	88	551	432
CASTILLA - LA MANCHA	20,113	16,396	240	1,785	1,692
Albacete	3,525	2,816	53	381	275
Ciudad Real	4,152	3,357	101	318	376
Cuenca	1,592	1,398	17	93	84
Guadalajara	5,241	3,962	38	537	704
Toledo	5,603	4,863	31	456	253
CASTILLA Y LEÓN	20,241	15,236	422	2,588	1,995
Ávila	1,585	1,100	28	199	258
Burgos	2,884	2,072	39	568	205
León	4,102	3,217	51	466	368
Palencia	1,154	896	27	136	95
Salamanca	2,171	1,866	16	115	174
Segovia	880	539	1	219	121
Soria	596	414	13	112	57
Valladolid	5,730	4,160	219	733	618
Zamora	1,139	972	28	40	99
CATALUÑA	75,873	56,478	1,079	12,761	5,555
Barcelona	51,722	37,429	817	9,425	4,051
Girona	8,426	7,054	55	999	318
Lleida	3,882	3,300	40	448	94
Tarragona	11,843	8,695	167	1,889	1,092
COM. VALENCIANA	73,336	43,600	986	14,857	13,893
Alicante	28,850	18,872	571	4,104	5,303
Castellón	6,073	3,997	69	609	1,398
Valencia	38,413	20,731	346	10,144	7,192
EXTREMADURA	6,648	5,353	80	788	427
Badajoz	4,337	3,318	58	622	339
Cáceres	2,311	2,035	22	166	88
GALICIA	22,478	17,751	209	1,709	2,809
A Coruña	8,783	5,607	103	961	2,112
Lugo	2,054	1,660	29	135	230
Ourense	2,528	2,180	18	243	87
Pontevedra	9,113	8,304	59	370	380
MADRID	83,513	65,774	1,180	13,235	3,324
MURCIA	22,659	15,908	429	3,373	2,949
NAVARRA	5,573	4,521	122	511	419
PAÍS VASCO	14,932	11,836	304	2,075	717
Álava	3,085	2,686	28	256	115
Guipúzcoa	4,138	3,258	71	491	318
Vizcaya	7,709	5,892	205	1,328	284
LA RIOJA	3,043	2,219	31	513	280
TOTAL SPAIN	538,063	398,588	7,973	70,875	60,627

Source: General Council of the Judiciary

Table 2.14. Complaints according to autonomous region and province by complaint origin.
Vertical percentages. 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2010

	TOTAL COMPLAINTS	ORIGIN			
		Filed by victim at court or with police	Filed by family members at court or with police	Police report through direct intervention and social services or third parties in general	Injury reports
TOTAL SPAIN	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
ANDALUCÍA	20.8%	20.7%	23.1%	13.4%	29.7%
Almería	1.9%	1.7%	3.5%	1.6%	3.2%
Cádiz	3.1%	3.3%	5.7%	2.1%	2.3%
Córdoba	1.0%	1.1%	1.0%	0.4%	0.7%
Granada	2.9%	3.1%	1.9%	0.7%	4.4%
Huelva	1.4%	1.5%	0.4%	0.6%	1.9%
Jaén	1.1%	1.1%	1.7%	0.8%	1.2%
Málaga	4.6%	4.0%	7.0%	3.7%	9.3%
Sevilla	4.9%	4.9%	1.7%	3.5%	6.7%
ARAGÓN	2.2%	2.3%	2.2%	1.7%	1.5%
Huesca	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Teruel	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Zaragoza	1.8%	1.9%	2.0%	1.5%	1.2%
ASTURIAS	1.6%	1.8%	1.1%	0.6%	1.5%
BALEARES	3.2%	3.2%	2.5%	2.9%	3.4%
CANARIAS	6.6%	6.9%	6.2%	4.1%	7.0%
Las Palmas	3.8%	3.9%	2.9%	2.0%	5.3%
S.C.Tenerife	2.7%	3.0%	3.3%	2.1%	1.6%
CANTABRIA	0.9%	0.9%	1.1%	0.8%	0.7%
CASTILLA - LA MANCHA	3.7%	4.1%	3.0%	2.5%	2.8%
Albacete	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.5%	0.5%
Ciudad Real	0.8%	0.8%	1.3%	0.4%	0.6%
Cuenca	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Guadalajara	1.0%	1.0%	0.5%	0.8%	1.2%
Toledo	1.0%	1.2%	0.4%	0.6%	0.4%
CASTILLA Y LEÓN	3.8%	3.8%	5.3%	3.7%	3.3%
Ávila	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%
Burgos	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.8%	0.3%
León	0.8%	0.8%	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%
Palencia	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Salamanca	0.4%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
Segovia	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%
Soria	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
Valladolid	1.1%	1.0%	2.7%	1.0%	1.0%
Zamora	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%
CATALUÑA	14.1%	14.2%	13.5%	18.0%	9.2%
Barcelona	9.6%	9.4%	10.2%	13.3%	6.7%
Girona	1.6%	1.8%	0.7%	1.4%	0.5%
Leida	0.7%	0.8%	0.5%	0.6%	0.2%
Tarragona	2.2%	2.2%	2.1%	2.7%	1.8%
COM. VALENCIANA	13.6%	10.9%	12.4%	21.0%	22.9%
Alicante	5.4%	4.7%	7.2%	5.8%	8.7%
Castellón	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	2.3%
Valencia	7.1%	5.2%	4.3%	14.3%	11.9%
EXTREMADURA	1.2%	1.3%	1.0%	1.1%	0.7%
Badajoz	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	0.9%	0.6%
Cáceres	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%
GALICIA	4.2%	4.5%	2.6%	2.4%	4.6%
A Coruña	1.6%	1.4%	1.3%	1.4%	3.5%
Lugo	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%
Ourense	0.5%	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%
Pontevedra	1.7%	2.1%	0.7%	0.5%	0.6%
MADRID	15.5%	16.5%	14.8%	18.7%	5.5%
MURCIA	4.2%	4.0%	5.4%	4.8%	4.9%
NAVARRA	1.0%	1.1%	1.5%	0.7%	0.7%
PAÍS VASCO	2.8%	3.0%	3.8%	2.9%	1.2%
Álava	0.6%	0.7%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%
Guipúzcoa	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%	0.7%	0.5%
Vizcaya	1.4%	1.5%	2.6%	1.9%	0.5%
LA RIOJA	0.6%	0.6%	0.4%	0.7%	0.5%
TOTAL SPAIN	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: General Council of the Judiciary

Table 2.15. Complaints according to autonomous region and province by origin of complaint. Horizontal percentages. 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2010

	TOTAL COMPLAINTS	ORIGIN			
		Filed by victim at court or with police	Filed by family members at court or with police	Police report through direct intervention and social services or third parties in general	Injury reports
TOTAL SPAIN	100,0%	74,1%	1,5%	13,2%	11,3%
ANDALUCÍA	100,0%	73,8%	1,6%	8,5%	16,1%
Almería	100,0%	66,8%	2,8%	11,1%	19,3%
Cádiz	100,0%	79,5%	2,8%	9,1%	8,6%
Córdoba	100,0%	85,0%	1,6%	5,1%	8,2%
Granada	100,0%	79,0%	1,0%	3,0%	17,0%
Huelva	100,0%	78,8%	0,5%	5,4%	15,3%
Jaén	100,0%	75,4%	2,4%	9,9%	12,3%
Málaga	100,0%	64,4%	2,2%	10,6%	22,7%
Sevilla	100,0%	74,6%	0,5%	9,5%	15,3%
ARAGÓN	100,0%	80,1%	1,5%	10,6%	7,7%
Huesca	100,0%	78,3%	1,1%	10,1%	10,5%
Teruel	100,0%	93,7%	0,8%	4,4%	1,1%
Zaragoza	100,0%	79,4%	1,7%	11,1%	7,8%
ASTURIAS	100,0%	83,4%	1,0%	5,2%	10,4%
BALEARES	100,0%	74,8%	1,2%	11,9%	12,0%
CANARIAS	100,0%	78,5%	1,4%	8,1%	12,0%
Las Palmas	100,0%	76,4%	1,1%	6,8%	15,7%
S.C.Tenerife	100,0%	81,4%	1,8%	10,1%	6,8%
CANTABRIA	100,0%	77,4%	1,9%	11,1%	9,1%
CASTILLA - LA MANCHA	100,0%	81,5%	1,2%	8,9%	8,4%
Albacete	100,0%	79,9%	1,5%	10,8%	7,8%
Ciudad Real	100,0%	80,9%	2,4%	7,7%	9,1%
Cuenca	100,0%	87,8%	1,1%	5,8%	5,3%
Guadalajara	100,0%	75,6%	0,7%	10,2%	13,4%
Toledo	100,0%	86,8%	0,6%	8,1%	4,5%
CASTILLA Y LEÓN	100,0%	75,3%	2,1%	12,8%	9,9%
Ávila	100,0%	69,4%	1,8%	12,6%	16,3%
Burgos	100,0%	71,8%	1,4%	19,7%	7,1%
León	100,0%	78,4%	1,2%	11,4%	9,0%
Palencia	100,0%	77,6%	2,3%	11,8%	8,2%
Salamanca	100,0%	86,0%	0,7%	5,3%	8,0%
Segovia	100,0%	61,3%	0,1%	24,9%	13,8%
Soria	100,0%	69,5%	2,2%	18,8%	9,6%
Valladolid	100,0%	72,6%	3,8%	12,8%	10,8%
Zamora	100,0%	85,3%	2,5%	3,5%	8,7%
CATALUÑA	100,0%	74,4%	1,4%	16,8%	7,3%
Barcelona	100,0%	72,4%	1,6%	18,2%	7,8%
Girona	100,0%	83,7%	0,7%	11,9%	3,8%
Lleida	100,0%	85,0%	1,0%	11,5%	2,4%
Tarragona	100,0%	73,4%	1,4%	16,0%	9,2%
COM. VALENCIANA	100,0%	59,5%	1,3%	20,3%	18,9%
Alicante	100,0%	65,4%	2,0%	14,2%	18,4%
Castellón	100,0%	65,8%	1,1%	10,0%	23,0%
Valencia	100,0%	54,0%	0,9%	26,4%	18,7%
EXTREMADURA	100,0%	80,5%	1,2%	11,9%	6,4%
Badajoz	100,0%	76,5%	1,3%	14,3%	7,8%
Cáceres	100,0%	88,1%	1,0%	7,2%	3,8%
GALICIA	100,0%	79,0%	0,9%	7,6%	12,5%
A Coruña	100,0%	63,8%	1,2%	10,9%	24,0%
Lugo	100,0%	80,8%	1,4%	6,6%	11,2%
Ourense	100,0%	86,2%	0,7%	9,6%	3,4%
Pontevedra	100,0%	91,1%	0,6%	4,1%	4,2%
MADRID	100,0%	78,8%	1,4%	15,8%	4,0%
MURCIA	100,0%	70,2%	1,9%	14,9%	13,0%
NAVARRA	100,0%	81,1%	2,2%	9,2%	7,5%
PAÍS VASCO	100,0%	79,3%	2,0%	13,9%	4,8%
Álava	100,0%	87,1%	0,9%	8,3%	3,7%
Guipúzcoa	100,0%	78,7%	1,7%	11,9%	7,7%
Vizcaya	100,0%	76,4%	2,7%	17,2%	3,7%
LA RIOJA	100,0%	72,9%	1,0%	16,9%	9,2%
TOTAL SPAIN	100,0%	74,1%	1,5%	13,2%	11,3%

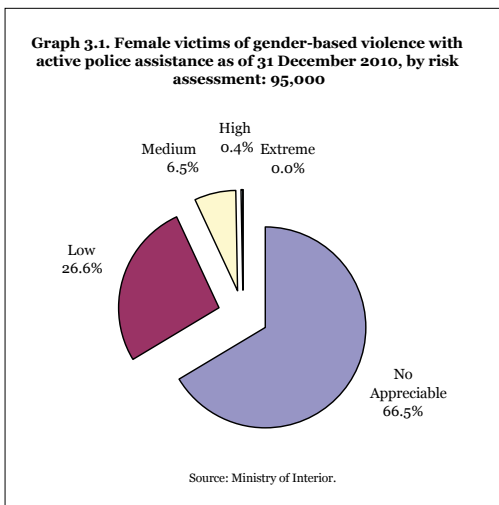
Source: General Council of the Judiciary

3 WOMEN VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE WITH ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE.

31 December 2010

3.1. WOMEN VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE WITH ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE, BY RISK ASSESSMENT.

31 December 2010.



On 31 December 2010 95,601 women victims of gender-based violence who received assistance from the State Law Enforcement Agencies were considered as active cases of this type of violence.

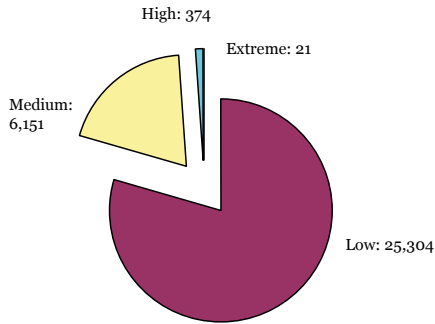
Of these, 601 women were awaiting assessment. The remaining 95,000 women had been assessed on one or more occasions to determine the risk level to which they might be subjected. According to the latest assessment in each case, 31,850 women were judged to be risk victims, liable to

suffer further gender-based violence on the part of their aggressor and, as a consequence, in receipt not only of active police assistance but also active police protection. Meanwhile, in 63,150 cases the latest assessment was of no appreciable risk.

Assuming that each woman with active police assistance is the victim of one sole aggressor, and that each aggressor only has one woman victim, the rate of female victims of gender-based violence with active police assistance per million women aged 15 and over resident in Spain stood, at the aforementioned date, at 4,863.

Based on the latest police assessment of the risk faced by the 31,850 women with active police assistance at the aforementioned date, 79.4% were

Graph 3.2. Women with active police protection by risk assessment. 31 December 2010.
Total: 31,850



Source: Ministry of Interior.

considered low-risk, 19.3% medium-risk and 1.2% high-risk and 0.1% extreme-risk. We can conclude that for each million women aged 15 and over resident in Spain, 1,559 were at risk of suffering further gender-based violence and, consequently, in receipt of active police protection at the end of 2010.

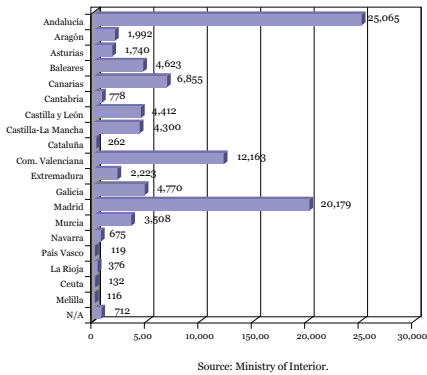
Meanwhile, the rate of liable aggressors per million men aged 15 and over residing in Spain stood at 1,620.

3.2. WOMEN VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE WITH ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE, BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA. 31 December 2010.

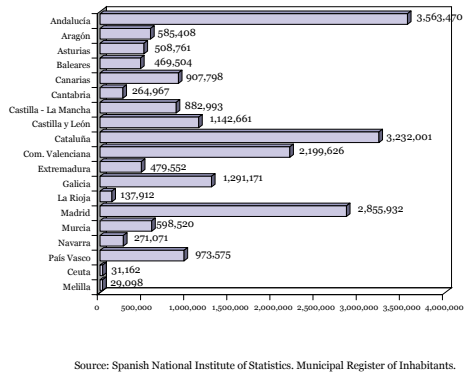
The distribution by autonomous region of the 95,000 women whose risk level had been assessed one or more time, as of 31 December 2010, presents certain significant differences with regard to the geographical distribution of the total number of women aged 15 or over residing in Spain²¹.

21. Not having the statistics of the law enforcement agencies of the autonomous regions, our analysis does not take into account the figures from the following regions: Navarre; Basque Country and Catalonia. The limited figures available for said regions do, however, figure in the majority of the data tables and graphs.

Graph 3-3. Female victims of gender-based violence with risk assessment, by Autonomous Region. 31 December 2010
Total No. of Women assessed: 95,000



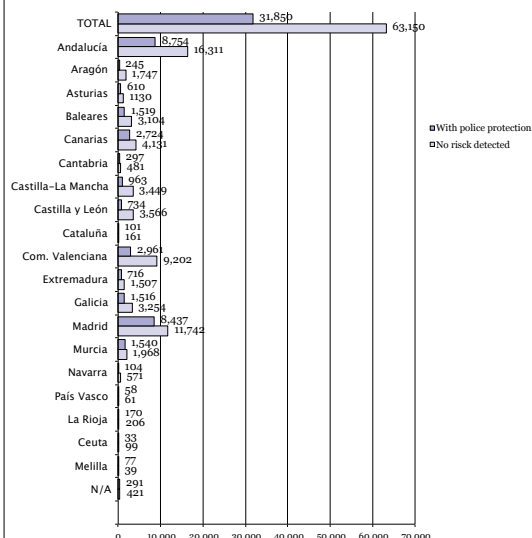
Graph 3-4. Population of women aged over 15 by Autonomous Region. January 2010
Women aged over 15: 20,425,182



Andalusia (26.4%), Madrid (21.2%), the Community of Valencia (12.8%) and the Canary Islands (7.2%) are the regions which present, in that order, the highest levels of women with active police assistance having been risk-assessed by the police. Said percentages are, barring the Canary Islands and the Community of Valencia, more than seven points above the percentage of women of women of 15 and over residing in said regions. These autonomous regions account for 67.6% of the total number of women victims of gender-based violence, and account for just 46.6% of the population. At the other end of the scale we find Melilla, Ceuta, Rioja and Cantabria with, in each case, levels of less than 1%.

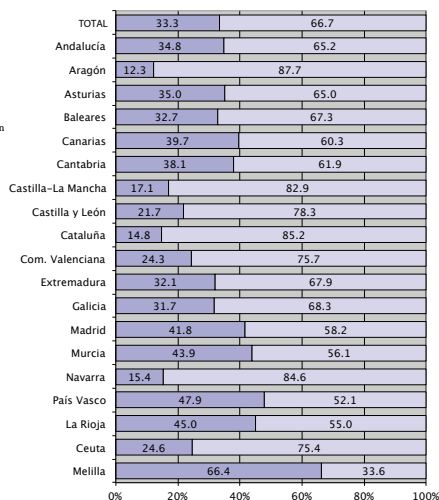
Of these 95,000 women victims of gender-based violence with active police assistance, and who had undergone one or more risk assessments as of 31 December 2010, in 66.5% no appreciable risk was detected, as we mentioned earlier. It is worth noting, however, that substantial differences may be observed in the risk levels that may be appreciated in women victims of gender-based violence by autonomous regions where the risk assessment was carried out. As such, Aragon, Navarre, Castilla La Mancha, Castilla and Leon and the Community of Valencia present, in the above order, the lowest percentage of women with appreciable risk levels; in these regions, the percentage of women with appreciable risk levels stands, in any case, below 25%. At the other end of the scale, in Melilla, the Basque Country, Rioja, Murcia and Madrid, again in the above order, more than 41% of the women assessed showed some level of appreciable risk.

Graph 3.5. Female victims of gender-based violence according to autonomous region by level of risk detected. 31 December 2010. Total women: 95,000



Source: Ministry of Health, Social Policy and Equality, General Sub-directorate for Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based Violence (Government Office for Gender-based Violence). Drafted in-house from figures provided by GESI at the Ministry of Interior.

Graph 3.6. Percentage distribution of female victims of gender-based violence, according to autonomous region, by level of risk detected. 31 December 2010



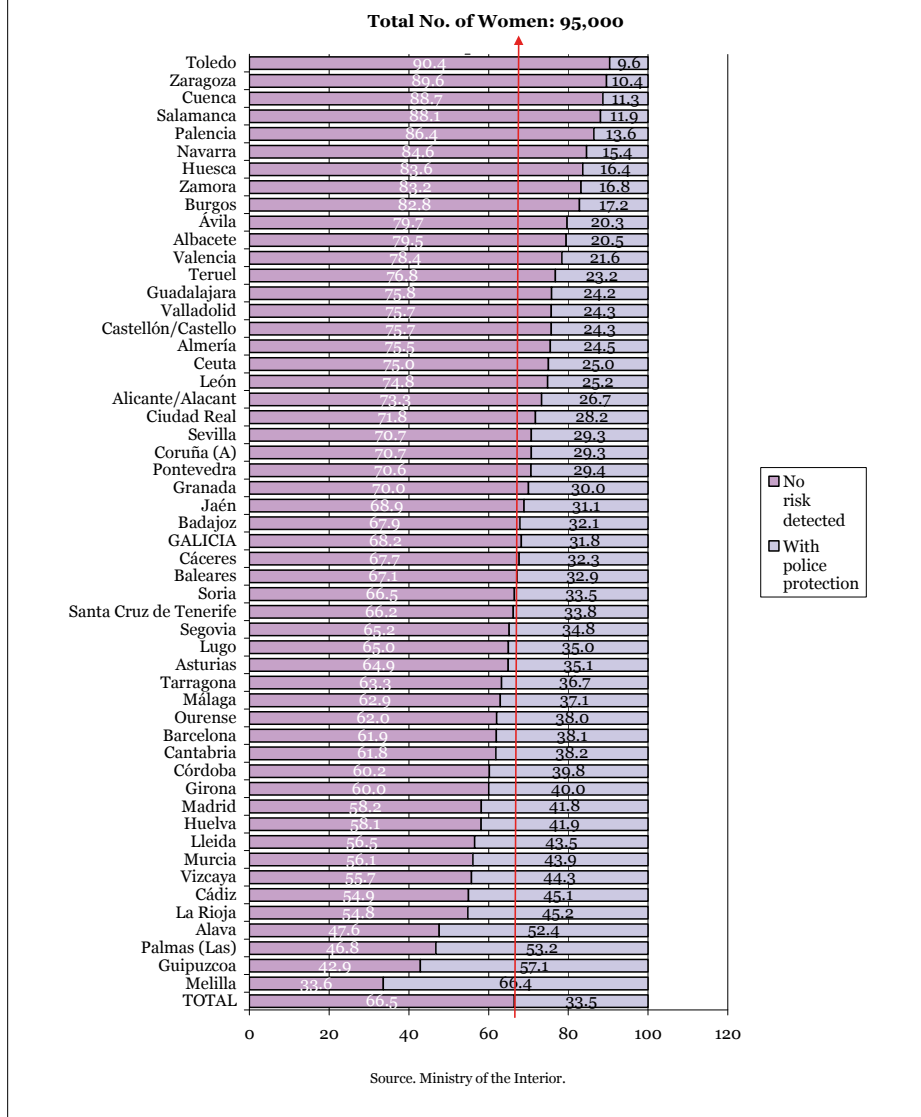
In the same vein, and by province in which the risk assessment was carried out, the highest percentages of women at risk of undergoing new abuses were recorded by Melilla (66.4%), Las Palmas de Gran Canaria (53.2%), Rioja (45.2%) and Cadiz (45.1%), all of which with percentages over 45%. At the other end of the scale we have Toledo, Zaragoza, Cuenca and Salamanca with percentages, in each case, short of 13% (9.6%, 10.4%, 11.3% and 11.9%, respectively).

Put another way, Toledo is the province in which the relationship between women assessed and those at risk is weakest, with one woman at risk for each 10.4 women assessed. In Zaragoza the ratio is 9.6 to one, in Cuenca 8.8 to one and in Salamanca 8.4 to one. At the other end of the scale we find Melilla with a ratio of 1.5 to one, according to the police assessment, followed by Las Palmas (1.9 to one) and Rioja and Cadiz (2.2 to one).

Finally, taking into account the provincial population, we see that the provinces with the highest rates per million women aged 15 and over whose risk levels have been assessed by the police are Almería (11,462), Santa Cruz de

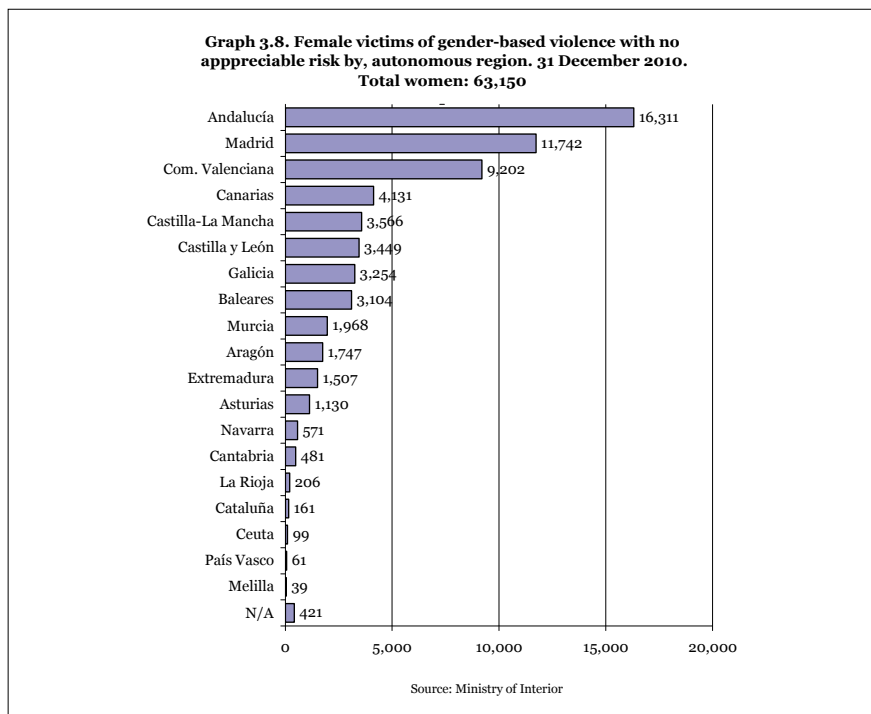
Tenerife (10,618), the Balearics (9,771) and Cadiz (9,847), all above 9,800. At the other end of the scale, with the lowest rates, we find Salamanca (2,296), Teruel (2,298) and Pontevedra (2,603).

Graph 3.7. Percentage distribution of female victims of gender-based violence by province, according to type of risk detected. 31 December 2010.



3.2.1. Women victims of gender-based violence with no appreciable risk by geographical area.

31 December 2010

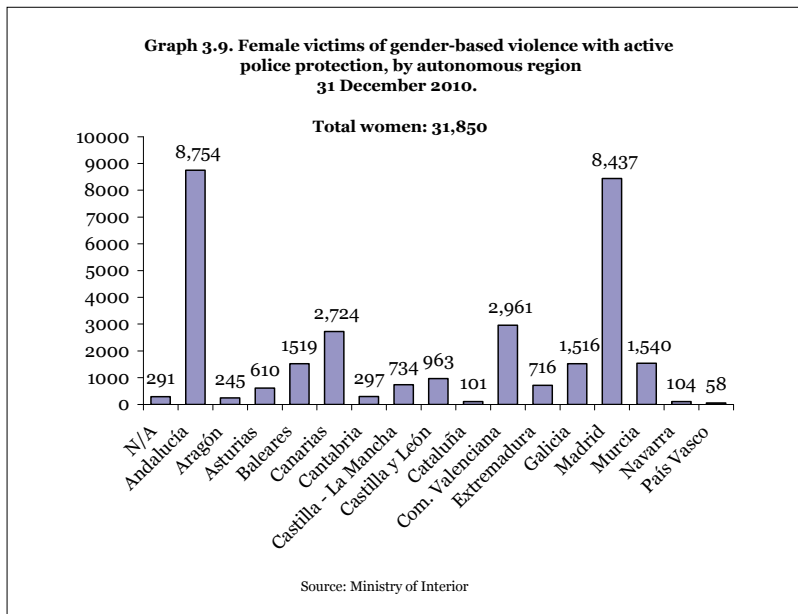


As of 31 December 2010, 63,150 women victims of gender-based violence were deemed as at no appreciable risk of undergoing new abuses on the part of their partner or ex-partner. Andalusia (25.8%), Madrid (18.6%) and the Community of Valencia (14.6%) are the autonomous regions which present the highest percentages of women who were deemed as at no appreciable risk. These three regions account for 59% of the women deemed as at no appreciable risk. At the other end of the scale we find Cantabria which, with 488 women at no appreciable risk has a percentage level of 0.8%.

By province, the highest percentages of women deemed as at no appreciable risk are, in the following order, Madrid, Valencia and Alicante. Melilla, Ceuta, Teruel and Soria, with less than 0.3%, are the provinces with the lowest percentages of women at no appreciable risk (see table at the end of the chapter).

3.2.2. Women victims of gender-based violence with active police protection according to geographical area by level of appreciable risk.

31 December 2010.



By autonomous region, the greatest number of women victims of gender-based violence with some level of appreciable risk and with active police protection are to be found in Andalusia (27.5%), Madrid (26.5%), the Community of Valencia (9.3%) and the Canary Isles (8.6%), in that order. These regions account for 71.8% of all women with active police protection.

At the other end of the scale, the regions with the least number of women with police protection are Ceuta, Melilla and Rioja, accounting for 0.9% of the total number of women victims of gender-based violence with active police protection.

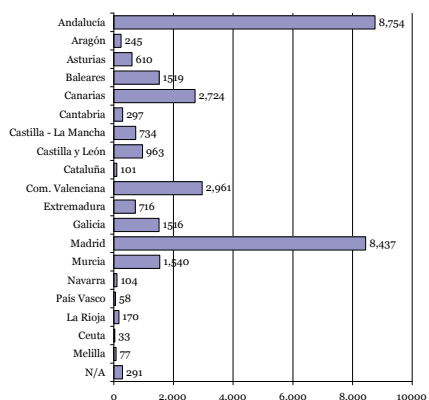
Table 3.1. Female victims of gender-based violence with police protection according to autonomous region by level of risk detected. Rates of victims and perpetrators by million men and women, respectively. 31 December 2010

AUTONOMOUS REGION	With police protection	Vertical %	Risk level				Rate per million	
			Low	Medium	High	Extreme	Victims	Pertrators
TOTAL	31,850	100,0	25,304	6,151	374	21	1,559	1,620
Andalucía	8,754	27.5	6,971	1,707	71	5	2,457	2,543
Aragón	245	0.8	194	47	3	1	419	423
Asturias	610	1.9	482	121	6	1	1,199	1,320
Baleares	1,519	4.8	1,183	309	27	0	3,235	3,239
Canarias	2,724	8.6	2,382	313	27	2	3,001	3,031
Cantabria	297	0.9	214	79	4	0	1,121	1,187
Castilla-La Mancha	734	2.3	626	101	5	2	831	822
Castilla y León	963	3.0	836	117	9	1	843	865
Cataluña	101	0.3	71	19	10	1	31	32
Com. Valenciana	2,961	9.3	2,432	478	48	3	1,346	1,376
Extremadura	716	2.2	593	120	3	0	1,493	1,531
Galicia	1,516	4.8	1,235	267	13	1	1,174	1,279
Madrid	8,437	26.5	6,287	2,015	133	2	2,954	3,220
Murcia	1,540	4.8	1,223	311	6	0	2,573	2,538
Navarra	104	0.3	93	11	0	0	384	387
País Vasco	58	0.2	40	14	3	1	60	63
La Rioja	170	0.5	107	59	4	0	1,233	1,229
Ceuta	33	0.1	28	5	0	0	1,059	1,003
Melilla	77	0.2	56	20	1	0	2,646	2,550
N/A	291	0.9	251	38	1	1	-	-

Source: Ministry of Interior.

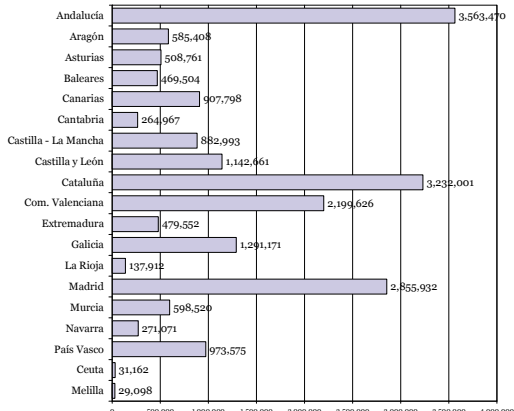
Taking population into account, the regions with the highest rates of women with active police protection per million women are the Balearic Islands (3,239) followed by the Canaries (3,001), Madrid (2,954) and Melilla (2,646). At the other extreme, excluding those regions with autonomous police forces, those with the lowest rates per million women aged 15 and over are Aragon (419), Castilla La Mancha (831) and Castilla and Leon (843).

Graph 3.10. Female victims of gender-based violence with active police protection. Rates per million women aged 15 and over. 31 December 2010
Total Women: 31,850



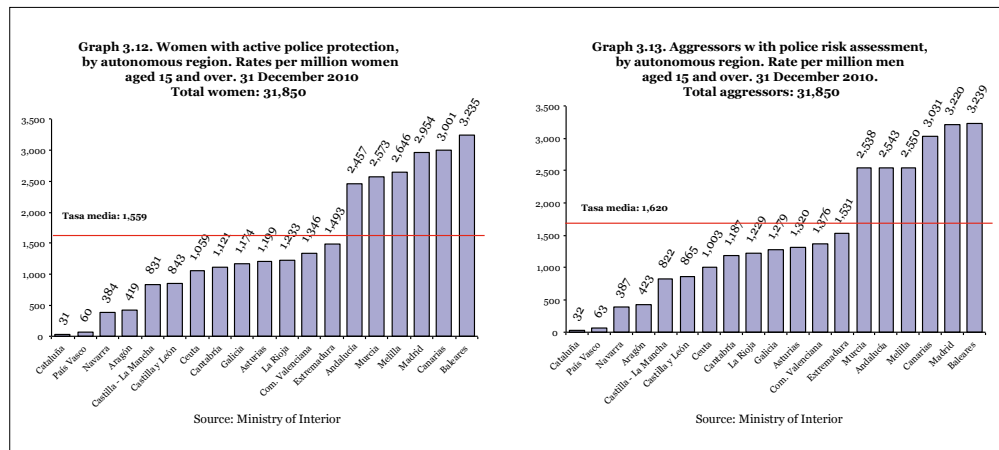
Source: Ministry of Interior

Graph 3.11. Population of women aged 15 and over by autonomous region. January 2011
Total women: 20,425,182



Source: Municipal Register of Inhabitants. Spanish National Institute of Statistics

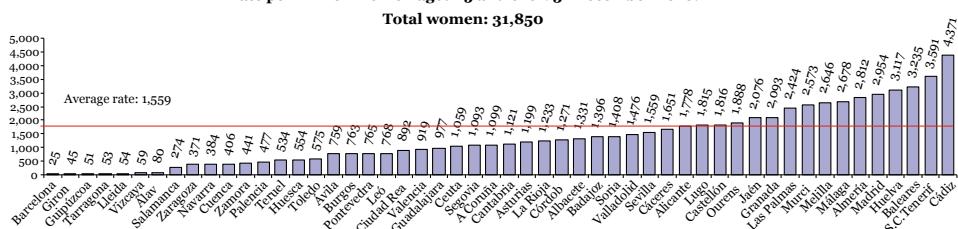
In terms of liable aggressors, the highest rate per million men were found in the Balearics (3,239), Madrid (3,220) and the Canary Islands (3,031) and the lowest in Aragon (423), Castilla La Mancha (822) and Castilla and Leon (865).



The four provinces with the greatest number of women with active police protection are Madrid (8,437), Cadiz (2,288), Malaga (1,848) and Santa Cruz de Tenerife (1,611). Putting these figures into context, with 4,371 Cadiz comes first in terms of the level of victims with active police protection per million women aged 15 and over. Next in order we find Santa Cruz de Tenerife (3,591), the Balearics (3,235), Huelva (3,117) and Madrid in fifth place with 2,954.

At the other end of the scale, Teruel, followed by Palencia, Cuenca, Zamora and Salamanca, in that order, are the provinces with the lowest number of women with active police protection (less than 50 in all cases). Taking population into account the order changes somewhat, and the provinces with the lowest rates of women victims of gender-based violence with active police protection per million women aged 15 and over are Salamanca, Zaragoza and Cuenca (less than 400 women per million).

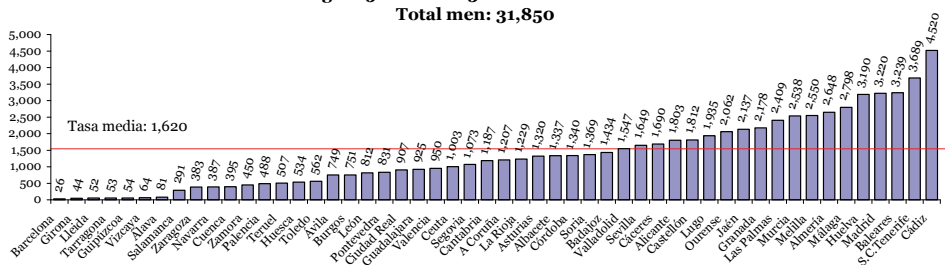
**Graph 3.14. Female victims of gender-based violence by autonomous region.
Rate per million women aged 15 and over. 31 December 2010.**



Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. General Sub-directorate for Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based Violence (Government Office for Gender-based Violence). Drafted in-house from data provided by GESI (Board of Internal Security Studies) at the Ministry of Interior.

In terms of aggressors, Cadiz, Santa Cruz de Tenerife, the Balearics and Madrid are the provinces with the highest levels of liable aggressors; that is to say, aggressors the police have deemed appreciably likely to commit new acts of abuse, with rates per million men aged 15 and over of 4,520, 3,689, 3,239 and 3,220 respectively. At the other end of the scale, the province of Salamanca has the lowest rate of aggressors (291) followed by Zaragoza (383) and Cuenca (395).

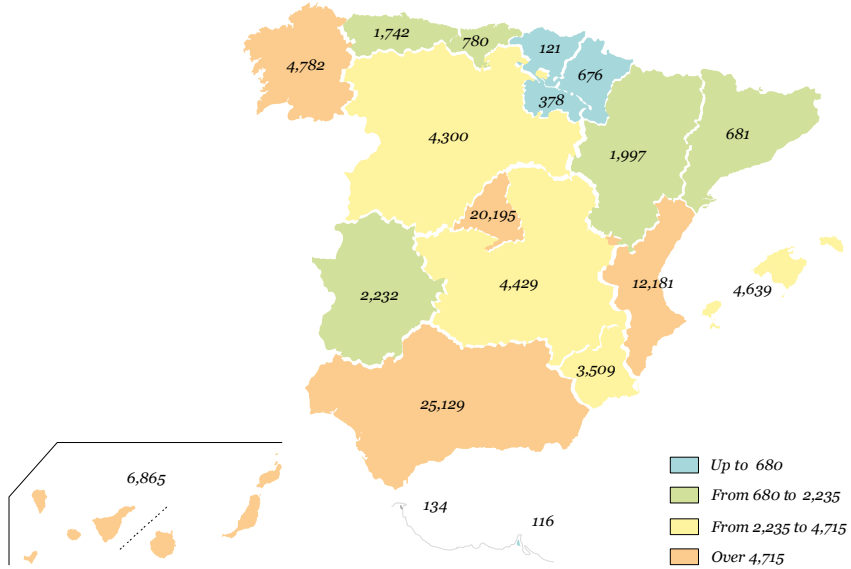
Graph 3.15. Aggressors by autonomous region. Rate per million men aged 15 and over. 31 December 2010.



Source: Ministry of Interior

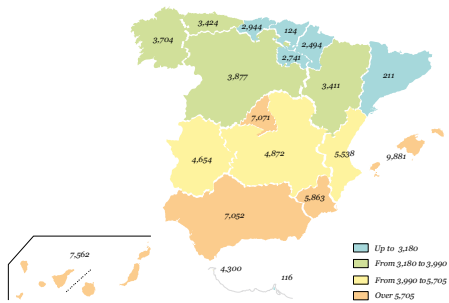
Female victims of gender based violence with active police assistance, by autonomous region. 31 December 2010.

TOTAL: 95,601



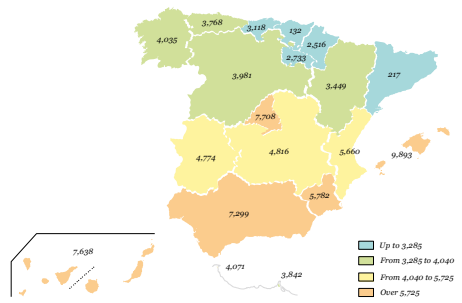
Rate of victims of gender-based violence with active police assistance per million women aged 15 and over, by autonomous region. 31 December 2010.

Average rate: 4,681



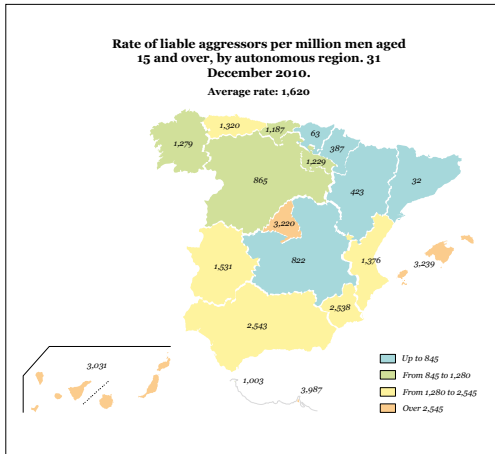
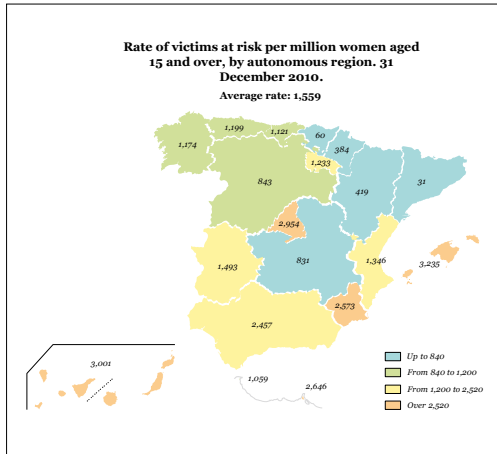
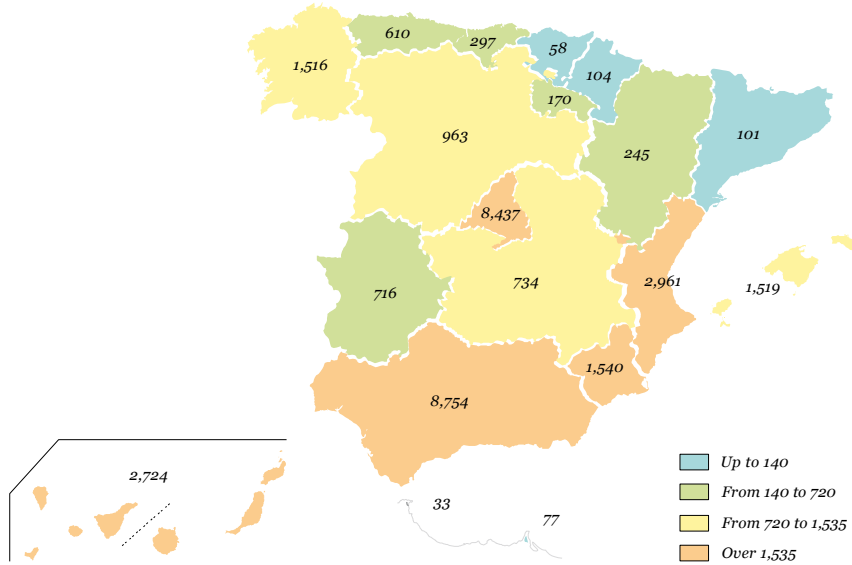
Rate of aggressors per million men aged 15 and over, by autonomous region. 31 December 2010.

Average rate: 4,863



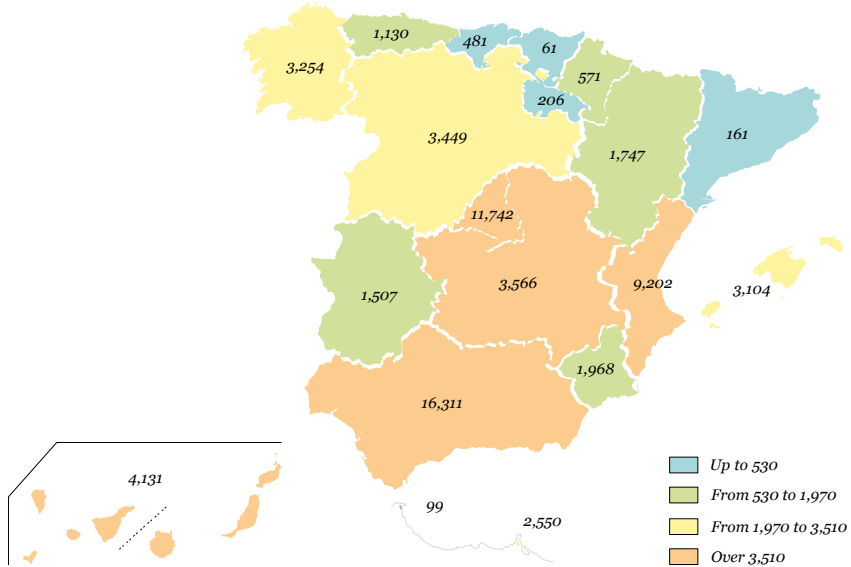
**Female victims of gender-based violence
with active police protection, by autonomous region.
Absolute figures. 31 December 2010.**

Average rate: 31,850



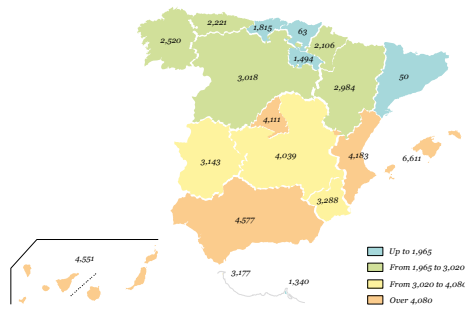
Female victims of gender-based violence at no appreciable risk, by autonomous region. Absolute figures. 31 December 2010.

Average rate: 63,150



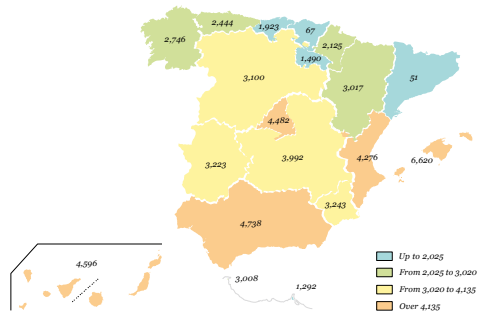
Rate of victims at "no appreciable" risk per million women aged 15 and over, by autonomous region. 31 December 2010.

Average rate: 3,092



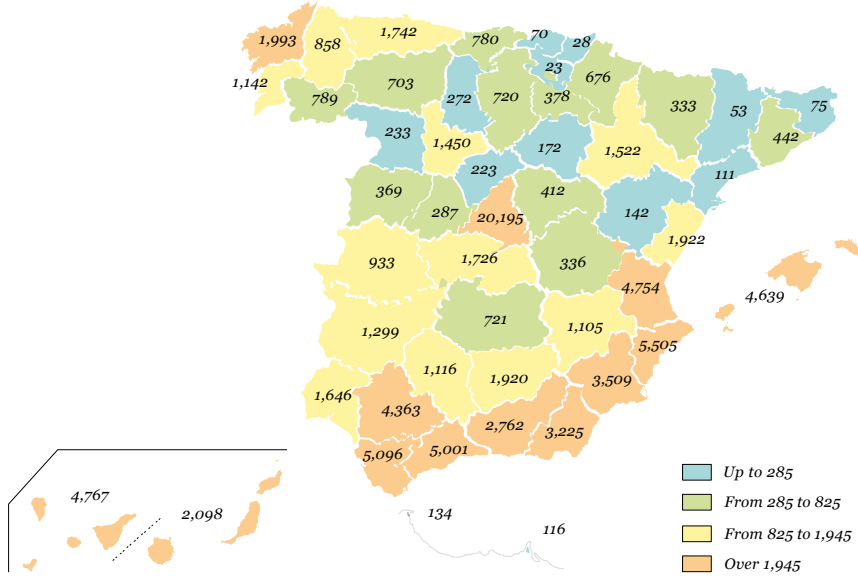
Rate of aggressors not "appreciably" liable to abuse per million men aged 15 and over, per autonomous region. 31 December 2010.

Average rate: 3,312



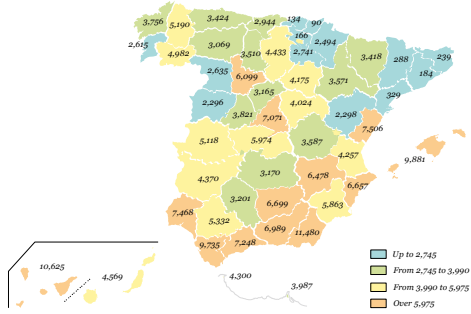
Female victims of gender-based violence with active police assistance, by province. 31 December 2010.

Total number of women: 95,601



Rate of victims of gender-based violence with active police assistance per million women aged 15 and over, by province. 31 December 2010

Average rate: 4.680



Rate of gender-based violence aggressors per million men aged 15 and over, by province. 31 December 2010.

Average rate: 4.863

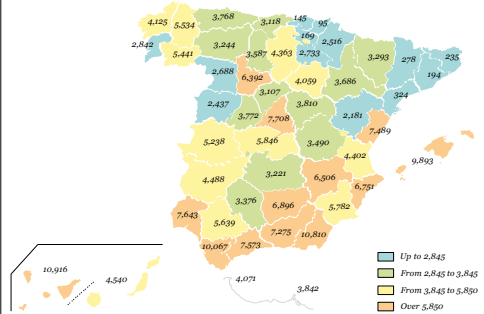


Table 3.2. Female victims of gender-based violence with active police assistance according to autonomous region/province, by risk level, 31/12/2010

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

Source: Ministry of Interior.

4 JUDICIAL DATA ON GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE.

31 December 2010.

4.1. COURTS EQUIPPED TO DEAL WITH CASES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

As of 31 December 2010 there were 461 active courts equipped to deal with cases of violence against women, of which 106 were specific Courts dealing exclusively with Violence against Women, and 355 were general (but compatible) courts.

The table below sets out the distribution of courts (general and exclusive) for Violence against Women by autonomous region.

Table 4.1. Courts equipped to deal with cases of violence against women according to autonomous region, by type of court. 31 December 2010.

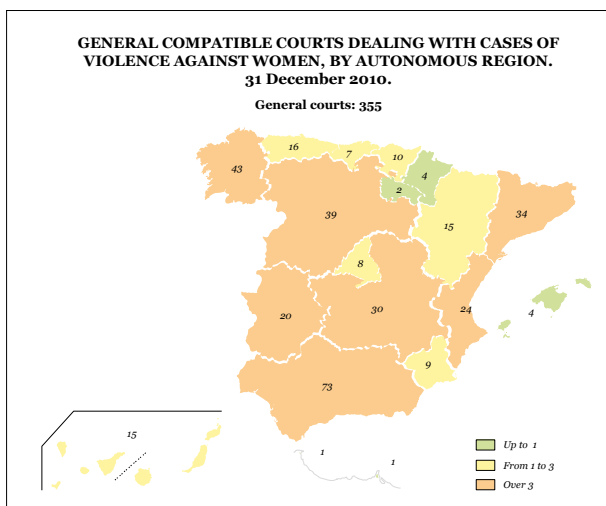
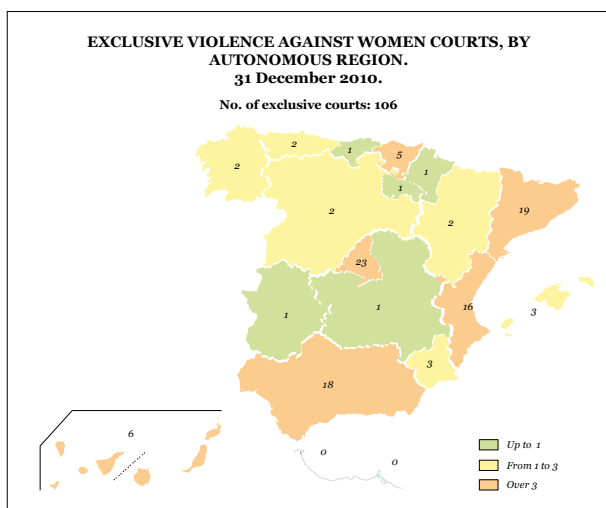
AUTONOMOUS REGION	EXCLUSIVE COURTS	GENERAL COURTS	TOTAL	% EXCLUSIVE	% GENERAL
TOTAL	106	355	461	22.99	77.01
ANDALUCÍA	18	73	91	19.8	80.2
ARAGÓN	2	15	17	11.8	88.2
ASTURIAS	2	16	18	11.1	88.9
ILLES BALEARS	3	4	7	42.9	57.1
CANARIAS	6	15	21	28.6	71.4
CANTABRIA	1	7	8	12.5	87.5
CASTILLA-LA MANCHA	1	30	31	3.2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

Source: Ministry of Justice.

As we can well observe, Andalusia is the autonomous region with the most general courts (73) while Madrid is the one with the most exclusive

courts (23). Madrid is, furthermore, the only autonomous region with more exclusive courts dealing exclusively with violence against women (74.19%) than general courts equipped to do so (25.81%). This can be explained by the total number of judicial districts each region has as well as by their volume and population density.

Since the Organic Law 1/2004, of 28 December on Comprehensive Means of Protection against Gender-based violence came into force, all judicial districts now have at least one court equipped to deal with such cases.



**Table 4.2. Courts equipped to deal with cases of violence against women according to autonomous region and province by type of court.
31 December 2010.**

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

Source: Ministry of Justice

**Table 4.3. Courts dealing with cases of violence against women.
Rates per 100,000 women aged 15 and over.
31 December 2010.**

AUTONOMOUS REGION/ PROVINCE	TOTAL COURTS	EXCLUSIVE	GENERAL	FEMALE POPULATION	Total Court Rate	Exclusive Court Rate	General Court Rate
TOTAL	461	106	355	20,425,182	2.3	0.5	1.7
ANDALUCIA	91	18	73	3,563,470	2.6	0.5	2.0
ALMERIA	8	1	7	280,926	2.8	0.4	2.5
CADIZ	14	3	11	523,450	2.7	0.6	2.1
CORDOBA	12	1	11	348,650	3.4	0.3	3.2
GRANADA	10	2	8	395,210	2.5	0.5	2.0
HUELVA	6	1	5	220,406	2.7	0.5	2.3
JAEN	10	1	9	286,599	3.5	0.3	3.1
MALAGA	13	5	8	689,953	1.9	0.7	1.2
SEVILLA	18	4	14	818,276	2.2	0.5	1.7
ARAGÓN	17	2	15	585,408	2.9	0.3	2.6
HUESCA	6	0	6	97,437	6.2	0.0	6.2
TERUEL	3	0	3	61,780	4.9	0.0	4.9
ZARAGOZA	8	2	6	426,191	1.9	0.5	1.4
ASTURIAS	18	2	16	508,761	3.5	0.4	3.1
ILLES BALEARS	7	3	4	469,504	1.5	0.6	0.9
CANARIAS	21	6	15	907,798	2.3	0.7	1.7
LAS PALMAS	8	3	5	459,145	1.7	0.7	1.1
SANTA CRUZ DE TENERIFE	13	3	10	448,653	2.9	0.7	2.2
CANTABRIA	8	1	7	264,967	3.0	0.4	2.6
CASTILLA Y LEÓN	41	2	39	1,142,661	3.6	0.2	3.4
AVILA	4	0	4	75,102	5.3	0.0	5.3
BURGOS	7	1	6	162,434	4.3	0.6	3.7
LEON	7	0	7	229,091	3.1	0.0	3.1
PALENCIA	3	0	3	77,497	3.9	0.0	3.9
SALAMANCA	5	0	5	160,698	3.1	0.0	3.1
SEGOVIA	4	0	4	70,467	5.7	0.0	5.7
SORIA	3	0	3	41,200	7.3	0.0	7.3
VALLADOLID	3	1	2	237,741	1.3	0.4	0.8
ZAMORA	5	0	5	88,431	5.7	0.0	5.7
CASTILLA-LA MANCHA	31	1	30	882,993	3.5	0.1	3.4
ALBACETE	7	1	6	170,583	4.1	0.6	3.5
CIUDAD REAL	10	0	10	227,455	4.4	0.0	4.4
CUENCA	4	0	4	93,664	4.3	0.0	4.3
GUADALAJARA	3	0	3	102,378	2.9	0.0	2.9
TOLEDO	7	0	7	288,913	2.4	0.0	2.4
CATALUÑA	53	19	34	3,232,001	1.6	0.6	1.1
BARCELONA	29	14	15	2,396,758	1.2	0.6	0.6
GIRONA	9	1	8	314,226	2.9	0.3	2.5
LLEIDA	7	1	6	183,977	3.8	0.5	3.3
TARRAGONA	8	3	5	337,040	2.4	0.9	1.5
COM. VALENCIANA	40	16	24	2,199,626	1.8	0.7	1.1
ALICANTE/ALACANT	14	7	7	826,904	1.7	0.8	0.8
CASTELLON/CASTELLO	5	2	3	256,071	2.0	0.8	1.2
VALENCIA	21	7	14	1,116,651	1.9	0.6	1.3
EXTREMADURA	21	1	20	479,552	4.4	0.2	4.2
BADAJOS	14	1	13	297,265	4.7	0.3	4.4
CACERES	7	0	7	182,287	3.8	0.0	3.8
GALICIA	45	2	43	1,291,171	3.5	0.2	3.3
A CORUÑA	14	1	13	530,685	2.6	0.2	2.4
LUGO	9	0	9	165,322	5.4	0.0	5.4
OURENSE	9	0	9	158,375	5.7	0.0	5.7
PONTEVEDRA	13	1	12	436,789	3.0	0.2	2.7
MADRID	31	23	8	2,855,932	1.1	0.8	0.3
MURCIA	12	3	9	598,520	2.0	0.5	1.5
NAVARRA	5	1	4	271,071	1.8	0.4	1.5
PAÍS VASCO	15	5	10	973,575	1.5	0.5	1.0
ALAVA	2	1	1	138,152	1.4	0.7	0.7
GUIPUZCOA	6	1	5	311,955	1.9	0.3	1.6
VIZCAYA	7	3	4	523,468	1.3	0.6	0.8
LA RIOJA	3	1	2	137,912	2.2	0.7	1.5
CEUTA	1	0	1	31,162	3.2	0.0	3.2
MELILLA	1	0	1	29,098	3.4	0.0	3.4
TOTAL	461	106	355	20,425,182	2.3	0.5	1.7

Source: Ministry of Justice

4.2. SPECIALISATION IN GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE ON THE PART OF JURISDICTIONAL ORGANISMS: CRIMINAL COURTS AND PROVINCIAL COURTROOMS. BREAK-DOWN BY AUTONOMOUS REGION

In its 10th additional provision, section 3a. Organic Law 1/2004 of 28 December, on Measures of Comprehensive Protection against Gender-based violence, added a paragraph to section 2 of Article 89a of Organic Law 6/1985, of 1 July, of the Judiciary, which deals with the possibility, given the number of existing cases, of specialising certain criminal courts in gender-based violence, in order to facilitate knowledge of those cases dealt with at the Courts for Violence against Women.

These Courts would be responsible for considering and deciding on cases of sentence violation or the breach of security measures related to the field of violence against women depending on the workload of the Criminal Court in question and their staff levels.

Furthermore, in compliance with Article 82.1.4 of Organic Law 6/1985 of 1 July, of the Judiciary, added to by article 45 of Organic Law 1/2004 of 28 December, on Measures of Comprehensive Protection against Gender-based Violence, certain Criminal or Mixed Courtrooms at Provincial Courts should take exclusive responsibility for matters regarding Violence against Women as set out in Article 1 of the above-mentioned Organic Law and, specifically and exclusively, knowledge of the appeal options provided by the Law against rulings, in criminal matters, arrived at by the Courts for Violence against Women and the sentences and appeals against rulings reached in those areas which are regulated by Organic Law 1/2004 by the Criminal Courts of said provinces, also taking on, exclusively, the responsibility for knowledge of all those matters judgement on which corresponds to the Provincial Courts at the first stage of proceedings as instructed by the Courts for Violence against Women, with headquarters in each province, excepting those cases for which competence lies with a Jury Court.

Those Criminal Courts and provincial court-rooms which specialise in this area are the following:

Table 4.4. Criminal Courts and Provincial Courts specialised in gender-based violence, by autonomous region. 31 December 2010.

AUTONOMOUS REGION	CRIMINAL COURTS	PROVINCIAL COURTS
TOTAL	17	69
ANDALUCÍA	4	13
ARAGÓN		4
ASTURIAS		1
ILLES BALEARS		2
CANARIAS		3
CANTABRIA	1	2
CASTILLA-LA MANCHA		5
CASTILLA Y LEÓN		11
CATALUÑA	4	6
COMUNIDAD VALENCIANA	1	4
EXTREMADURA		2
GALICIA	1	4
MADRID	5	4
MURCIA		1
NAVARRA	1	1
PAÍS VASCO		5
LA RIOJA		1

Source: Ministry of Justice.

(*) At the request of the autonomous region of Valencia by Royal Decree 876/2011, of 24 June, the constitution was temporarily suspended, as was the coming into force of, among others, the Criminal Court No4 in Orihuela, with headquarters in Torrevieja. By agreement with the General Council of the Judiciary on 25 November 2010, specialisation in violence was provided for at this court.

4.3. FREE LEGAL ASSISTANCE.

Table 4.5. Women with free legal assistance. 2004-2010

YEAR	WOMEN ADVISED
TOTAL	57,616
2004	12,518
2005	8,268
2006	7,433
2007	6,890
2008	6,898
2009	7,845
2010	7,764

Source: Ministry of Justice

The Comprehensive Law Measures of Protection against Gender-based Violence establishes the creation of specific legal aid for victims of gender-based violence. The statistics concerning women advised through the system of legal assistance illustrated in following table only refer to the area managed by the Ministry of Justice.

4.4. COMPREHENSIVE FORENSIC ASSESSMENT UNITS.

These Units are responsible for assisting judicial organisms through the clinical assessment of victims and perpetrators. With regard to the area managed by the Ministry of Justice the units, which are coordinated by a forensic doctor, are made up of one or several teams of psychologists and social workers. All the Institutes for Legal Medicine across the area managed by the Ministry of Justice have a comprehensive forensic assessment unit. In certain cases, a unit may have more than one team, which could either be in the same provincial capital or be sent to another city. As such there is at least one team for each province.

Across the area managed by the Ministry of Justice, in 2010 there were 10 active comprehensive forensic assessment units and 26 psycho-social teams, made up of 52 psychologists and social workers, as well as the forensic doctors designated by the management of the relevant Institute for Legal Medicine.

The following table illustrates the comprehensive forensic assessment units both across the area managed by the Ministry of Justice and in the autonomous regions where powers in this area have been transferred.

Table 4.6. Comprehensive Forensic Assessment Units by autonomous region. 2010

AUTONOMOUS REGION	UNITS
TOTAL	30
ANDALUCÍA	8
ARAGÓN	1
ASTURIAS	1
ILLES BALEARS	1
CANARIAS	2
CANTABRIA	1
CASTILLA - LA MANCHA	2
CASTILLA Y LEÓN	3
CATALUÑA	1
COM. VALENCIANA	3
EXTREMADURA	2
GALICIA	1
MADRID	0
MURCIA	1
NAVARRA	1
PAÍS VASCO	1
LA RIOJA	1
CEUTA	0
MELILLA	0

Source: Ministry of Justice.

4.5. VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE WITH PROTECTIVE ORDERS DEALT WITH BY THE VICTIM ASSISTANCE OFFICE, BROKEN DOWN BY AUTONOMOUS REGION. 2010.

The Victims Assistance Offices, created by Law 35/1995 and located at court headquarters, provide assistance to victims of violent crimes. One of their main functions is to assist victims of gender-based violence.

To these ends, under the second additional provision in the Organic Law 1/2004, an action protocol was drafted for victim assistance offices in Annex 6 of the FORENSIC PROTOCOL FOR A COMPREHENSIVE RESPONSE TO DOMESTIC AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

With this protocol the offices attempt to assess and deal with the highest-risk victims, minimising the possibility of new abuses. This is undertaken in coordination with the services assisting victims in each region or town where the latter reside.

The protocol revolves around six axes:

- The first axis concerns the assessment of the consequences of domestic and/or gender-based violence for the victim.
- The second axis relates to the assessment of a violent environment.
- The third axis involves the risk assessment of new abuses of the victim.
- The fourth axis concerns applying a psychological plan for the victim.
- The fifth axis involves the assessment of the family environment: children and other family members
- The sixth axis, in cases resulting in death, is the evaluation of indirect victims.

The psychological support plan is formulated through the following workshops: explaining the cycle of violence; analysing the consequences violence has on the health of the victim; coping strategies that have been used thus far and learning new ones; learning processes to strengthen resolve regarding future decisions to be made by the victim; a cognitive restructuring regarding the idea of guilt surrounding the consequences of filing a complaint and the raising of self-esteem, low in the case of many victims without them even knowing it and, lastly, learning relaxation techniques.

There are also assessments and treatments for children, with support therapies, in the event of a town or region lacking specific services for the treatment of children..

Table 4.7. Victims of gender-based violence with protective orders dealt with by the victims assistance office, by autonomous region.

Year 2010

	V. Programa[1]	V. P. Psico.[2]	Total Actu. P.Apoyo (Ejes)[3]	Total Actu. Plan A. PSIC.[4]
TOTAL	5,084	7,620	22,106	37,913
CASTILLA-LA MANCHA	1,546	2,799	5,289	11,163
ALBACETE	340	359	1,795	5,821
CIUDAD REAL	434	1,057	650	1,586
CUENCA	44	90	413	662
GUADALAJARA	553	1,047	1,395	1,736
TOLEDO	175	246	1,036	1,358
CASTILLA Y LEÓN	2,290	3,317	12,744	22,223
AVILA	44	291	971	2,193
BURGOS	147	105	269	649
LEÓN	56	268	704	1,306
PALENCIA	29	183	690	1,191
PONFERRADA	123	704	2,546	4,164
SALAMANCA	582	582	2,910	4,656
SEGOVIA	219	141	705	783
SORIA	199	130	580	814
VALLADOLID	189	391	759	2,364
ZAMORA	702	522	2,610	4,103
EXTREMADURA	516	1,060	1,905	2,489
BADAJOS	138	170	537	388
CACERES	89	84	310	565
PLASENCIA	152	404	770	1,252
MÉRIDA	137	402	288	284
MURCIA	456	195	551	772
MURCIA	69	52	242	392
CARTAGENA	387	143	309	380
LA RIOJA	146	66	296	401
LOGROÑO	95	26	125	177
CALAHORRA	37	24	92	107
HARO	14	16	79	117
CEUTA	120	82	730	503
MELILLA	10	101	591	362

Source: Ministry of Justice

[1] VICTIMS PROGRAMME: Victims assisted by administrative procedural manager, stages of assistance, guidance, intervention and monitoring.

[2] VICTIMS PSYCHOLOGICAL PROGRAMME: Victims attended by psychologist.

[3] Total Actions. SUPPORT PLAN (AXES): Actions as a consequence of axis application.

[4] Total Actions. Plan A. P.: Actions as consequence of psychological support plan.

5 016 – HELPLINE FOR INFORMATION AND LEGAL ADVICE ON GENDER-RELATED VIOLENCE.

3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010.

5.1. CALLS MADE TO THE 016 HELPLINE FOR REASONS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE. 2010.

In 2010 the telephone assistance service for information and legal advice (henceforth the 016 helpline) answered 67,696 calls for reasons of gender-based violence. This figure means a slight drop (1.2%) compared to 2009 levels (68,542).

The monthly average number of calls answered in 2010 was 5,641. The month in which the most calls were answered was July (6,554), followed by December (6,239) and August (6,181); in the rest of the months of 2010 less than 6,000 calls were answered. The month with the least calls answered was February (4,526).

The daily average number of calls answered in 2010 was 185, with an hourly average of eight.

With regard to day of the week and time of day, the pattern of how this service has been used since it began to operate was repeated in 2010: Monday is the day of the week with the most calls, with numbers falling at the weekend. In terms of the time of day, it is of note that the 10am-3pm slot is the one in which the most calls are received (41.8%). And within that slot the busiest hour (7.9%) was 12-1pm. In this time slot more than 4,000 calls were received in each hour, which means more than 6% of the total number of calls.

In 2010 calls were received from all autonomous regions and provinces.

There was a significant rise in call numbers in Rioja (14.3%) and Navarre (12.9%), with falls in numbers in Ceuta (20.0%) and Melilla (14.3%).

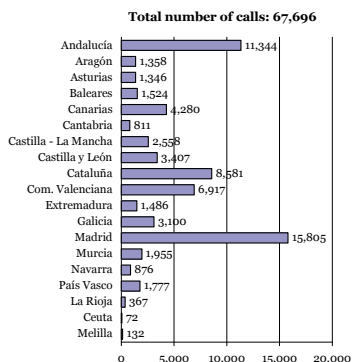
Table 5.1. Calls received on 016 due to gender-based violence, by origin of call. 2010-2009

	2010		2009		VARIATION 2009 - 2010	
	TOTAL	%Vertical	TOTAL	%Vertical	TOTAL	%
TOTAL	67,696	100	68,542	100	-846	-1.2
Andalucía	11,344	16.8	10,842	15.8	502.0	4.6
Aragón	1,358	2.0	1,414	2.1	-56.0	-4.0
Asturias	1,346	2.0	1,418	2.1	-72.0	-5.1
Baleares	1,524	2.3	1,459	2.1	65.0	4.5
Canarias	4,280	6.3	4,593	6.7	-313.0	-6.8
Cantabria	811	1.2	841	1.2	-30.0	-3.6
Castilla - La Mancha	2,558	3.8	2,435	3.6	123.0	5.1
Castilla y León	3,407	5.0	3,249	4.7	158.0	4.9
Cataluña	8,581	12.7	9,118	13.3	-537.0	-5.9
Com. Valenciana	6,917	10.2	7,078	10.3	-161.0	-2.3
Extremadura	1,486	2.2	1,417	2.1	69.0	4.9
Galicia	3,100	4.6	3,096	4.5	4.0	0.1
Madrid	15,805	23.3	16,439	24.0	-634.0	-3.9
Murcia	1,955	2.9	2,069	3.0	-114.0	-5.5
Navarra	876	1.3	776	1.1	100.0	12.9
País Vasco	1,777	2.6	1,733	2.5	44.0	2.5
La Rioja	367	0.5	321	0.5	46.0	14.3
Ceuta	72	0.1	90	0.1	-18.0	-20.0
Melilla	132	0.2	154	0.2	-22.0	-14.3

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, General Sub-directorate of Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based Violence (Government Office for Gender-based Violence).

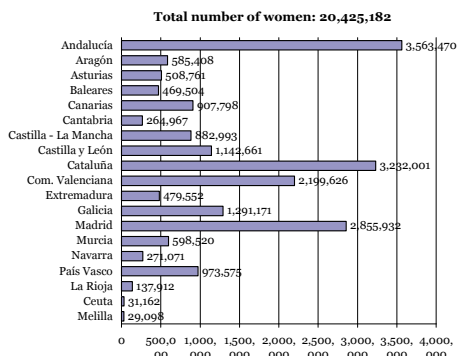
Relating these figures to population figures we then propose the following conditions: Each call received relates uniquely to two subjects, the victim and the perpetrator. Victims and perpetrators, the passive and active subject of the gender-based violence referred to in the call, are different to the subjects referred to in other calls. Each victim is abused by one sole man, and each man has one sole victim of violence. If the above conditions are accepted, then we observe that the number of calls received per million women aged 15 and over in 2010 was 3,314.

Graph 5.1. Calls received on 016 due to gender-based violence, by autonomous region. 2010



Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, General Sub-directorate of Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based Violence (Government Office for Gender-based Violence).

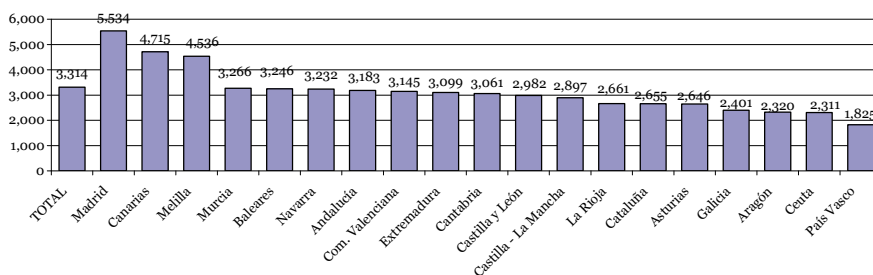
Graph 5.2. Female population aged 15 and over, by autonomous region. 2010



Source: Spanish National Institute of Statistics, Statistical processing by Municipal Register of Inhabitants, 1 January 2010

In 2010 the highest levels were recorded in Madrid (5,534), the Canaries (4,715) and Melilla (4,536), in that order, being the only three autonomous regions whose figures stand clearly above the average (3,314). At the other end of the scale we have Aragón (2,320), Ceuta (2,311) and the Basque Country (1,825) around a thousand points below the national average.

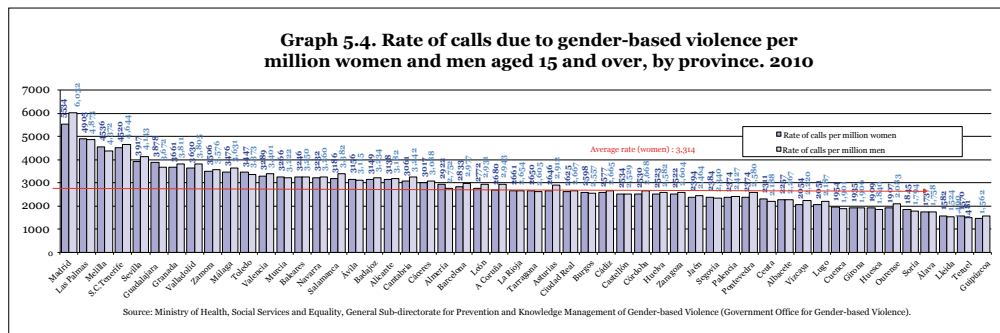
Graph 5.3. Calls received on 016 due to gender-based violence. Rate per million women aged 15 and over. 2010



Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, General Sub-directorate of Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based Violence (Government Office for Gender-based Violence).

By province, Madrid (5,534), Las Palmas (4,905), Melilla (4,536) and Santa Cruz de Tenerife (4,520) have the highest rates of calls per million women aged 15 and over, all exceeding the national average. At the other end of the scale we find Guipuzcoa (1,481), Teruel (1,570), Lleida (1,582) and Alava (1,737) with less than 1,800 calls. It is worth highlighting that Guipuzcoa, despite having the lowest call rates of 2010, does not have the lowest rate of

perpetrators per million men aged 15 and over, losing out here to both Teruel and Lleida.



5.1.1. Persons who made calls to the 016 helpline in 2010.

Most of the calls to the 016 helpline in 2010 were made by women, who called to make queries about their own personal situations (47,175, or 69.7% of the calls made in 2010); family members and friends of the victims made 18,513 calls (27.3%) and 2,008 calls were received from professionals and public and private entities (3%).

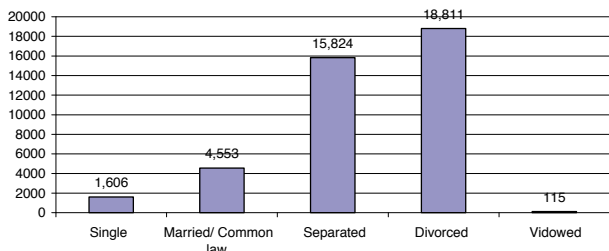
5.1.1.1. Socio-demographic characteristics of female users of the 016 helpline. 2010.

016 helpline user characteristics have remained constant since the service came into effect. In this section we provide data on the characteristics for 2010, with those covering the whole period of the service listed in the following section. There are no significant differences from one to the other, which leads us to believe there are very concrete user characteristics, although it would be foolhardy to extrapolate these characteristics across all women victims of gender-based violence in Spain. We do, however, feel that analysis of 016 data is one of the best ways of building up a profile of women victims.

17,737 of the women who rang in 2010 gave their marital status, and more than half of these were married with their aggressor (54 %).

Extrapolating housing and population census figures for 2001 onto the current population and relating this with figures provided by 016 users, we can observe significant differences between the high levels of calls from di-

Graph 5.5. Rate of calls due to gender-based violence per million women aged 15 and over, by marital status. 2010



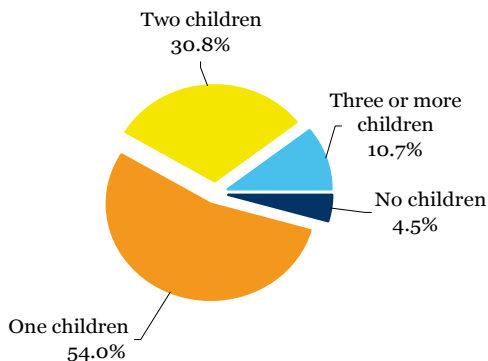
Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, General Sub-directorate of Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based Violence (Government Office for Gender-based Violence).

Forced and separated women victims compared with other marital statuses, the former recording rates of 10,000 higher than the latter.

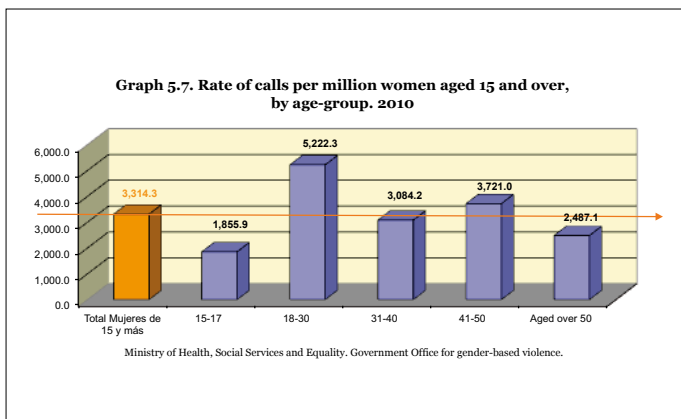
7,289 women provided maternity information, with 4.5% expressly indicating that they had no children.

Graph 5.6 Users' number of children. 2010

Total number of women: 7,289



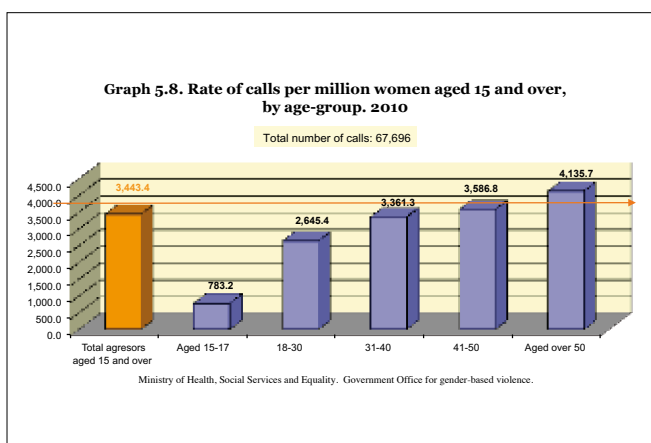
Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, General Sub-directorate of Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based Violence (Government Office for Gender-based Violence).



Of those women who provided their age, the average age of women who called 016 in 2010 was 42, slightly above the average over the entire period (40). The average age of aggressors was 49, also above that of the entire period (44).

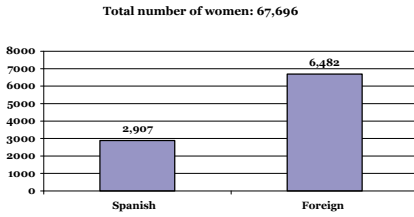
By age-group, in 2010 the rates per million women aged 15 and over were highest for women in the younger age brackets, from 18-30 (5,222.3).

In terms of aggressors, it is worth noting that the highest rates belonged to the oldest age bracket, men of over 50 (4,135.7).

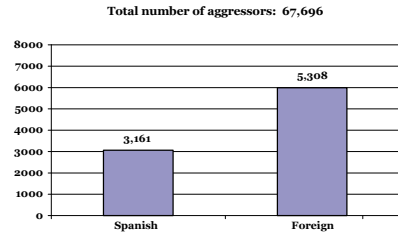


11,480 women who made calls in 2010 stated their nationality, of which 8,923 (77.7%) said they were Spanish and 2,557 said they were foreign (22.3%). In terms of aggressor nationality, the relevant information was given for 8,828, with 7,036 (79.7%) being Spanish and 1,792 (20.3%) being foreigners. As such we can observe that in 2010 the rate of calls to 016 by Spanish victims per million women aged 15 and over was 2,907, being less than half the rate presented by foreign victims (6,482). As for aggressors, the Spanish aggressor rate is somewhat higher given that it amounts to more than half the foreigner rate (3,161 and 5,308 respectively).

Graph 5.9. Female victims of gender-based violence dealt with on 016, by nationality. Rate per million women aged 15 and over. 2010



Graph 5.10. Aggressors by nationality. Rate per million men aged 15 and over. 2010



Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, General Sub-directorate of Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based Violence (Government Office for Gender-based Violence).

5.1.1.2. Relatives and friends of women victims of gender-based violence who called the 016 helpline in 2010.

In 2010 a total of 18,512 people claiming to be relatives or friends of women victims of gender-based violence called the 016 helpline.

22.3% of these were men (4,121 calls), of which 25.2% were friends of a victim of gender-based violence, 13.8% being fathers, 9.4% sons, with 38.2% being neither.

The majority of calls from family members and friends were from women (14,391, or 77.7% of this kind of call). Of those made by these women, 22.3% were from friends of the victim of gender-based violence, 18% were mothers, 13.9% were sisters, 6.8% were daughters, while 39% were none of the above.

Table 5.2. Family members and friends of victims of gender-based violence who have called 016. 2010

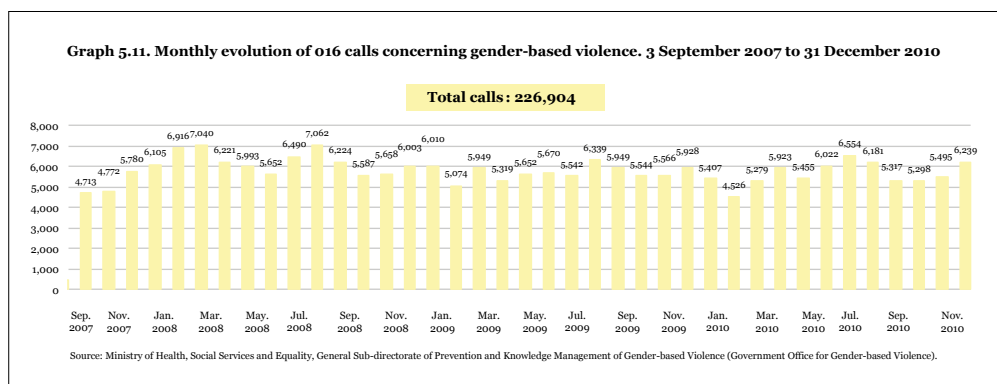
	TOTAL	Person making the call				
		Friends	Siblings	Childrens	Parents	Others
TOTAL	18,512	4,244	2,559	1,360	3,160	7,189
Women	14,391	3,207	2,002	974	2,593	5,615
Men	4,121	1,037	557	386	567	1,574

Source: Ministry of Health, Services Policy and Equality, General Sub-directorate of Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based Violence (Government Office for Gender-based Violence).

5.2. EVOLUTION OF THE NUMBERS OF CALLS TO THE 016 HELPLINE FOR REASONS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010.

Although the service has been active since 3 September 2007, it did not go public with the media until 6 October, a fact which should be kept in mind when examining the initial call levels.

The figure for calls received concerning gender-based violence from 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010 stands at **226.904**.



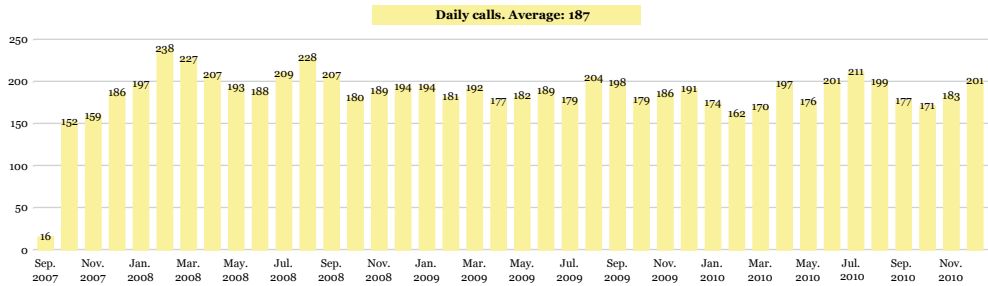
August 2008 was the month with the highest call numbers (7,062), although February 2008 was the month with the highest daily (238) and hourly (10) call averages.

The daily average of calls received for reasons of gender-based violence over the period under review was 187²². The daily average for 2007 was 131 calls; that of 2008 205 calls, that of 2009 was 188 and that of 2010 was 185 calls.

The month with the highest daily average of calls received was February 2008 (238), with the lowest average being that of the service's first active month, September 2007, with just 16.

22. The number of days over the whole period totals 1,216.

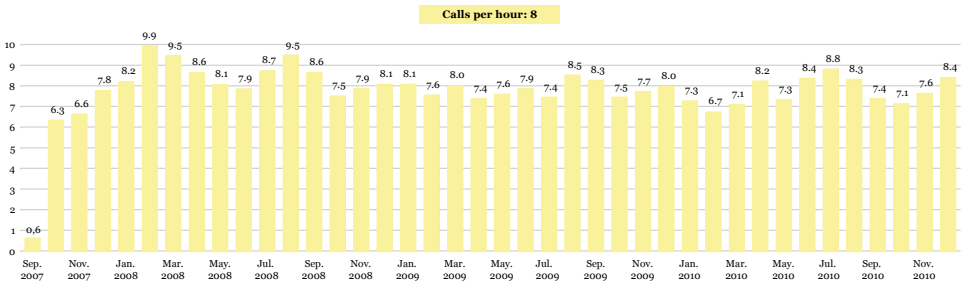
**Graph 5.12 Daily average number of calls received on 016, by month and year.
3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010**



Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, General Sub-directorate of Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based Violence (Government Office for Gender-based Violence).

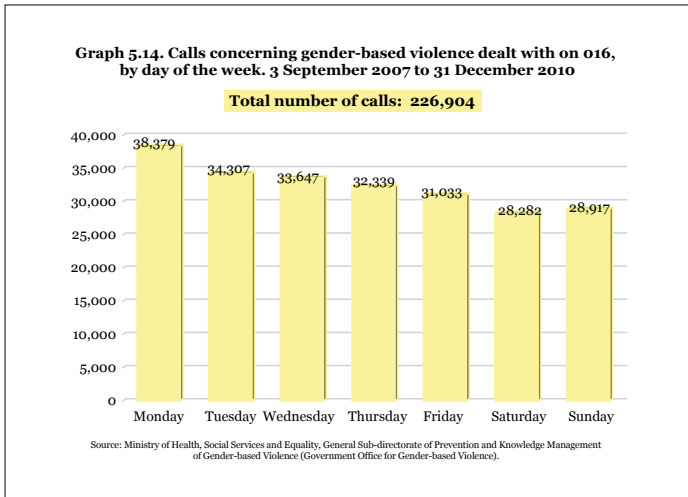
The hourly average over the period was eight, with a low of five in 2007, rising to nine in 2008, and settling at eight for 2009 and 2010. Once again, February 2008 tops the rankings as the month with the highest hourly average (ten).

**Graph 5.13 Average number of calls concerning gender-based violence received on 016, according to time of day, by month and year.
3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010**

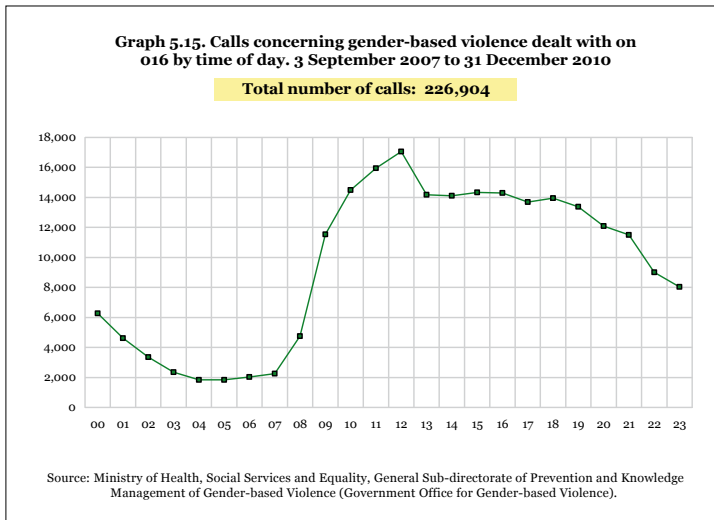


Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, General Sub-directorate of Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based Violence (Government Office for Gender-based Violence).

In terms of the day of the week, the pattern has been consistent since the service became active: a drop in call levels over the weekend, with Monday being the day with the highest call figures (16.8% of the total).

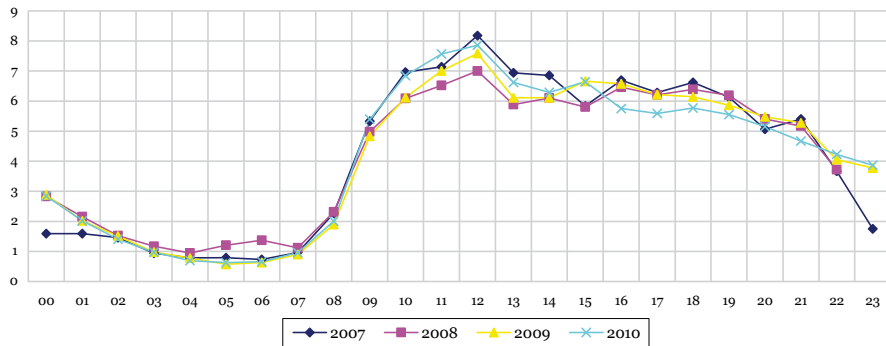


Overall, across the entire period the 016 service has been active, Monday has proved to be the day with the most calls. In terms of time of day, it is worth noting that the time slot with the highest number of calls received per hour, over the entire period, broader than that of the past year, was 10am-6pm. The majority of calls (58.3%) were received within that range, with more than 13,700 calls received in each of the hourly slots (6% of all calls received).



If we look at the year in which the calls were made, the pattern for calls by time of day is much the same.

Graph 5.16. Evolution of calls concerning gender-based violence dealt with on 016 according to time of day, by day and year. 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010



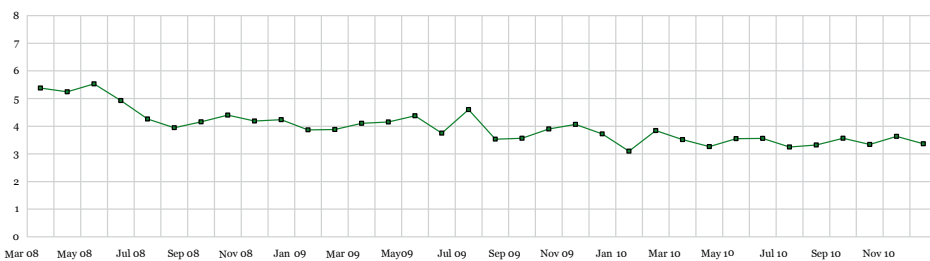
Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, General Sub-directorate of Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based Violence (Government Office for Gender-based Violence).

5.3. LENGTH OF CALLS TO THE 016 HELPLINE. 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010.

The average length of calls made for reasons of gender-based violence is four minutes²³. The following graph illustrates the monthly break-down, in which we can see that variation in the length of call from month to month is not significant, in all cases averaging between three and six minutes.

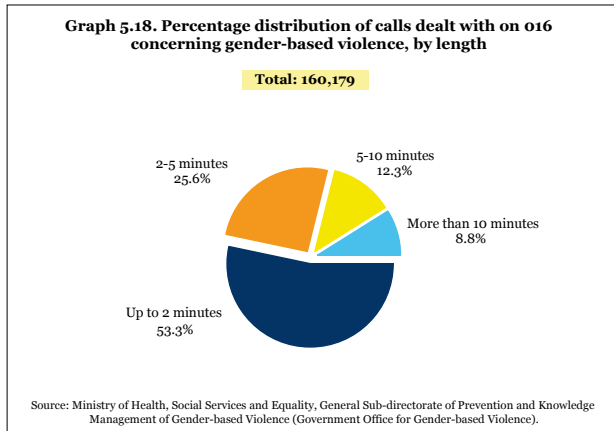
Graph 5.17. Average length of 016 calls concerning gender-based violence by month and year. 6 March 2008 to 31 December 2010

Total number of calls: 160,179



Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, General Sub-directorate of Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based Violence (Government Office for Gender-based Violence).

23. Although the service became active on 3 September 2007, we only have calculable figures for calls made after 6 March 2008. The number of calls relating to this section amounts to 160,179. It is worth noting that figures have been rounded to whole minutes in order to allow for clearer analysis.



The lowest average is that of January 2010.

As the graph shows, 53.3% of calls (85,399) lasted two minutes or less, while 25.6% (41,063) were of 2-5 minutes, 12.3% (19,669) lasted 5-10 minutes, while 8.8% (14,048) were of ten minutes or longer.

5.4. CALLS MADE TO THE 016 HELPLINE BY AUTONOMOUS REGION AND PROVINCE.

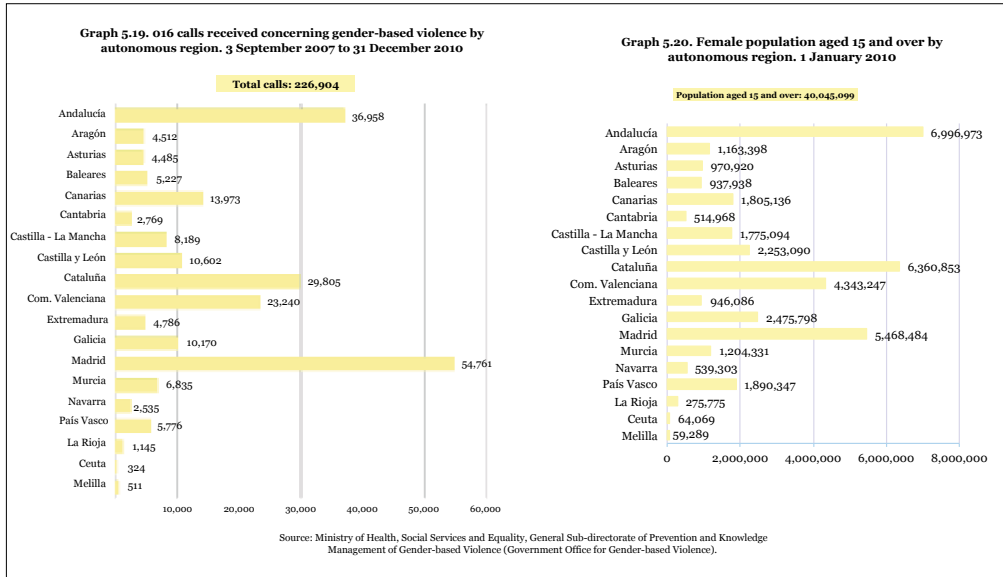
3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010.

Calls relating to gender-based violence have been received from all autonomous regions and provinces.

In terms of numbers of calls by autonomous region, 54,761 calls were made from Madrid (24.2% of the total), 36,958 from Andalusia (16.3%), 29,805 from Catalonia (13.2%), 23,240 from the Community of Valencia (10.3%), 13,973 from the Canaries (6.2%), 10,602 from Castilla and Leon (4.7%), 10,170 from Galicia (4.5%), 8,189 from Castilla La Mancha (3.6%) and 6,835 from Murcia (3.0%). The lowest call figures come from Ceuta, Melilla and Rioja, with 324, 511 and 1,145, respectively, accounting, between the three of them, for 0.9% of the total.²⁴

24. For 301 of the calls there is no information regarding autonomous regions, and this figure has not been included in the calculation of the percentages.

The proportion of calls to the 016 helpline by autonomous region is similar to the distribution of population aged 15 years and over residing in Spain, as can be seen in the following graphs.

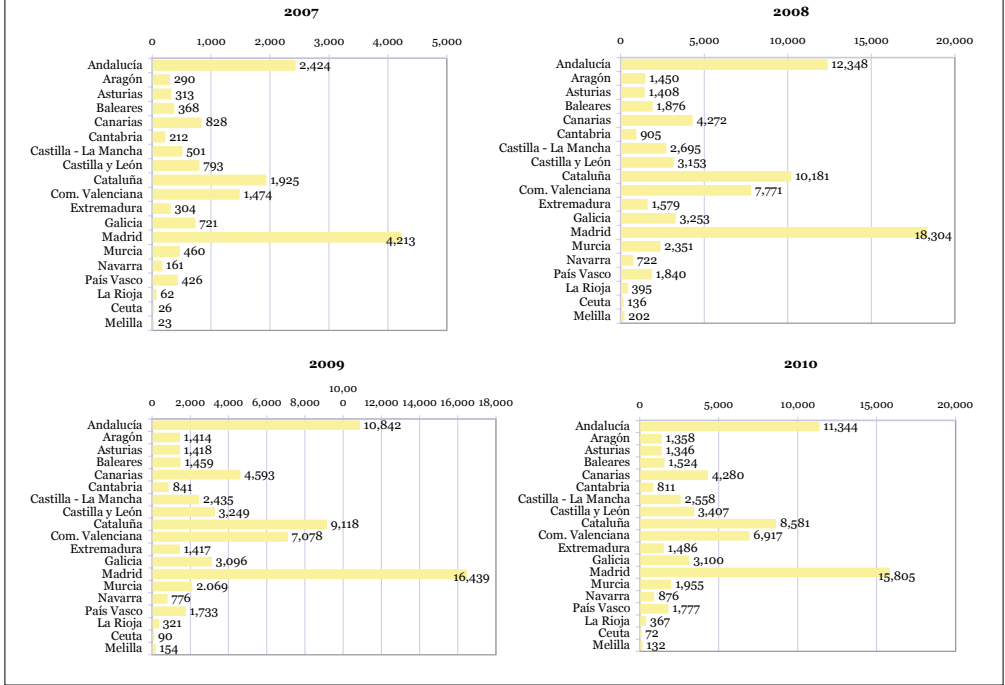


However, the case of Madrid stands out, accounting for 13.7% of the population aged 15 years and over residing in Spain and from where, as we mentioned earlier, 24.2% of the calls to the helpline were made. On the other hand, Catalonia and the Basque Country, which make up for 15.9% and 4.7% of the population group, respectively, only account for 13.2% and 2.5% of the calls to 016.

In terms of province, calls made to 016 from Madrid and Barcelona represent 34.5% of the total, followed in numerical order by those from Valencia (5.4%), Seville (4.6%), Alicante (3.9%), Malaga (3.4%), Las Palmas (3.3%) and Murcia (3%). The lowest figures belong to Soria (292) and Teruel (334) which both account for 0.1% of calls.

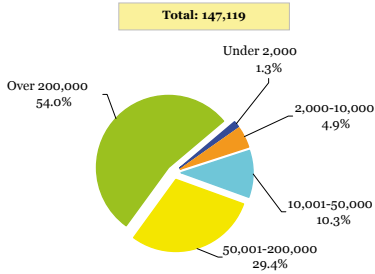
As we mentioned earlier and as may be seen from the map included at the end of this chapter, calls to the 016 helpline for reasons of gender-based violence have been made from places with higher population levels, generally speaking corresponding to Madrid, the Mediterranean coast and the two archipelagos, plus A Coruña and Asturias.

Graph 5.21. 016 calls received concerning gender-based violence, by autonomous region and year.



5.4.1. CALLS TO THE 016 HELPLINE BY SIZE OF TOWN/CITY. 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010.

Graph 5.22. Percentage distribution of 016 calls received concerning gender-based violence by size of town/city. 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010



Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, General Sub-directorate for Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based Violence (Government Office for Gender-based Violence).

We have figures for the town/city from which a large proportion of calls were made by 016 users between March 2008 and December 2010, and from these figures, along with those of the Spanish National Institute for Statistics (INE), we have built up a pattern of town/city size.

54.0% of those calls made by callers whose town/city is known, were made from cities of more than 200,000 inhabi-

tants (79,409 calls), 29.4% were made from towns of 50,001-200,000 (43,311 calls), 10.3% from towns of between 10,001 and 50,000 (15,219 calls), 4.9% came from towns of 2,000-10,000 (7,200 calls) and 1.3% came from towns or villages of less than 2,000 inhabitants (1,980).

5.5. PERSONS WHO MADE CALLS TO THE 016 HELPLINE.

3 september 2007 to 31 december 2010.

The majority of calls relating to gender-based violence received on the 016 helpline were from women calling with queries concerning their own personal situations (172,208, representing 75.9% of the total); family members and friends of women in situations involving violence made up for a total of 48,533 calls (21.4%), and 6,163 calls (2.7%) were made by professionals and public and private entities).

**Table 5.3. People making 016 calls concerning gender-based violence.
3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010**

	TOTAL		AÑO 2007		AÑO 2008		AÑO 2009		AÑO 2010	
	TOTAL	% Vertical	Number	% Vertical	Number	% Vertical	Number	% Vertical	Number	% Vertical
TOTAL	226,904	100.0%	15,715	100.0%	74,951	100.0%	68,542	100.0%	67,696	100.0%
User	172,208	75.9%	12,870	81.9%	59,801	79.8%	52,361	76.4%	47,176	69.7%
Family members and friends	48,533	21.4%	2,428	15.5%	13,219	17.6%	14,374	21.0%	18,512	27.3%
Others	6,163	2.7%	417	2.7%	1,931	2.6%	1,807	2.6%	2,008	3.0%

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, General Sub-directorate of Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based Violence (Government Office for Gender-based Violence).

The proportion of calls made by users relative to the total number of calls has fallen over the period under review, going from 81.9% in 2007 to 69.7% in 2010, while that of family member and friends has risen from 15.5% in 2007 to 27.3% in 2010, as can be seen in the above table..

5.5.1. Socio-demographic characteristics of 016 users.

3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010.²⁵

For the entire period that the helpline has been providing information and legal advice over the phone, women in all kinds of situations with their part-

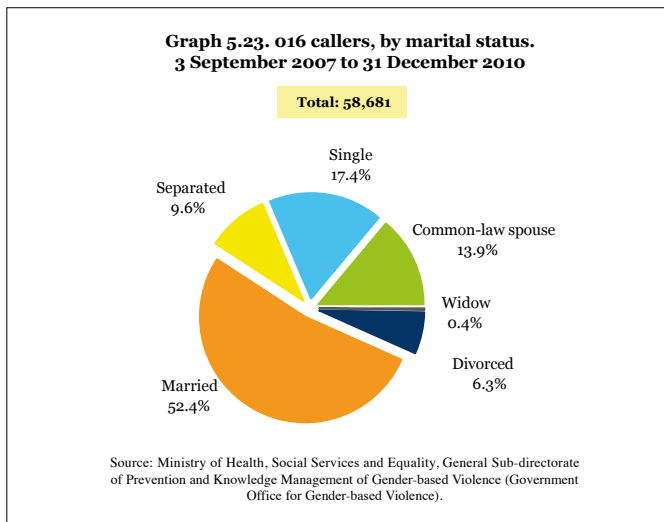
25. In November 2009 information began to be gathered regarding the type of abuse suffered by users as well as the length of their relationship with the aggressor. The data gathered is studies in the section "Evolution of the numbers of calls made to the 016 helpline".

ners, of different ages and varying employment statuses, etc., have called the service to ask questions associated with gender-based violence

The figures listed below refer to some of the 172,208 calls made by women in relation to their particular situations and are confined to those who mentioned all or some of the characteristics analysed. This data confirms that there is no “profile” of the abused woman, as is confirmed by most of the studies on the subject. The confidentiality observed by the helpline prohibits the service from holding data on persons who called the 016 helpline more than once. For simplification purposes, the term “women” is used to refer to the characteristics mentioned by the users of the 016 helpline when they called, although there is the possibility of there being double or multiple entries.

5.5.1.1. Marital status of female users.

Information on marital status was provided by 58,681 women. Just over half were married (30,767, or 52.4% of those who gave their marital status), and 13.9% stated that they had a common-law partner (8,165). If we assume that married women or those in common-law partnerships live with their partners, then 66.3% of the women who called regarding a situation involving gender-based violence were living with their aggressor.

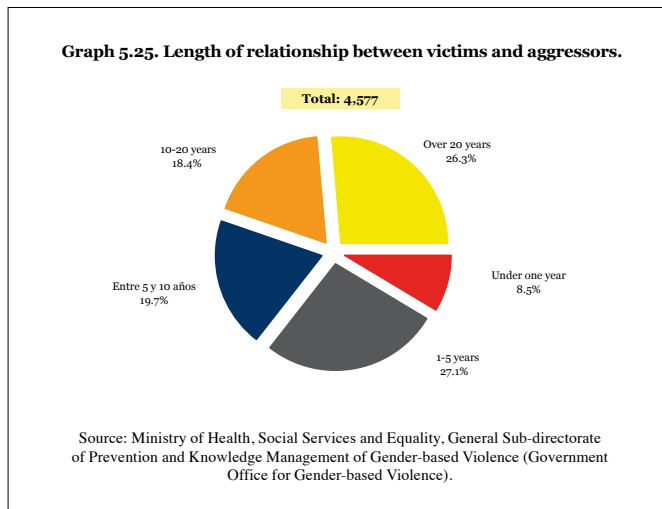


Of the women who gave their marital status 5,621 were separated and 3,708 divorced, with the two groups making up 15.9% of the total women who rang and provided their marital status. The number of single women was 10,194 (17.4%) and that of widows 226 (0.04%).

5.5.1.2. Length of the relationship between the victim and the aggressor.²⁶

4,577 women gave information on the length of their relationship with their aggressors. It is striking that 1,203 women said their relationships were of more than 20 years (26.3%), and 842 women (18.4%) from 10-20 years.

902 stated that their relationships were of 5-10 years' length (19.7%), 1,239 1-5 years (27.1%) and only 391 said that their relationships with the aggressor had been going on for less than one year (8.5%).



The number of women who gave information regarding both length of relation with their aggressors and marital status was 4,577²⁷.

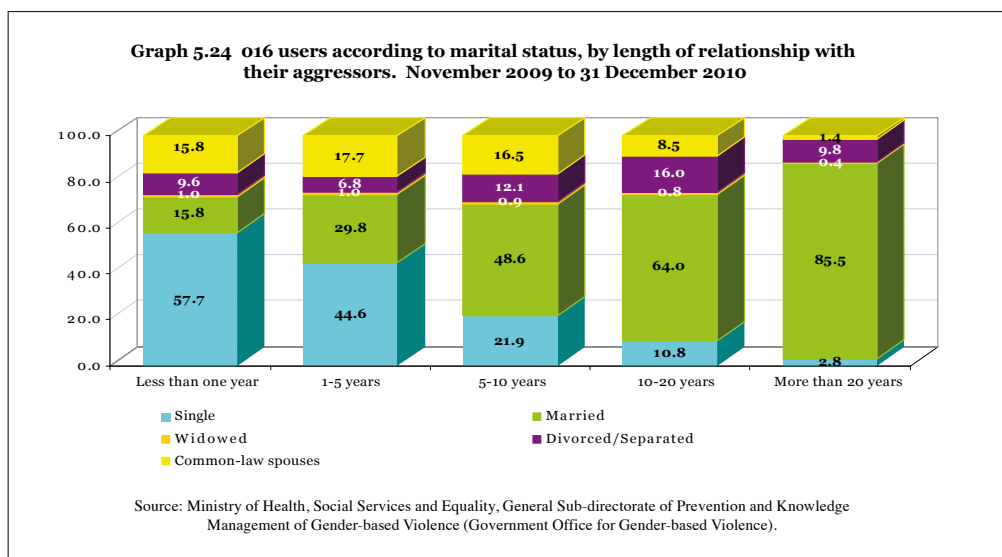
26. Information has been being gathered on length of relationship with the aggressor and type of abuse suffered since November 2009.

27 The figures for women providing information on the length of relationships with their aggressors are low as they have only been being gathered since November 2009. We publish these initial figures as we consider them to be of interest, but they should be interpreted with caution.

In terms of marital status, married women make up the biggest group of those whose relationships are of more than five years, and unmarried women the biggest group for those in relationships of less than five years.

If we take marital status into account, married women constitute the major group in longer relationships with aggressors. As such, 85% of those in relationships of more than 20 years were married, a percentage which dropped to 64% for those who stated that their relationships were of 10-20 years. For relationships of 5-10 years, although married women are still the biggest group (48.6%) they are no longer the majority, and their percentage drops to 29.8% in relationships of 1-5 years. On the other hand, in relationships of less than one year, unmarried women make up a clear majority (57.7%). These latter also constitute the largest group in relationships of 1-5 years.

The majority of women in common-law partner relationships with their aggressors indicated that they were in relationships of 1-10 years' length.

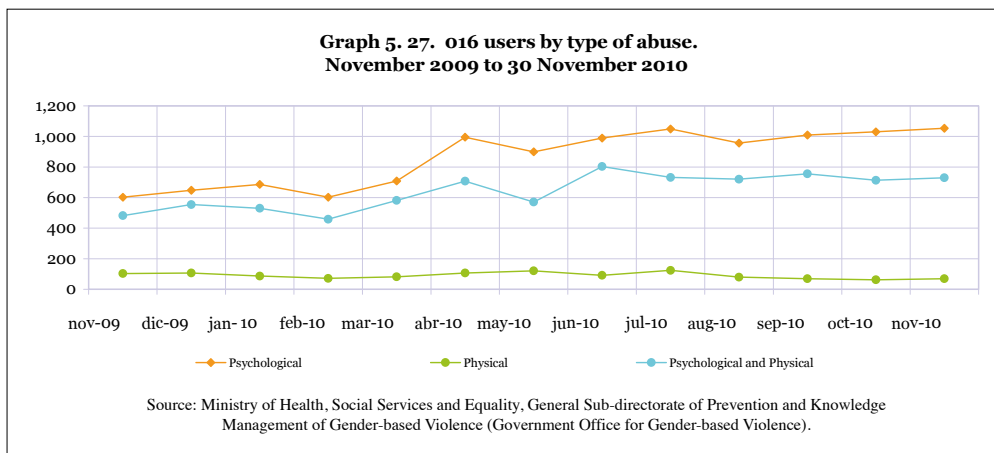


As with the case of married women, the majority of divorced or separated women had been in relationships with their aggressors of more than five years' length.

5.5.1.3. Type of abuse presented.

From November 2009 to November 2010 information has been gathered with regard the type of abuse undergone by victims, distinguishing between physical and psychological abuse, or both.

The evolution of this classification over the 12 months outlined shows that the number of women claiming to have been the victims of physical abuse remains constant, while that of those claiming to have suffered psychological abuse has gone up each month, as has that of those claiming both types of abuse. Said information is shown below.



Of the 20,741 who specified the type of abuse between November 2009 and November 2010, 54.1% claimed to have suffered psychological abuse, 5.6% physical abuse and 40.2% claimed to be victims of both²⁸.

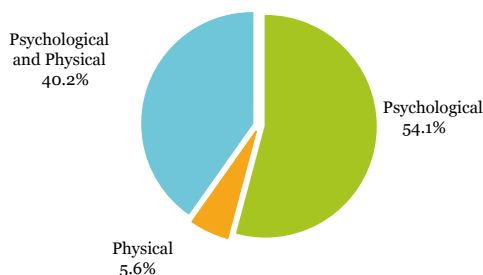
From December 2010 the breakdown of categories of abuse was broadened to include emotional and verbal abuse, economic abuse, social abuse, sexual abuse and physical abuse.

Fruit of this breakdown, the December 2010 figures show that of the 4,129 callers, 44.1% indicated a type of abuse suffered.

28. It is questionable whether one can have physical abuse without some psychological abuse attached.

Graph 5.28. Percentage distribution of 016 users by type of abuse. November 2009 to 31 December 2010

Victims of gender-based violence: 20,741



Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, General Sub-directorate of Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based Violence (Government Office for Gender-based Violence).

Given that a woman may claim to be the victim of more than one type of abuse, we have analysed the number of responses for each form of abuse rather than the number of women suffering each one.

A type of abuse (response) was indicated on 2,769 occasions, out of which 61.1% related to verbal or emotional abuse (1,691 responses), 28.9% concerned

physical abuse (799 responses), 4.7% economic abuse (129 responses) and 4.7% social abuse (130 responses). Lastly, 0.7% (20 responses) related to sexual abuse.

5.5.1.4. The start of abuse.

In December 2010 information regarding the moment at which abuse first occurred started to be gathered, differentiating between the different starting points (pregnancy, engagement, marriage, separation and so on).

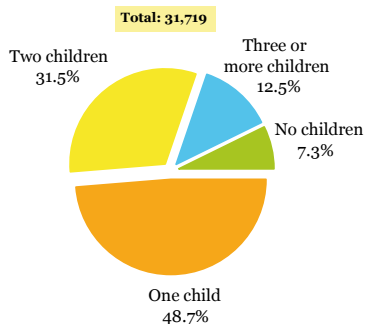
These are the figures from just one month and we should interpret them with care.

In December 2010, 611 women indicated the moment at which the abuse in question started; with 48% claiming it started during their marriage, 37.8% prior to marriage, 5.7% in the process of separating, 3.6% during pregnancy and 4.9% at some other point.

5.5.1.5. Number of children of female users.

Information is held on the number of children of 31,719 women.

Graph 5.29. Percentage distribution of 016 Users by number of children.
3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010



Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, General Sub-directorate of Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based Violence (Government Office for Gender-based Violence).

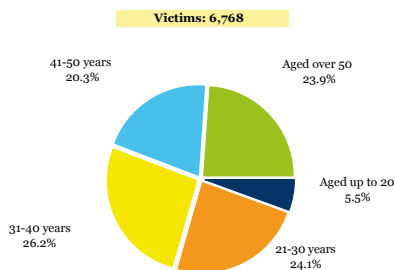
Of these, 2,306 (7.3%) stated that they had no children²⁹ and 24,413 (92.7%) said that they had one or more children: 15,448 had one, 10,002 women had two, and 3,963 had three or more children.

Since December 2010 information has been being gathered relating to children living in an environment of violence. Of all the women who claimed to be victims of gender-based violence and admitted to having children

in the house, 62.7% had one (under-age) child, 29.4% said they had two, and 7.9% said they had three.

5.5.1.6. Age-group of female users.

Graph 5.30. Percentage distribution of 016 users by age-group.
3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010



Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, General Sub-directorate of Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based Violence (Government Office for Gender-based Violence).

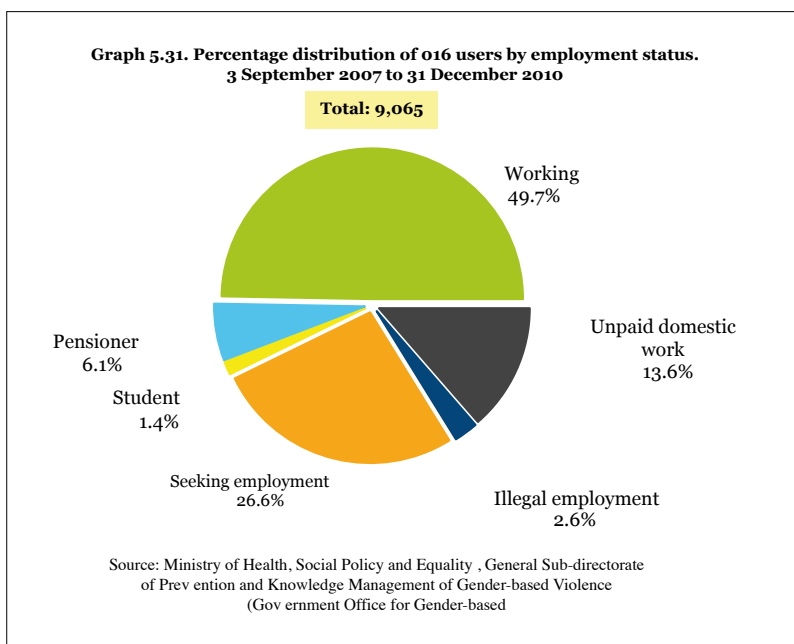
6,768 women provided information on their age: 29.6% (2,002) were 30 or less, of which 371 were less than 20. Women of 31-40 represented 26.2% (1,771), while 1,375 (20.3%) were aged 41-50 and 1,620 (23.9%) were over 50.

The average age of women calling the 016 helpline is 40.

The age of 1,730 alleged aggressors was provided, giving an average age of 44.

29. Women who have no children are substantially under-represented, probably as the women who ring only tend to bring up the subject of children when they have them.

5.5.1.7. Employment status of female users.



9,065 women provided information on their employment status, the majority of them being active (7,149, or 78.9%), either working (4,506, or 52.3% of the total) or in search of employment (2,410, or 26.6%).

The largest group was made up of women working full-time (3,976, or 43.9%). It is worth noting that 530 (5.8%) said they were working part-time, and 233 (2.6%) said they were working illegally. 1,234 women were housewives (13.6%), 553 (6.1%) were pensioners, and 129 (1.4%) were students.

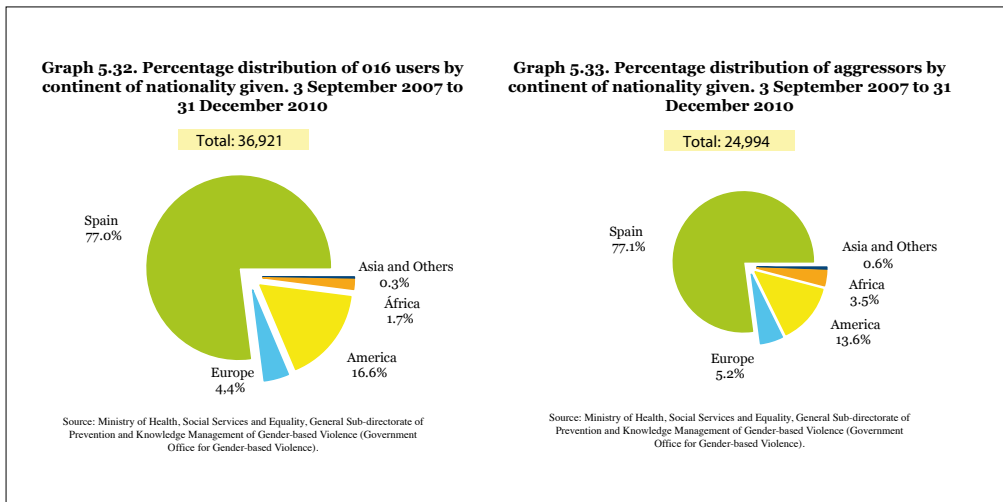
5.5.1.8. Nationality of victims and aggressors.

Information is held on the nationality of the women who called the helpline due to situations involving gender-based violence in 36,921 cases, and on the nationality of aggressors in 24,994 cases.

The number of female users of the 016 helpline went from 52,361 in 2009 to 47,176 in 2010. The figure for women who mentioned their nationality has also gone down, from 14,947 in 2009 to 11,480 in 2010. As we will see in this section, distribution by nationality, although presenting slight changes, is laid

out along consistent patterns in terms of the characteristics of both helpline users and aggressors.

Both in the case of the victims as well as that of aggressors, 77% said they were Spanish, while 23% stated they had foreign nationality. In terms of victims, 77% were Spanish (28,437) and 23% were foreign (8,484). In terms of aggressors, 77% were Spanish (19,269) while 23% (5,725) were foreigners

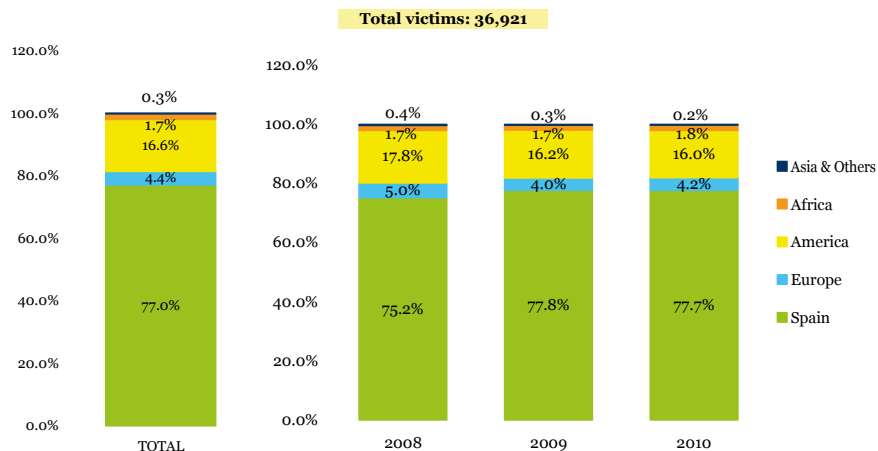


The percentage of Spanish who called the 016 helpline in 2010 went down 0.1% on 2009 figures (in 2009 77.8% of callers said they were of Spanish nationality compared to 77.7% in 2010).

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With the proportion of Spanish women going up since 2008, we observe a drop in the proportion of women from other nationalities, other than those of other European countries, the proportion of which has risen in 2010 (5.0% in 2008, 4.0% in 2009 and 4.2% in 2010).

Graph 5.34. Victims of gender-based violence by continent. 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010

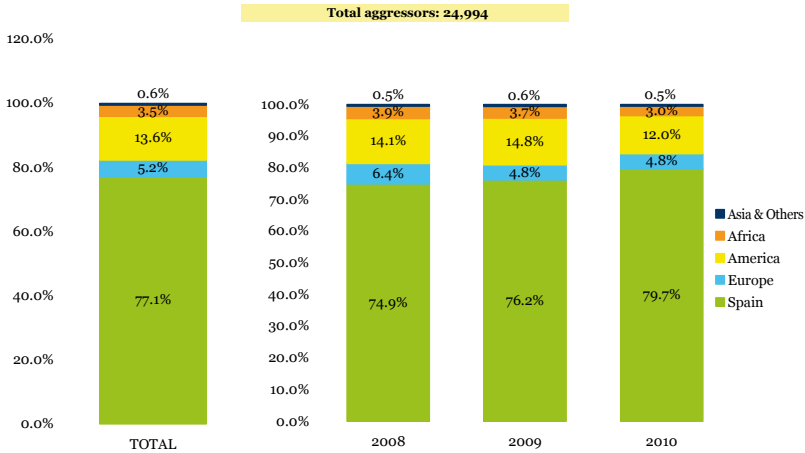


Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, General Sub-directorate of Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based Violence (Government Office for Gender-based Violence).

Furthermore, the percentage of aggressors with Spanish nationality has increased in 2010, reaching levels 3.5% higher than in 2009 (74.9% in 2008, 76.2% in 2009 and 79.7% in 2010). After the rise in the percentage of American aggressors recorded in 2009 relative to 2008 (14.1% in 2008 and 14.8% in 2009) we see a decrease in this proportion in 2010 (12.0%).

The reverse is the case for the percentage of aggressors who are nationals of other European countries. In 2009 the percentage of this group had gone down compared to the year before (6.4% in 2008 and 4.8% in 2009 and 2010). The evolution of percentages of African aggressors saw a decrease from 3.9% in 2008 to 3.7% in 2009 and 3.0% in 2010.

Graph 5.35. Aggressors by continent. 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010



Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, General Sub-directorate of Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based Violence (Government Office for Gender-based Violence).

If we compare the proportion of foreign victims and aggressors with the data on Spain’s foreign population aged 15 or over³⁰, by continent, we see an over-representation of American women who called the helpline. In 2009 American women accounted for 38.7% of the total number of foreign women aged 15 or over residing in Spain and 73% of the foreign women who called the 016 helpline, and this disproportionate ratio increased in 2010, when American women aged 15 or over made up 37.2% of the total number of foreign women residing in Spain and 71.8% of the foreign women who called the helpline. On the other hand, we see an under-representation of European, African and Asian women.

30. According to the Municipal Register of Inhabitants, the foreign population on 1 January 2010 was 5,747,734, which represents 12.2% of Spain’s total resident population. The number of foreign women aged 15 or over was 2,326,057 (11.4% of the total number of women in that age-group), and that of foreign men aged 15 or over was 2,589,011 (13.2% of the total number of men in that age-group). In this part of the Report we have also used the figures relating to the foreign population on 1 January 2009, which stood at 5,648,671, or 12.1% of the total resident population of Spain at that time. The number of foreign women aged 15 or over was 2,264,567 (11.1% of the total number of women in that age group), and the number of foreign men aged 15 or over was 2,577,162 (13.1% of the total number of men in that age-group).

Table 5.4. Population of foreign victims and women according to continent by year. Vertical percentages.

	EXTRANJERAS: AGRUPACIÓN CONTINENTE				% vertical			
	FOREIGN WOMEN AGED 15 AND OVER		VICTIMS BY CONTINENT		FOREIGN WOMEN AGED 15 AND OVER		VICTIMS BY CONTINENT	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
TOTAL	2,264,567	2,325,960	3,321	2,557	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other European countries	1,038,098	1,082,505	602	485	45.8	46.5	18.1	19.0
Africa	256,965	276,357	253	212	11.3	11.9	7.6	8.3
América	875,500	865,201	2,423	1,836	38.7	37.2	73.0	71.8
Asia and others	94,004	101,897	43	24	4.2	4.4	1.3	0.9

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, General Sub-directorate of Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based Violence (Government Office for Gender-based Violence)

The same is the case for American aggressors: in 2009 American men accounted for 27.5% of the total number of foreign men aged 15 and over residing in Spain, and 61.9% of the foreign aggressors mentioned by women callers (Spanish and foreign) to the helpline. The same pattern can be seen in 2010, when American men accounted for 26.3% of the total number of foreign men, and 59.3% of foreign aggressors mentioned by helpline callers. As with the victims, European, African and Asian aggressors are under-represented.

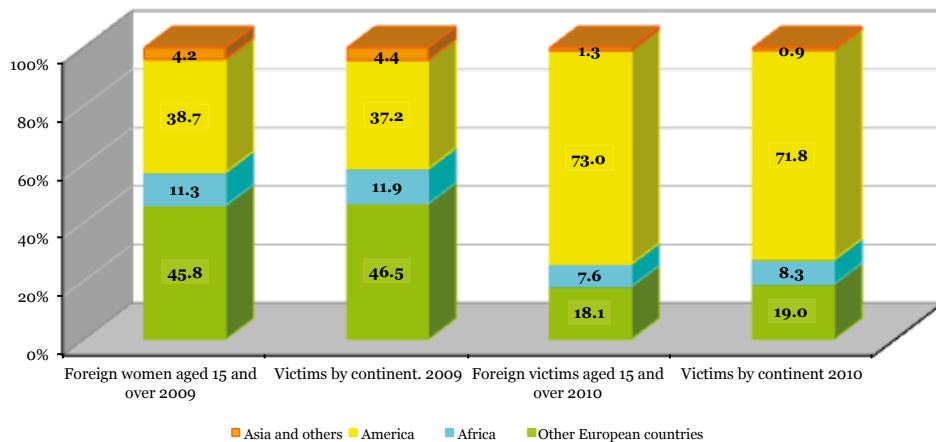
Table 5.5 Population of foreign males and aggressors according to continent, by year. Vertical percentages.

	FOREIGN MEN GROUPED BY CONTINENT				% vertical			
	FOREIGN MEN AGED 15 AND OVER		AGGRESSORS BY CONTINENT		FOREIGN MEN AGED 15 AND OVER		AGGRESSORS BY CONTINENT	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
TOTAL	2,569,113	2,588,746	2,277	1,792	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other European countries	1,154,660	1,187,115	455	420	44.9	45.9	20.0	23.4
Africa	549,566	555,376	352	264	21.4	21.5	15.5	14.7
América	706,316	680,998	1,410	1,062	27.5	26.3	61.9	59.3
Asia and others	158,571	165,257	60	46	6.2	6.4	2.6	2.6

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, General Sub-directorate of Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based Violence (Government Office for Gender-based Violence)

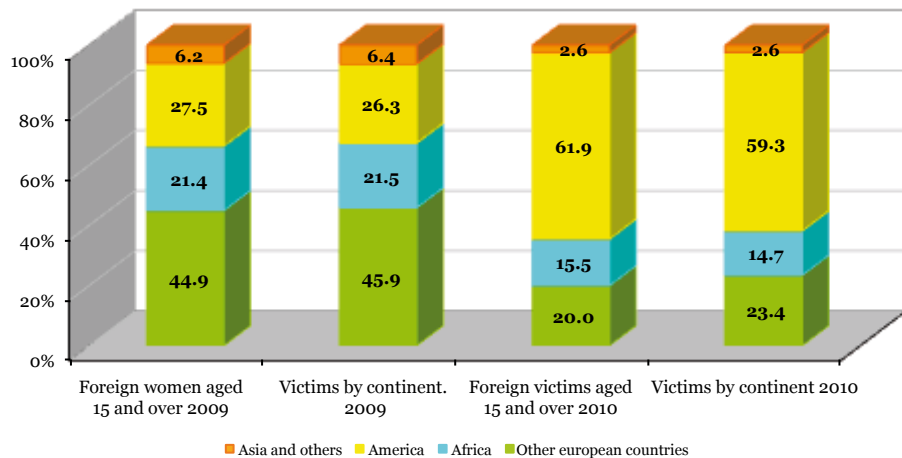
In the case of women of 15 and over from other European countries it is worth noting that we see a slight rise, from 1,038,098 in 2009 to 1,082,505 in 2010, as well as a slight rise in the level of women who rang the helpline (18.1% rising to 19%). The same pattern applies to aggressors from other European countries mentioned by women callers to the helpline, who went from accounting for 44.9% of the total foreign male population in 2009 to 45.9% in 2010, and whose share of mentions as aggressors by female callers rose from 20% in 2009 to 23.4% in 2010.

**Graph 5.36. Female population aged 15 and over and evolution of number of foreign victims calling 016, by continent.
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2010**



Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, General Sub-directorate of Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based Violence (Government Office for Gender-based Violence).

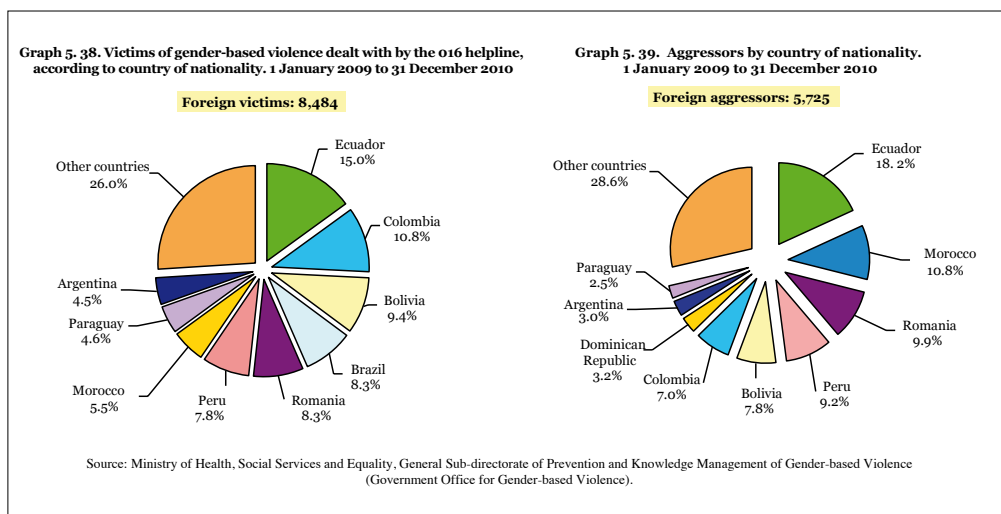
**Graph 5.37. Evolution of number of foreign males aged 15 and over and evolution of number of foreign aggressors, by continent.
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2010**



Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, GeneralSub-directorate of Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based Violence (Government Office for Gender-based Violence).

As we can see from the above graphs, the proportion of victims and aggressors by continent bears a direct relationship to the size of their population, in such a way that rises and falls in population involve increases and decreases in victims and/or aggressors.

In terms of nationality, women from Ecuador, Colombia and Bolivia who rang 016 accounted for more than a third of all foreign women calling to ask for information regarding gender-based violence, and that pattern is consistent across 2008, 2009 and 2010, with the percentage of women from these three countries making up 35.2% of victim callers. As for the aggressors mentioned by victims (both Spanish and foreign callers), Ecuadorians and Moroccans accounted for more than 10% of the total number of foreigners.



In 2010 there was a noticeable drop (2,557 from 3,321 in 2009) in the number of women who stated their nationality. Bucking this trend we find Romanian women, who recorded increased numbers of calls in 2010 than in the year before (216 Romanian women called 016 in 2009 and 230 did so in 2010), along with Mexican women (22 calls in 2009 and 30 in 2010). One of the biggest decreases is in Slovenian women, with 58 calls in 2009 dropping to just six calls in 2010.

With regard to aggressors mentioned by women ringing the 016 helpline (both Spanish and foreign callers), in 2009 Ecuadorians made up approximately 19% of the total number of foreign aggressors. And the

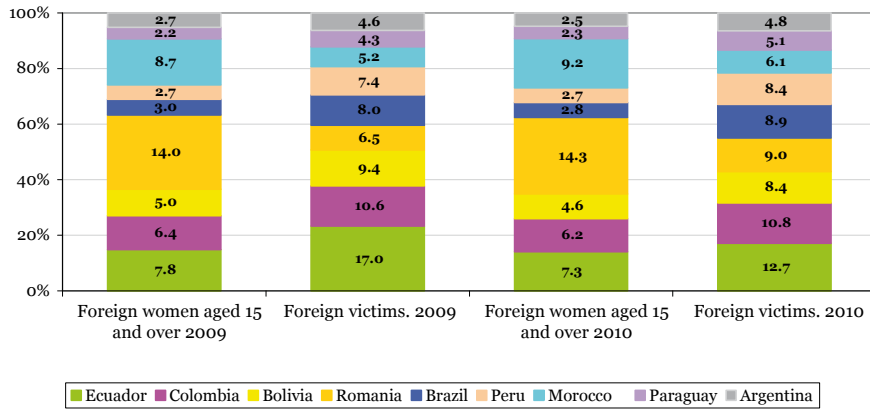
same can be said for 2010, with 18.2% followed by Moroccan aggressors, who account for 10.8%.

As is the case with foreign women who call the helpline, the number of calls mentioning the nationality of the aggressor fell from 2009 to 2010. Foreign aggressors of Romanian nationality are of the few who account for more mentions in 2010 than in 2009 (199 rising from 169), along with Dominicans (70 rising from 65).

If we compare the proportion of foreign victims and aggressors with the distribution of Spain's population of foreign residents aged 15 or over according to nationality, we find an over-representation of Ecuadorian women who called the 016 helpline. In 2009 Ecuadorian women accounted for 7.8% of the total number of foreign women aged 15 or over residing in Spain, and 17% of the foreign women who rang the helpline. Although this disproportionate ratio has since fallen it is still high in 2010, when Ecuadorian women aged 15 or over accounted for 7.3% of the total of foreign women, and 12.7% of those who rang the 016 helpline.

It is worth noting that the opposite is the case for Romanian women, who in 2009 accounted for 14% of the total number of foreign women aged 15 and over, and 6.5% of foreign women using the helpline, while in 2010 their population share of 14.3% now accounted for 9% of calls made by foreign women to the helpline..

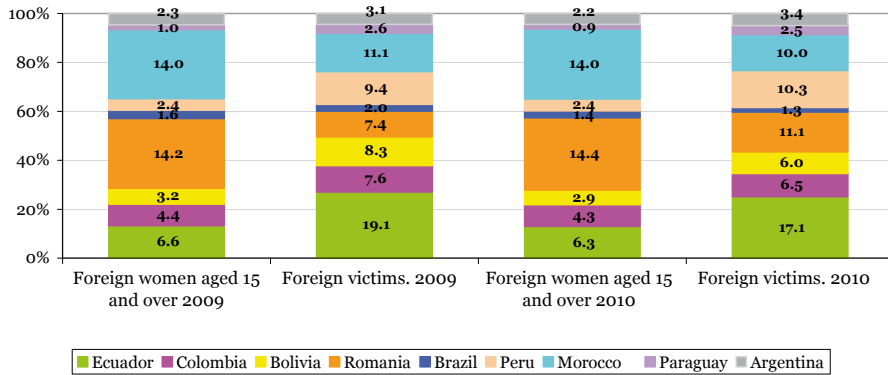
Graph.5.40. Female population aged 15 and over and evolution of number of foreign victims calling 016 by main nationalities. 1 January 2009 to 31 December 2010



Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, General Sub-directorate of Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based Violence (Government Office for Gender-based Violence).

As far as aggressors mentioned by 016 users (both Spanish and foreign callers) are concerned, we see a similar trend as was seen with victims. In 2009 the male Ecuadorian population accounted for 6.6% of the total number of foreign males aged 15 and over, and 19.1% of foreign aggressors mentioned. In 2010 they accounted for 6.3% of the total foreign population and 17.1% of mentioned foreign aggressors. Meanwhile, in 2009 male Romanians made up for 14.2% of the total number of foreign males aged 15 and over and accounted for 7.4% of aggressors mentioned, and in 2010 these respective figures stood at 14.4% and 11.1%.

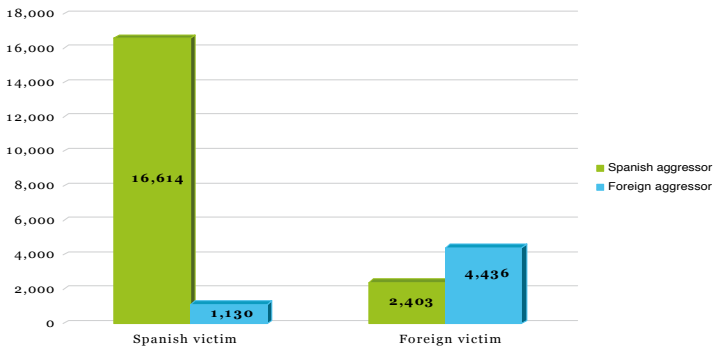
Graph.5.41. Population of foreign males aged 15 and over and evolution of number of foreign aggressors whose victims called 016, by main nationalities. 1 January 2009 to 31 December 2010



Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, General Sub-directorate of Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based Violence (Government Office for Gender-based Violence).

We hold information on the nationality of both victim and aggressor for 24,583 calls to the 016 helpline.

Graph.5.42. Victims of gender-based violence by nationality, according to nationality of aggressor. 2010



Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, General Sub-directorate of Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based Violence (Government Office for Gender-based Violence).

93.6% of Spanish victims stated that their aggressors were Spanish, and 6.4% that they were foreign, while 64.9% of foreigners stated that their ag-

gressors were foreign while 35.1% said they were Spanish. In figures, 1,130 Spanish victims said they had been abused by foreigners, and 2,403 foreigners said they had been abused by Spanish men.

Looking at the specific nationality³¹ of victim and aggressor it is worth noting that in the majority of cases (81.3%), the nationality of the victim and her aggressor are the same.

In the following graph we can see that of the total number of victims who called the 016 helpline, 242 Spanish women (1.4%) claimed to have been abused by Moroccan men. The number of Moroccan victims who rang the number and stated that they had been abused by a man of their own nationality was 233. As for Moroccan victims and Spanish aggressors the figure stands at 90 (25.6% of Moroccan victims).

It is worth highlighting that more victims from Colombia, Brazil, Argentina, the Dominican Republic and Venezuela were abused by Spanish aggressors than by aggressors of their own nationality.

Table 5.6. Victims of gender-based violence by nationality according to nationality of aggressor. 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010.

	TOTAL AGGRESSORS	Spain	Ecuador	Romania	Bolivia	Peru	Colombia	Brazil	Morocco	Paraguay	Argentina
TOTAL VICTIMS	24,583	19,017	1,019	553	440	515	398	95	572	142	176
Spain	17,744	16,614	66	68	7	41	34	15	242	3	36
Ecuador	1,020	193	736	5	7	15	20	1	11	3	1
Romania	556	108	2	412	5	4	5	0	6	1	2
Bolivia	663	74	83	4	404	29	9	2	17	1	5
Peru	571	137	13	6	2	376	4	0	3	1	1
Colombia	781	375	23	6	1	9	305	0	4	1	5
Brazil	501	349	12	30	0	2	0	68	8	0	0
Morocco	352	90	1	0	0	0	0	0	233	0	0
Paraguay	342	111	42	5	4	13	1	3	10	130	5
Argentina	280	125	2	0	2	2	2	1	7	1	112
Dominican Republic	202	90	1	0	0	2	2	0	4	0	0
Venezuela	165	89	4	0	2	3	5	0	0	0	2
Other Nationalities	1,406	662	34	17	6	19	11	5	27	1	7

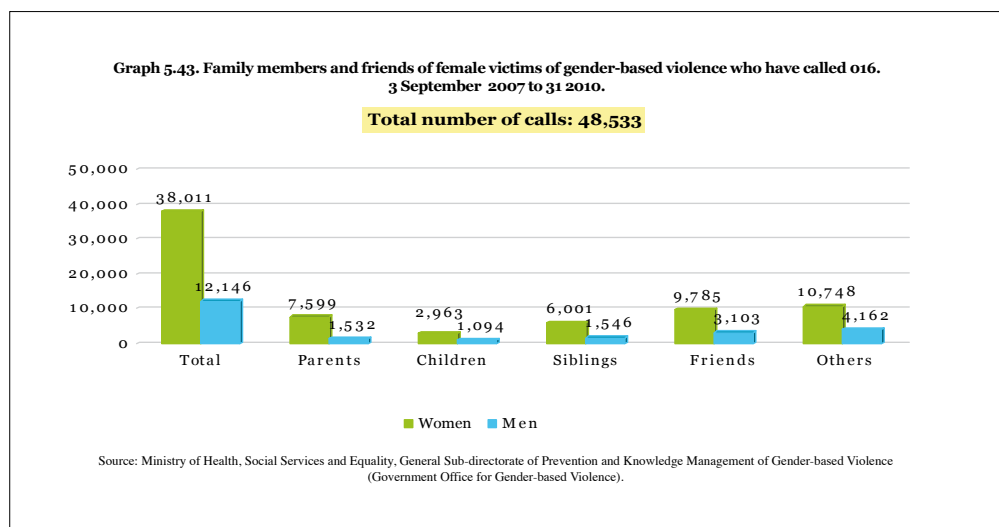
Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, General Sub-directorate of Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based Violence (Government Office for Gender-based Violence).

31. Of the 608 cases in which both the victim's and the aggressor's nationality are listed as "Other nationalities", the two nationalities were the same in 454, and different in 154.

5.5.2. Relatives and friends of women victims of gender-based violence who have called the 016 helpline.

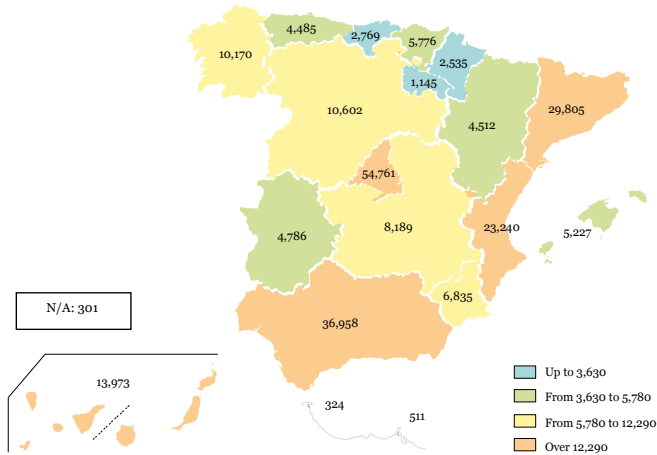
3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010.

It is worth highlighting that of the 48,533 calls made by relatives and friends of victims of gender-based violence to the helpline over the entire period under review, 37,096 (76.4%) were made by women and 11,437 (23.6%) by men. The largest group of women who called the helpline was made up of “others” (10,748) followed by friends (9,785) of the women in situations involving violence. The largest group of men is also made up of “others” (4,162) followed by friends of the victim (3,103). We should also note that a total of 7,599 calls were made by mothers, 1,532 by fathers, 2,963 by daughters and 1,094 by sons of victims of gender-based violence.



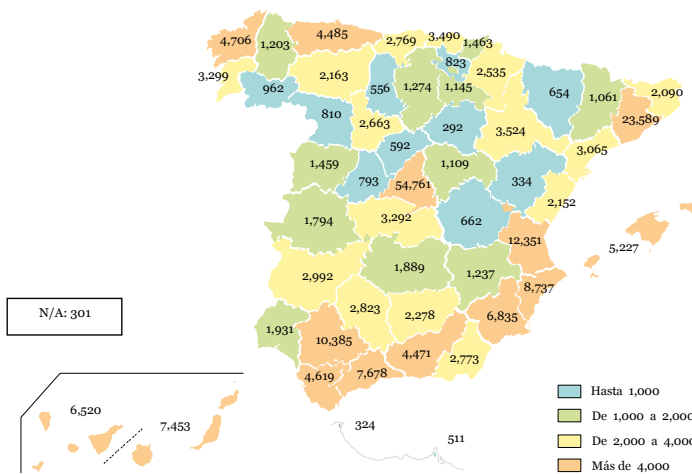
GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS TO 016, BY PROVINCE
3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010

TOTAL: 226,904



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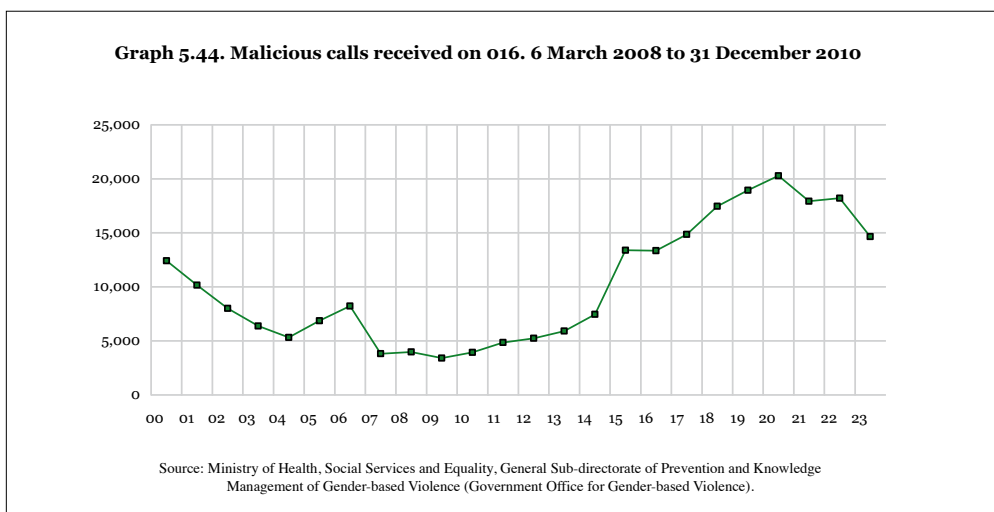
5.6. MALICIOUS CALLS.

6 March 2008 to 31 December 2010.

From 6 March 2008 the nature of the calls started to be recorded, differentiating between whether they were relevant or not, with irrelevant calls being those which were either malicious, erroneous or without content.

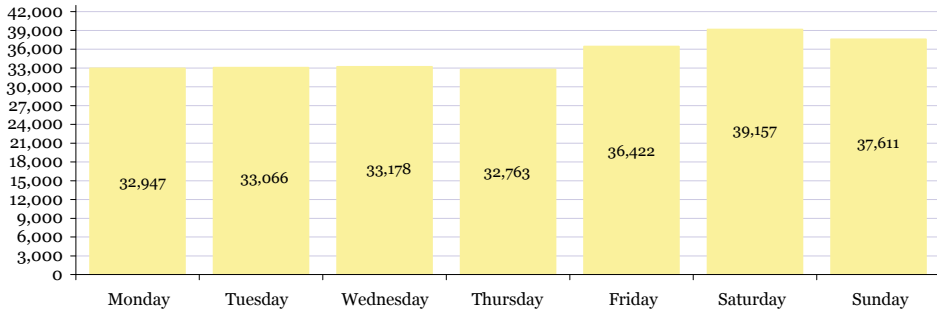
Since this process came into effect a total of 748,062 irrelevant calls have been recorded, of which 32.8% were deemed malicious (245,144 calls).

In terms of the time of day, we can see that 60% of the malicious calls were made between 3pm and 12pm (60.8%). The hourly slot at which the most malicious calls are made is 8-9pm, accounting for 8.3% of malicious calls.



With regard to the day of the week, Saturday and Sunday are the days when most malicious calls are made, accounting, respectively, for 16% and 15.3%.

Graph 5.45. Malicious calls received by day of the week. From 6 March 2008 to 31 December 2010



Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, General Sub-directorate of Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based Violence (Government Office for Gender-based Violence).

Table 5.7: 016 calls concerning gender-based violence according to autonomous region and province, by year. 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010. Vertical percentages.

AUTONOMOUS REGION/ PROVINCE	TOTAL		2007		2008		2009		2010	
	TOTAL	% Vertical	Calls	% Vertical	Calls	% Vertical	Calls	% Vertical	Calls	% Vertical
TOTAL SPAIN	226,904	100.0%	15,715	100.0%	74,951	100.0%	68,542	100.0%	67,696	100.0%
ANDALUCÍA	36,958	16.3%	2,424	15.4%	12,348	16.5%	10,842	15.8%	11,344	16.8%
Almería	2,773	1.2%	182	1.2%	936	1.2%	834	1.2%	821	1.2%
Cádiz	4,619	2.0%	240	1.5%	1,633	2.2%	1,397	2.0%	1,349	2.0%
Córdoba	2,823	1.2%	197	1.3%	882	1.2%	862	1.3%	882	1.3%
Granada	4,471	2.0%	304	1.9%	1,455	1.9%	1,265	1.8%	1,447	2.1%
Huelva	1,931	0.9%	109	0.7%	701	0.9%	565	0.8%	556	0.8%
Jaén	2,278	1.0%	154	1.0%	736	1.0%	702	1.0%	686	1.0%
Málaga	7,678	3.4%	455	2.9%	2,563	3.4%	2,262	3.3%	2,398	3.5%
Sevilla	10,385	4.6%	783	5.0%	3,442	4.6%	2,955	4.3%	3,205	4.7%
ARAGÓN	4,512	2.0%	290	1.8%	1,450	1.9%	1,414	2.1%	1,358	2.0%
Huesca	654	0.3%	50	0.3%	216	0.3%	202	0.3%	186	0.3%
Teruel	334	0.1%	43	0.3%	108	0.1%	86	0.1%	97	0.1%
Zaragoza	3,524	1.6%	197	1.3%	1,126	1.5%	1,126	1.6%	1,075	1.6%
ASTURIAS	4,485	2.0%	313	2.0%	1,408	1.9%	1,418	2.1%	1,346	2.0%
BALEARES	5,227	2.3%	368	2.3%	1,876	2.5%	1,459	2.1%	1,524	2.3%
CANARIAS	13,973	6.2%	828	5.3%	4,272	5.7%	4,593	6.7%	4,280	6.3%
Las Palmas	7,453	3.3%	468	3.0%	2,302	3.1%	2,431	3.5%	2,252	3.3%
S.C.Tenerife	6,520	2.9%	360	2.3%	1,970	2.6%	2,162	3.2%	2,028	3.0%
CANTABRIA	2,769	1.2%	212	1.3%	905	1.2%	841	1.2%	811	1.2%
CASTILLA - LA MANCHA	8,189	3.6%	501	3.2%	2,695	3.6%	2,435	3.6%	2,558	3.8%
Albacete	1,237	0.5%	65	0.4%	413	0.6%	374	0.5%	385	0.6%
Ciudad Real	1,889	0.8%	120	0.8%	588	0.8%	584	0.9%	597	0.9%
Cuenca	662	0.3%	44	0.3%	246	0.3%	189	0.3%	183	0.3%
Guadalajara	1,109	0.5%	46	0.3%	362	0.5%	304	0.4%	397	0.6%
Toledo	3,292	1.5%	226	1.4%	1,086	1.4%	984	1.4%	996	1.5%
CASTILLA Y LEÓN	10,602	4.7%	793	5.0%	3,153	4.2%	3,249	4.7%	3,407	5.0%
Ávila	793	0.3%	77	0.5%	275	0.4%	204	0.3%	237	0.4%
Burgos	1,274	0.6%	80	0.5%	330	0.4%	442	0.6%	422	0.6%
León	2,163	1.0%	153	1.0%	735	1.0%	640	0.9%	635	0.9%
Palencia	556	0.2%	55	0.3%	166	0.2%	151	0.2%	184	0.3%
Salamanca	1,459	0.6%	111	0.7%	377	0.5%	459	0.7%	512	0.8%
Segovia	592	0.3%	49	0.3%	197	0.3%	178	0.3%	168	0.2%
Soria	292	0.1%	34	0.2%	102	0.1%	80	0.1%	76	0.1%
Valladolid	2,663	1.2%	195	1.2%	761	1.0%	844	1.2%	863	1.3%
Zamora	810	0.4%	39	0.2%	210	0.3%	251	0.4%	310	0.5%
CATALUÑA	29,805	13.1%	1,925	12.2%	10,181	13.6%	9,118	13.3%	8,581	12.7%
Barcelona	23,589	10.4%	1,541	9.8%	7,998	10.7%	7,261	10.6%	6,789	10.0%
Girona	2,090	0.9%	117	0.7%	760	1.0%	605	0.9%	608	0.9%
Lleida	1,061	0.5%	100	0.6%	343	0.5%	327	0.5%	291	0.4%
Tarragona	3,065	1.4%	167	1.1%	1,080	1.4%	925	1.3%	893	1.3%
COM. VALENCIANA	23,240	10.2%	1,474	9.4%	7,771	10.4%	7,078	10.3%	6,917	10.2%
Alicante	8,737	3.9%	598	3.8%	2,897	3.9%	2,647	3.9%	2,595	3.8%
Castellón	2,152	0.9%	128	0.8%	662	0.9%	713	1.0%	649	1.0%
Valencia	12,351	5.4%	748	4.8%	4,212	5.6%	3,718	5.4%	3,673	5.4%
EXTREMADURA	4,786	2.1%	304	1.9%	1,579	2.1%	1,417	2.1%	1,486	2.2%
Badajoz	2,992	1.3%	199	1.3%	942	1.3%	915	1.3%	936	1.4%
Cáceres	1,794	0.8%	105	0.7%	637	0.8%	502	0.7%	550	0.8%
GALICIA	10,170	4.5%	721	4.6%	3,253	4.3%	3,096	4.5%	3,100	4.6%
A Coruña	4,706	2.1%	383	2.4%	1,468	2.0%	1,433	2.1%	1,422	2.1%
Lugo	1,203	0.5%	69	0.4%	427	0.6%	368	0.5%	339	0.5%
Ourense	962	0.4%	68	0.4%	292	0.4%	300	0.4%	302	0.4%
Pontevedra	3,299	1.5%	201	1.3%	1,066	1.4%	995	1.5%	1,037	1.5%
MADRID	54,761	24.1%	4,213	26.8%	18,304	24.4%	16,439	24.0%	15,805	23.3%
MURCIA	6,835	3.0%	460	2.9%	2,351	3.1%	2,069	3.0%	1,955	2.9%
NAVARRA	2,535	1.1%	161	1.0%	722	1.0%	776	1.1%	876	1.3%
PAÍS VASCO	5,776	2.5%	426	2.7%	1,840	2.5%	1,733	2.5%	1,777	2.6%
Álava	823	0.4%	84	0.5%	269	0.4%	230	0.3%	240	0.4%
Guipúzcoa	1,463	0.6%	99	0.6%	459	0.6%	443	0.6%	462	0.7%
Vizcaya	3,490	1.5%	243	1.5%	1,112	1.5%	1,060	1.5%	1,075	1.6%
LA RIOJA	1,145	0.5%	62	0.4%	395	0.5%	321	0.5%	367	0.5%
CEUTA	324	0.1%	26	0.2%	136	0.2%	90	0.1%	72	0.1%
MELILLA	511	0.2%	23	0.1%	202	0.3%	154	0.2%	132	0.2%
NO CONSTA	301	0.1%	191	-	110	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL SPAIN	226,904	100.0%	15,715	100.0%	74,951	100.0%	68,542	100.0%	67,696	100.0%

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, General Sub-directorate of Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based Violence (Government Office for Gender-based Violence).

Table 5.8: 016 calls concerning gender-based violence according to autonomous region and province, by year. 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010. Horizontal percentages.

AUTONOMOUS REGION/ PROVINCE	TOTAL		2007	2008	2009	2010
	TOTAL	% Horizontal	% Horizontal	% Horizontal	% Horizontal	% Horizontal
TOTAL SPAIN	226,904	100.0%	6.9%	33.0%	30.2%	29.8%
ANDALUCÍA	36,958	100.0%	6.6%	33.4%	29.3%	30.7%
Almería	2,773	100.0%	6.6%	33.8%	30.1%	29.6%
Cádiz	4,619	100.0%	5.2%	35.4%	30.2%	29.2%
Córdoba	2,823	100.0%	7.0%	31.2%	30.5%	31.2%
Granada	4,471	100.0%	6.8%	32.5%	28.3%	32.4%
Huelva	1,931	100.0%	5.6%	36.3%	29.3%	28.8%
Jaén	2,278	100.0%	6.8%	32.3%	30.8%	30.1%
Málaga	7,678	100.0%	5.9%	33.4%	29.5%	31.2%
Sevilla	10,385	100.0%	7.5%	33.1%	28.5%	30.9%
ARAGÓN	4,512	100.0%	6.4%	32.1%	31.3%	30.1%
Huesca	654	100.0%	7.6%	33.0%	30.9%	28.4%
Teruel	334	100.0%	12.9%	32.3%	25.7%	29.0%
Zaragoza	3,524	100.0%	5.6%	32.0%	32.0%	30.5%
ASTURIAS	4,485	100.0%	7.0%	31.4%	31.6%	30.0%
BALEARES	5,227	100.0%	7.0%	35.9%	27.9%	29.2%
CANARIAS	13,973	100.0%	5.9%	30.6%	32.9%	30.6%
Las Palmas	7,453	100.0%	6.3%	30.9%	32.6%	30.2%
S.C. Tenerife	6,520	100.0%	5.5%	30.2%	33.2%	31.1%
CANTABRIA	2,769	100.0%	7.7%	32.7%	30.4%	29.3%
CASTILLA - LA MANCHA	8,189	100.0%	6.1%	32.9%	29.7%	31.2%
Albacete	1,237	100.0%	5.3%	33.4%	30.2%	31.1%
Ciudad Real	1,889	100.0%	6.4%	31.1%	30.9%	31.6%
Cuenca	662	100.0%	6.6%	37.2%	28.5%	27.6%
Guadalajara	1,109	100.0%	4.1%	32.6%	27.4%	35.8%
Toledo	3,292	100.0%	6.9%	33.0%	29.9%	30.3%
CASTILLA Y LEÓN	10,602	100.0%	7.5%	29.7%	30.6%	32.1%
Ávila	793	100.0%	9.7%	34.7%	25.7%	29.9%
Burgos	1,274	100.0%	6.3%	25.9%	34.7%	33.1%
León	2,163	100.0%	7.1%	34.0%	29.6%	29.4%
Palencia	556	100.0%	9.9%	29.9%	27.2%	33.1%
Salamanca	1,459	100.0%	7.6%	25.8%	31.5%	35.1%
Segovia	592	100.0%	8.3%	33.3%	30.1%	28.4%
Soria	292	100.0%	11.6%	34.9%	27.4%	26.0%
Valladolid	2,663	100.0%	7.3%	28.6%	31.7%	32.4%
Zamora	810	100.0%	4.8%	25.9%	31.0%	38.3%
CATALUÑA	29,805	100.0%	6.5%	34.2%	30.6%	28.8%
Barcelona	23,589	100.0%	6.5%	33.9%	30.8%	28.8%
Girona	2,090	100.0%	5.6%	36.4%	28.9%	29.1%
Lleida	1,061	100.0%	9.4%	32.3%	30.8%	27.4%
Tarragona	3,065	100.0%	5.4%	35.2%	30.2%	29.1%
COM. VALENCIANA	23,240	100.0%	6.3%	33.4%	30.5%	29.8%
Alicante	8,737	100.0%	6.8%	33.2%	30.3%	29.7%
Castellón	2,152	100.0%	5.9%	30.8%	33.1%	30.2%
Valencia	12,351	100.0%	6.1%	34.1%	30.1%	29.7%
EXTREMADURA	4,786	100.0%	6.4%	33.0%	29.6%	31.0%
Badajoz	2,992	100.0%	6.7%	31.5%	30.6%	31.3%
Cáceres	1,794	100.0%	5.9%	35.5%	28.0%	30.7%
GALICIA	10,170	100.0%	7.1%	32.0%	30.4%	30.5%
A Coruña	4,706	100.0%	8.1%	31.2%	30.5%	30.2%
Lugo	1,203	100.0%	5.7%	35.5%	30.6%	28.2%
Ourense	962	100.0%	7.1%	30.4%	31.2%	31.4%
Pontevedra	3,299	100.0%	6.1%	32.3%	30.2%	31.4%
MADRID	54,761	100.0%	7.7%	33.4%	30.0%	28.9%
MURCIA	6,835	100.0%	6.7%	34.4%	30.3%	28.6%
NAVARRA	2,535	100.0%	6.4%	28.5%	30.6%	34.6%
PAÍS VASCO	5,776	100.0%	7.4%	31.9%	30.0%	30.8%
Álava	823	100.0%	10.2%	32.7%	27.9%	29.2%
Gipúzcoa	1,463	100.0%	6.8%	31.4%	30.3%	31.6%
Vizcaya	3,490	100.0%	7.0%	31.9%	30.4%	30.8%
LA RIOJA	1,145	100.0%	5.4%	34.5%	28.0%	32.1%
CEUTA	324	100.0%	8.0%	42.0%	27.8%	22.2%
MELILLA	511	100.0%	4.5%	39.5%	30.1%	25.8%
NO CONSTA	301	100.0%	-	-	-	-
TOTAL SPAIN	226,904	100.0%	6.9%	33.0%	30.2%	29.8%

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, General Sub-directorate of Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based Violence (Government Office for Gender-based Violence).

Table 5.9: 016 calls concerning gender-based violence by autonomous region and province. 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010. % variation.

AUTONOMOUS REGION / PROVINCE	% Variation 2008-2009	% Variation 2009-2010
TOTAL SPAIN	-8.6%	-1.2%
ANDALUCÍA	-12.2%	4.6%
Almería	-10.9%	-1.6%
Cádiz	-14.5%	-3.4%
Córdoba	-2.3%	2.3%
Granada	-13.1%	14.4%
Huelva	-19.4%	-1.6%
Jaén	-4.6%	-2.3%
Málaga	-11.7%	6.0%
Sevilla	-14.1%	8.5%
ARAGÓN	-2.5%	-4.0%
Huesca	-6.5%	-7.9%
Teruel	-20.4%	12.8%
Zaragoza	0.0%	-4.5%
ASTURIAS	0.7%	-5.1%
BALEARES	-22.2%	4.5%
CANARIAS	7.5%	-6.8%
Las Palmas	5.6%	-7.4%
S.C.Tenerife	9.7%	-6.2%
CANTABRIA	-7.1%	-3.6%
CASTILLA - LA MANCHA	-9.6%	5.1%
Albacete	-9.4%	2.9%
Ciudad Real	-0.7%	2.2%
Cuenca	-23.2%	-3.2%
Guadalajara	-16.0%	30.6%
Toledo	-9.4%	1.2%
CASTILLA Y LEÓN	3.0%	4.9%
Ávila	-25.8%	16.2%
Burgos	33.9%	-4.5%
León	-12.9%	-0.8%
Palencia	-9.0%	21.9%
Salamanca	21.8%	11.5%
Segovia	-9.6%	-5.6%
Soria	-21.6%	-5.0%
Valladolid	10.9%	2.3%
Zamora	19.5%	23.5%
CATALUÑA	-10.4%	-5.9%
Barcelona	-9.2%	-6.5%
Girona	-20.4%	0.5%
Lleida	-4.7%	-11.0%
Tarragona	-14.4%	-3.5%
COM. VALENCIANA	-8.9%	-2.3%
Alicante	-8.6%	-2.0%
Castellón	7.7%	-9.0%
Valencia	-11.7%	-1.2%
EXTREMADURA	-10.3%	4.9%
Badajoz	-2.9%	2.3%
Cáceres	-21.2%	9.6%
GALICIA	-4.8%	0.1%
A Coruña	-2.4%	-0.8%
Lugo	-13.8%	-7.9%
Ourense	2.7%	0.7%
Pontevedra	-6.7%	4.2%
MADRID	-10.2%	-3.9%
MURCIA	-12.0%	-5.5%
NAVARRA	7.5%	12.9%
PAÍS VASCO	-5.8%	2.5%
Álava	-14.5%	4.3%
Guipúzcoa	-3.5%	4.3%
Vizcaya	-4.7%	1.4%
LA RIOJA	-18.7%	14.3%
CEUTA	-33.8%	-20.0%
MELILLA	-23.8%	-14.3%
NO CONSTA	-100.0%	-
TOTAL SPAIN	-8.6%	-8.6%

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, General Sub-directorate of Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based Violence (Government Office for Gender-based Violence).

Table 5.11: 016 calls concerning gender-based violence by autonomous region and province, according to person making the call. 2009 - 2010

AUTONOMOUS REGION/ PROVINCE	2009				2010				VARIATION 2009 - 2010			
	TOTAL	PERSON MAKING CALL			TOTAL	PERSON MAKING CALL			TOTAL	PERSON MAKING CALL		
		User	Family member and friends	Others		User	Family member and friends	Others		User	Family member and friends	Others
TOTAL SPAIN	68,542	52,361	14,374	1,807	67,696	47,176	18,512	2,008	-1.2	-9.9	28.8	11.1
ANDALUCÍA	10,842	8,174	2,348	320	11,344	7,490	3,521	333	4.6	-8.4	50.0	4.1
Almería	834	615	199	20	821	556	245	20	-1.6	-9.6	23.1	0.0
Cádiz	1,397	1,047	323	27	1,349	876	421	52	-3.4	-16.3	30.3	92.6
Córdoba	862	660	177	25	882	591	268	23	2.3	-10.5	51.4	-8.0
Granada	1,265	979	250	36	1,447	946	470	31	14.4	-3.4	88.0	-13.9
Huelva	565	415	127	23	556	372	162	22	-1.6	-10.4	27.6	-4.3
Jaén	702	496	180	26	686	433	236	17	-2.3	-12.7	31.1	-34.6
Málaga	2,262	1,742	452	68	2,398	1,590	744	64	6.0	-8.7	64.6	-5.9
Sevilla	2,955	2,220	640	95	3,205	2,126	975	104	8.5	-4.2	52.3	9.5
ARAGÓN	1,414	1,030	309	75	1,358	933	366	59	-4.0	-9.4	18.4	-21.3
Huesca	202	137	52	13	186	139	42	5	-7.9	1.5	-19.2	-61.5
Teruel	86	64	17	5	97	76	16	5	12.8	18.8	-5.9	0.0
Zaragoza	1,126	829	240	57	1,075	718	308	49	-4.5	-13.4	28.3	-14.0
ASTURIAS	1,418	1,107	289	22	1,346	946	361	39	-5.1	-14.5	24.9	77.3
BALEARES	1,459	1,108	305	46	1,524	1,057	419	48	4.5	-4.6	37.4	4.3
CANARIAS	4,593	3,469	1,021	103	4,280	3,050	1,114	116	-6.8	-12.1	9.1	12.6
Las Palmas	2,431	1,820	564	47	2,252	1,571	616	65	-7.4	-13.7	9.2	38.3
S.C. Tenerife	2,162	1,649	457	56	2,028	1,479	498	51	-6.2	-10.3	9.0	-8.9
CANTABRIA	841	662	161	18	811	583	206	22	-3.6	-11.9	28.0	22.2
CASTILLA - LA MANCHA	2,435	1,861	481	93	2,558	1,776	693	89	5.1	-4.6	44.1	-4.3
Albacete	374	276	82	16	385	254	117	14	2.9	-8.0	42.7	-12.5
Ciudad Real	584	462	105	17	597	417	163	17	2.2	-9.7	55.2	0.0
Cuenca	189	140	38	11	183	122	51	10	-3.2	-12.9	34.2	-9.1
Guadalajara	304	227	64	13	397	288	97	12	30.6	26.9	51.6	-7.7
Toledo	984	756	192	36	996	695	265	36	1.2	-8.1	38.0	0.0
CASTILLA Y LEÓN	3,249	2,498	680	71	3,407	2,455	889	63	4.9	-1.7	30.7	-11.3
Ávila	204	153	46	5	237	169	64	4	16.2	10.5	39.1	-20.0
Burgos	442	359	79	4	422	294	116	12	-4.5	-18.1	46.8	200.0
León	640	486	138	16	635	463	160	12	-0.8	-4.7	15.9	-25.0
Palencia	151	108	39	4	184	121	58	5	21.9	12.0	48.7	25.0
Salamanca	459	352	94	13	512	388	114	10	11.5	10.2	21.3	-23.1
Segovia	178	131	42	5	168	114	52	2	-5.6	-13.0	23.8	-60.0
Soria	80	63	15	2	76	64	12	0	-5.0	1.6	-20.0	-100.0
Valladolid	844	653	173	18	863	620	230	13	2.3	-5.1	32.9	-27.8
Zamora	251	193	54	4	310	222	83	5	23.5	15.0	53.7	25.0
CATALUÑA	9,118	7,097	1,773	248	8,581	5,997	2,370	214	-5.9	-15.5	33.7	-13.7
Barcelona	7,261	5,647	1,398	216	6,789	4,717	1,887	185	-6.5	-16.5	35.0	-14.4
Girona	605	470	127	8	608	439	166	3	0.5	-6.6	30.7	-62.5
Lleida	327	258	65	4	291	214	74	3	-11.0	-17.1	13.8	-25.0
Tarragona	925	722	183	20	893	627	243	23	-3.5	-13.2	32.8	15.0
COM. VALENCIANA	7,078	5,558	1,304	216	6,917	4,840	1,849	228	-2.3	-12.9	41.8	5.6
Alicante	2,647	2,098	469	80	2,595	1,787	716	92	-2.0	-14.8	52.7	15.0
Castellón	713	559	137	17	649	456	167	26	-9.0	-18.4	21.9	52.9
Valencia	3,718	2,901	698	119	3,673	2,597	966	110	-1.2	-10.5	38.4	-7.6
EXTREMADURA	1,417	1,112	261	44	1,486	1,035	402	49	4.9	-6.9	54.0	11.4
Badajoz	915	717	170	28	936	661	243	32	2.3	-7.8	42.9	14.3
Cáceres	502	395	91	16	550	374	159	17	9.6	-5.3	74.7	6.3
GALICIA	3,096	2,362	684	50	3,100	2,204	817	79	0.1	-6.7	19.4	58.0
A Coruña	1,433	1,108	303	22	1,422	1,012	377	33	-0.8	-8.7	24.4	50.0
Lugo	368	294	68	6	339	253	79	7	-7.9	-13.9	16.2	16.7
Ourense	300	228	61	11	302	220	72	10	0.7	-3.5	18.0	-9.1
Pontevedra	995	732	252	11	1,037	719	289	29	4.2	-1.8	14.7	163.6
MADRID	16,439	12,511	3,556	372	15,805	11,199	4,071	535	-3.9	-10.5	14.5	43.8
MURCIA	2,069	1,543	465	61	1,955	1,436	474	45	-5.5	-6.9	1.9	-26.2
NAVARRA	776	574	181	21	876	629	231	16	12.9	9.6	27.6	-23.8
PAÍS VASCO	1,733	1,279	421	33	1,777	1,166	563	48	2.5	-8.8	33.7	45.5
Álava	230	174	51	5	240	149	80	11	4.3	-14.4	56.9	120.0
Gulipúzcoa	443	314	117	12	462	306	149	7	4.3	-2.5	27.4	-41.7
Vizcaya	1,060	791	253	16	1,075	711	334	30	1.4	-10.1	32.0	87.5
LA RIOJA	321	234	80	7	367	247	108	12	14.3	5.6	35.0	71.4
CEUTA	90	70	16	4	72	46	21	5	-20.0	-34.3	31.3	25.0
MELILLA	154	112	39	3	132	87	37	8	-14.3	-22.3	-5.1	166.7
TOTAL SPAIN	68,542	52,361	14,374	1,807	67,696	47,176	18,512	2,008	-1.2	-9.9	28.8	11.1

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, General Sub-directorate of Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based Violence (Government Office for Gender-based Violence).

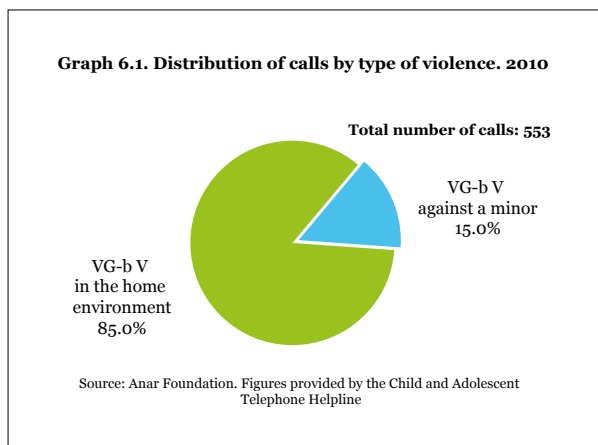
6 TELE-ASSISTANCE SERVICE OFFERING SUPPORT TO CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS AT RISK.

January-December 2010.

The tele-assistance service offering support to children and adolescents attempts to provide a response to the problems and needs of children and adolescents in risk situations.

This service is aimed at assisting both the children themselves, through the “Child and Adolescent Helpline” as well as adults looking for guidance in helping the children in their environments, through the “Adult and Family Helpline”.

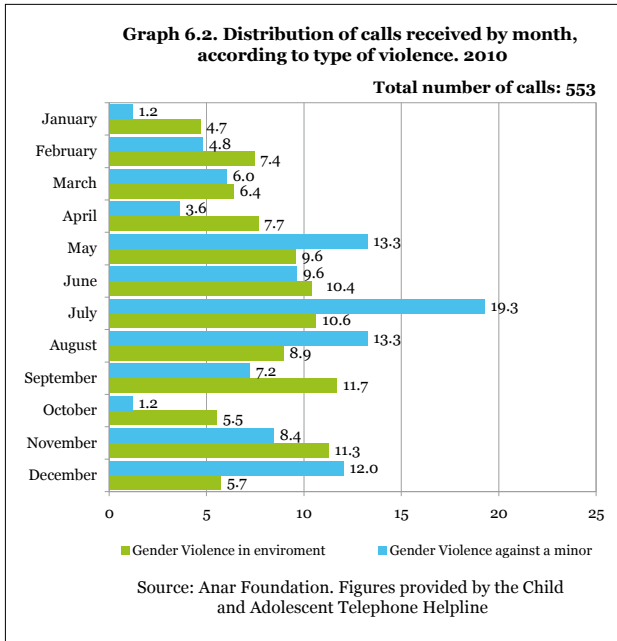
We hold information going back to January 2010 regarding the calls made to these two helplines.



It is important to take into account the fact that the figures have been processed by number of calls, so it is understandable that a single child's case may be reflected in several different calls.

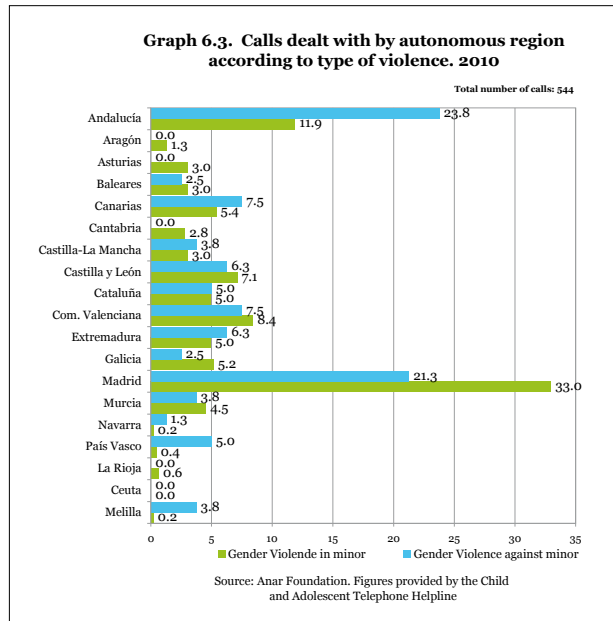
In this report the two different circumstances by which gender-based violence may be present are analysed separately:

- Scenarios involving violent environments in which the direct victim is a female minor (83 calls in total).
- Situations involving minors in family environments in which there is a woman victim of gender-based violence (470 calls in total).



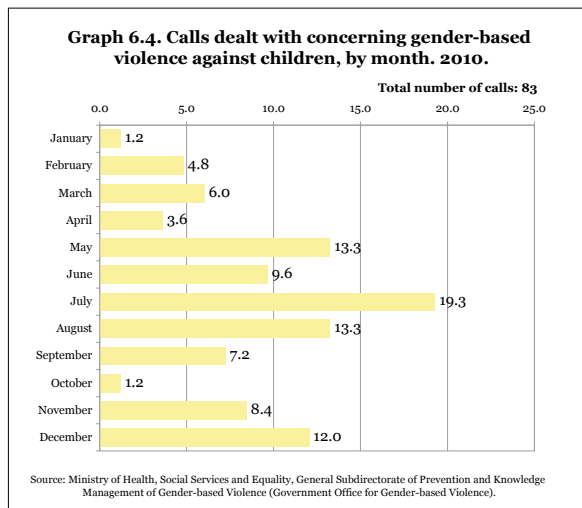
If we analyse the total frequency of calls by month, we see that those which have resulted from the existence of a child or children in an environment of gender-based violence are clustered most densely around the months of July (19.3%), May and August (both 13.3%), while those that relate to a child as direct victim of gender-based violence are most common in the months of September (11.7%) and November (11.3%).

In terms of geographical distribution, the autonomous regions of Andalusia and Madrid are those that receive the most calls for help with regard to both types of violence analysed (direct abuse of the child, or an abusive environment). However, one thing that stands out is the number of calls regarding a child or children undergoing gender-related violence in the autonomous region of Madrid.



6.1. CALLS DEALT WITH REGARDING MINORS AFFECTED BY SITUATIONS INVOLVING GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE. 2010.

In 2010 there were 83 calls to the tele-assistance service providing support to children and adolescents at risk, or guidance on gender-based violence concerning minors.



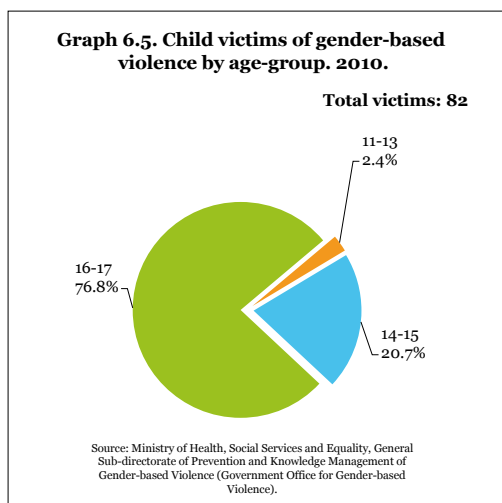
Of the total number of calls, 65.1% were received on the children's helpline, and 34.9% on the adult one, mainly from the mother of the victim (72.4% of adult callers).

Half of the calls recorded (48) were received in May, July, August and December.

6.1.1. Age of the minors affected by situations involving gender-based violence. 2010.

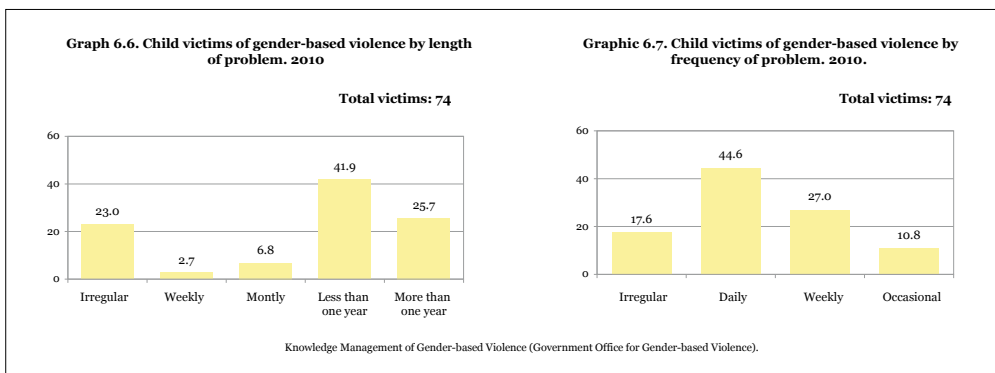
Of the 83 calls received, more than a third (76.8%) referred to women aged 16-17 who were victims of gender-based violence. It is worth highlighting that 2.4% were made up of adolescents aged 11-13.

The average age was 16.

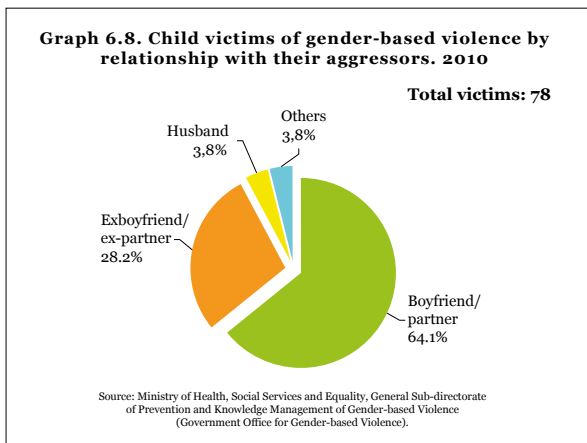


6.1.2. Length and frequency of the problem. 2010.

Of the total number of calls which gave details on the length and frequency of aggressions suffered by the minor (74), 41.9% stated that these situations had been occurring for less than one year (31 calls). Along with this, it is worth highlighting that in 71.6% the violence occurred on a daily (33 calls) or weekly (20 calls) basis.



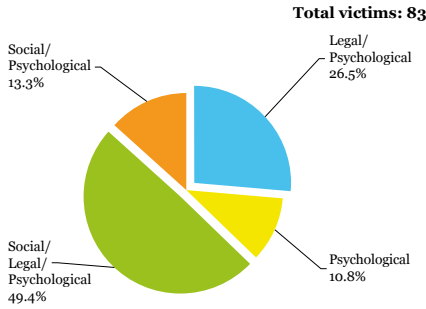
6.1.3. Identification of the Aggressor. 2010.



In terms of aggressors identified in the phone-calls (78), 64.1% were partners of the victims, while in 28.2% of cases (22) the relationship had already come to an end.

It is also worth noting that despite being minors, 3.8% of adolescents were married to their aggressors.

Graph 6.9. Child victims of gender-based violence by type of guidance requested. 2010



Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, General Sub-directorate of Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based Violence (Government Office for Gender-based Violence).

6.1.4. Type of guidance provided in the call. 2010.

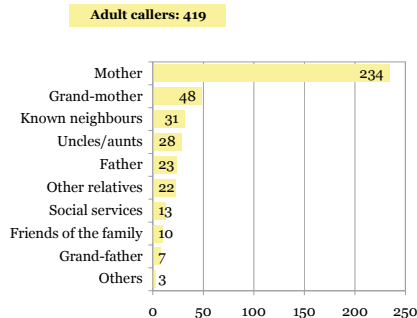
With regard to the information provided to helpline callers ringing about violent situations involving a minor, 49.4% received information and support in all relevant areas (psychological, social and legal).

100% of callers received psychological information and support.

6.2. CALLS TO THE TELE-ASSISTANCE SERVICE PROVIDING SUPPORT TO CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS AT RISK, REGARDING HELP OR GUIDANCE FOR MINORS IN SITUATIONS INVOLVING GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE. 2010.

In 2010 there were 470 calls to the tele-assistance service requesting help or guidance regarding children in situations involving gender-based violence.

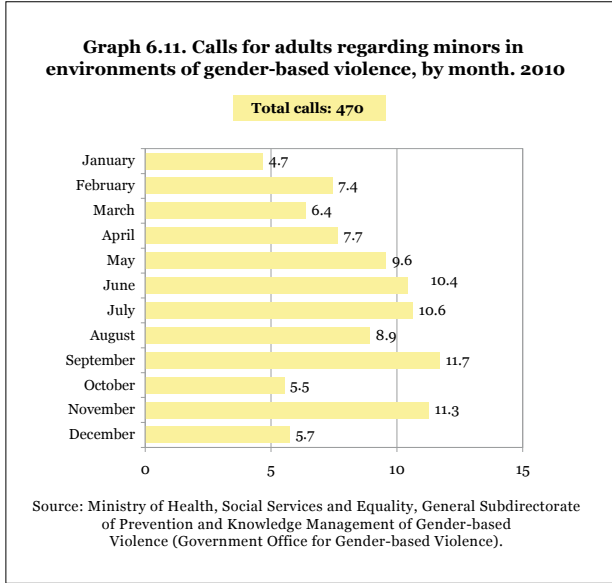
Graph 6.10. Calls from adults regarding minors in environments of gender-based violence, by adult caller's relationship to child. 2010



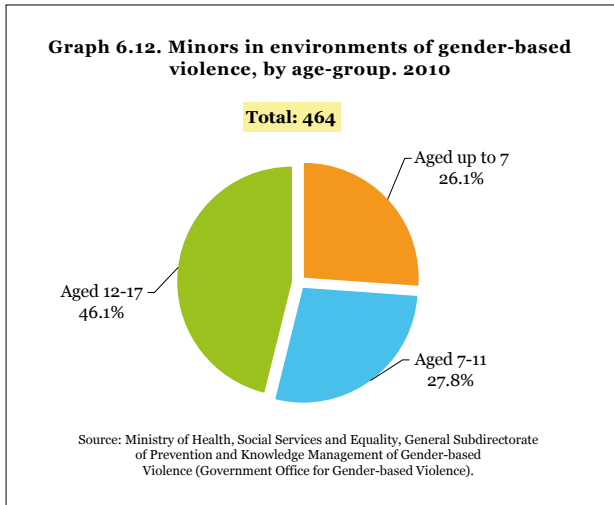
Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, General Sub-directorate of Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based Violence (Government Office for Gender-based Violence).

Of these, 10.9% were received on the children's helpline (51 calls) and 89.1% on the adult and family number (419 calls), generally being made by a family member of the minor, mainly by mothers (55.8%) followed by grand-mothers (11.5%).

In terms of the monthly distribution of calls, the largest number of calls (55) was received in September, followed by November (53), July (50) and June (49).



6.2.1. Socio-demographic characteristics of the minors in situations involving gender-based violence. 2010.



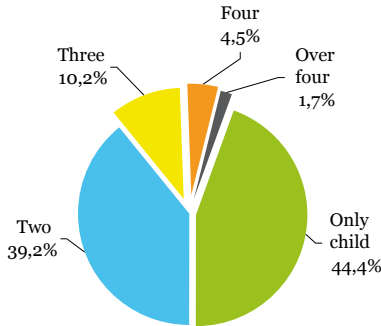
Of the calls received, 464 gave the age of the minor, with 46.1% of these involving children aged 12-17, while 53.9% referred to children aged less than 12.

The average age was 10.

Practically half the calls received regarding children in situations involving gender-based violence concerned an only child (44.4%),

Graph 6.13. Minors in environments of gender-based violence by number of siblings . 2010

Number of siblings involved: 421



Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, General Sub-directorate of Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based Violence (Government Office for Gender-based Violence).

followed by those families where the victim had two (39.2%) or three (10.2%) children.

In terms of distribution by sex of the child, 54% of the 470 calls involved girls and 46% boys.

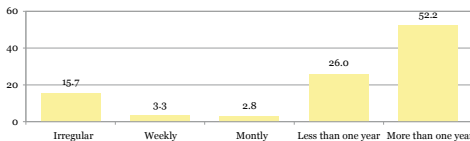
6.2.2. Length and frequency of the problem. 2010.

Of the total number of calls received in which information was given on the length of time the problem had been going on (427), in 52.2% it had been going on for more than a year (223).

If we analyse the frequency with which acts of gender-based violence occur in the child's environment, of those calls that gave this detail (420), 61.9% stated that violence took place on a daily (211 calls) or weekly (49 calls) basis.

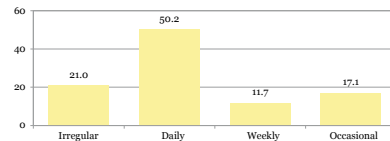
Graph 6.14. Minors in environment of gender-based violence by length and frequency of problem. 2010

Length of problem total: 427



Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, General Sub-directorate of Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based Violence (Government Office for Gender-based Violence).

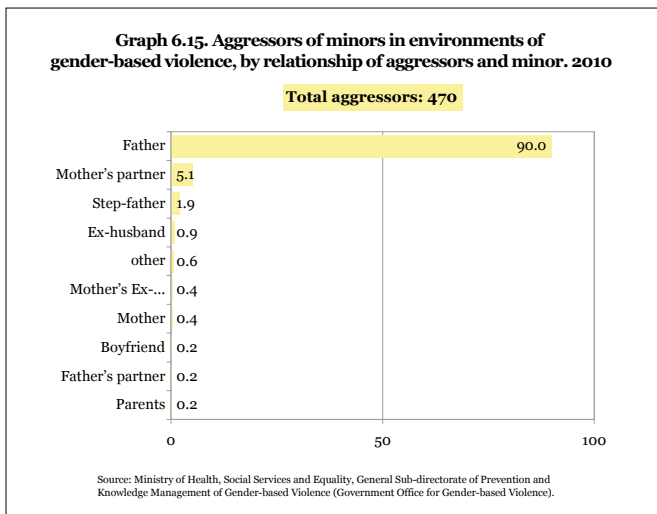
Frequency of problem total: 420



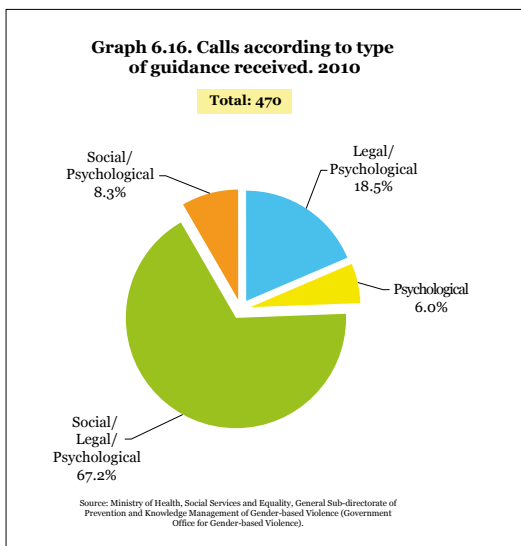
Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, General Sub-directorate of Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based Violence (Government Office for Gender-based Violence).

6.2.3. Identification of the Aggressor. 2010.

In terms of aggressors identified in the phone-calls (470), 90% were the fathers of the minors in question, followed by the partners or current husbands of the mothers of the minors (70%).



6.2.4. Type of guidance provided in the call. 2010.



With regard to the information provided to callers who had detected gender-based violence in the home of a minor (470), 67.2% received information and support in all areas (psychological, social and legal).

Psychological guidance was given in 100% of the calls.

7 FEMALE USERS OF THE TELE-ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION SERVICE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (ATENPRO).

December 2005 to December 2010.

7.1. FEMALE USERS OF THE TELE-ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION SERVICE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE. 2010.

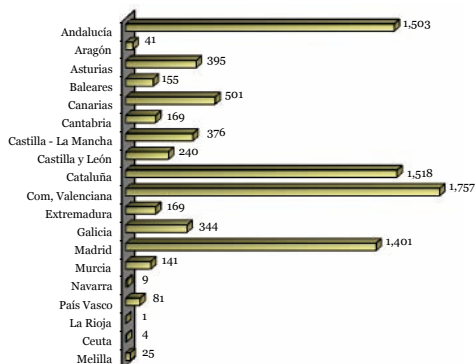
As of 31 December 2010, the number of women using the tele-assistance and protection service for gender-based violence was 8,830, 35.5% fewer than the figure recorded at the end of 2009 (13,696).

During 2010, 24,543 women unregistered from the service while 33,373 new users signed up, which means a monthly average of 2,045 victims of gender-based violence stopping using ATENPRO and 2,781 new users registering.

The Community of Valencia, with a total of 1,757 registered users at the end of 2010 is the autonomous region with the most users, followed by Catalonia, Andalusia and Madrid. These four regions accounted for 70% of ATENPRO registered users as of 31 December 2010.

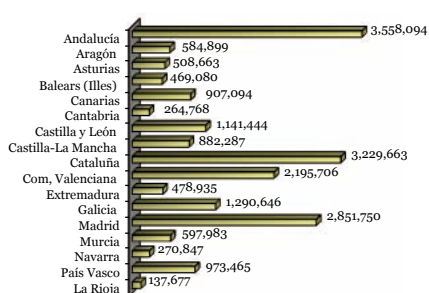
The regions with the most registered users as of 31 December 2010 do not always coincide with those with the highest populations of women aged 15 and over.

Graph 7.1. Registered users as of 31 December 2010: 8,830



Source: Ministry of Health, Social Policy and Equality. Government Office for Gender-based Violence and Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces.

Graph 7.2. Female population aged 15 and over, by autonomous region. 2010



Source: Spanish National Institute of Statistics. Statistical processing by Municipal Register of Inhabitants. 2010.

Comparing the number of users of the tele-assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence with total population of women aged 15 and over in the different autonomous regions, those that stand out include the Basque Country, Castilla and Leon, Aragon and Galicia which, while accounting for 19.5% of the country's total population of women aged 15 and over, only make up 8% of the total of ATENPRO users as of the end of 2010.

At the other end of the scale, the regions of Valencia, Asturias, the Canary Islands and Cantabria, while accounting for 48.8% of women aged 15 and over, make up for almost two thirds of ATENPRO users as of 31 December 2010 (65%).

In fact, regions such as the Canaries and the Basque Country, which have very similar population share percentages (4.4% and 4.8% respectively), have very different ATENPRO user levels: 5.7% in the Canaries and just 0.9% in the Basque Country.

The cities of Ceuta and Melilla, along with the autonomous regions of Navarre, Rioja and Aragon, presented the lowest registered user-figures at the end of 2010.

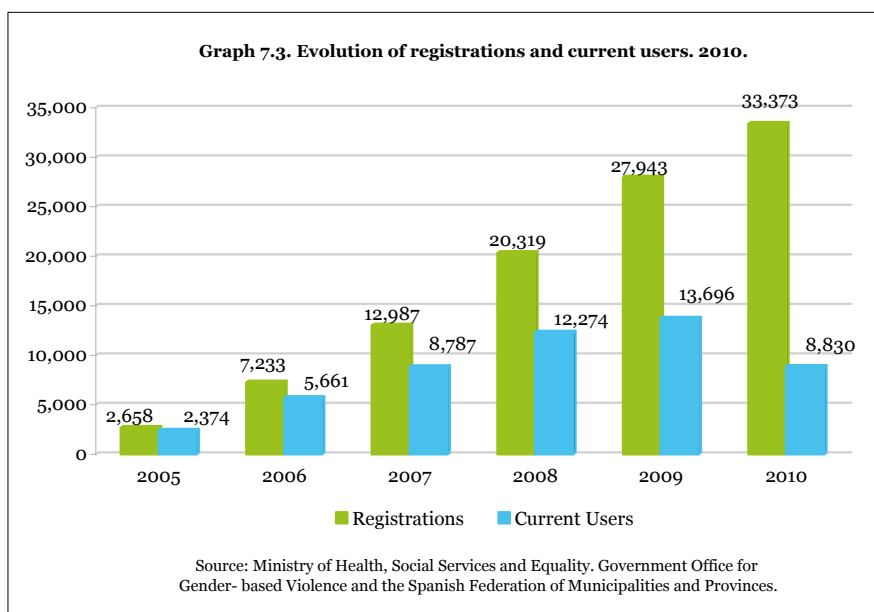
In terms of provinces, the largest numbers of women victims of gender-based violence registered with ATENPRO at the end of 2010 were located in Madrid, Barcelona, Valencia, Alicante and Seville, with these five provinces accounting for 50.7% of the total number of registered users at the end of 2010.

7.2. EVOLUTION OF THE NUMBER OF CURRENT USER REGISTRATIONS AND CANCELLATIONS WITH THE TELE-ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION SERVICE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE.

December 2005 to December 2010.

In the period from the service becoming active to the end of 2010, a total of 33,373 women used the service. Of these, 24,543 had unregistered from the service during the period to December 2010, with just 8,830 figuring as active registered users at that time.

The number of users registered with the tele-assistance and protection service has risen steadily since 2005, a year in which 2,374 registered users were recorded, until 2009 when the figure, as we mentioned earlier, reached 13,696. In the past year, however, due to a rationalisation in the service resulting in the suspension of telephone services that had not been used for some months and others that had not been in service, the registered user figures fell to 8,830 at the end of 2010.



The fall in registered user numbers from 2009 to 2010 was of 35.5% (4,866 less registered users).

As can be observed in the evolution graph, user number growth evened off in 2009, falling in 2010 to finish on levels that are similar, though slightly above, those of 2007.

7.3. FEMALE USERS OF THE TELE-ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION SERVICE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA.

December 2005 to December 2010.

The autonomous regions of Valencia, Andalusia, Madrid and Catalonia account for 67.7% of the total number of women victims of gender-based violence who have at some point used the tele-assistance and protection service, as well as for 66.8% of the registration cancellations over the period.

More than 73% of the women who have used this service had cancelled their registration, in December 2010, in 63.2% of the autonomous regions. In Ceuta and the Canary Islands, this level exceeded 80%. At the other end of the scale, in Catalonia, Extremadura, Galicia, Madrid, Murcia, Navarre and Rioja the percentage level was below the national average.

More than 80% of female users who registered with the service between 2005 and 31 December 2010 had cancelled their registration during the same period in the provinces of Malaga, Teruel, Zaragoza, Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Soria, Castellon de la Plana and Guipuzcoa, while in the case of Almeria, Avila, Barcelona, Lugo, Navarre, Alava and Rioja, the level is less than 65%.

Table 7.1. Users of the service, accumulated registrations and cancellations of the service, by autonomous region
31 December 2005 to 31 December 2010

	Accumulated registrations 2005-2010	Accumulated cancellations 2005-2010	Current users 2010	Vertical %			Horizontal %		
				Accumulated registrations 2005-2010	Accumulated cancellations 2005-2010	Current users 2010	Accumulated registrations 2005-2010	Accumulated cancellations 2005-2010	Current users 2010
TOTAL SPAIN	33-373	24-543	8.830	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	73,5%	26,5%
Andalucía	5.913	4.410	1.503	17,7%	18,0%	17,0%	100,0%	74,6%	25,4%
Aragón	187	146	41	0,6%	0,6%	0,5%	100,0%	78,1%	21,9%
Asturias	1.586	1.191	395	4,8%	4,9%	4,5%	100,0%	75,1%	24,9%
Baleares	616	461	155	1,8%	1,9%	1,8%	100,0%	74,8%	25,2%
Canarias	2.661	2.160	501	8,0%	8,8%	5,7%	100,0%	81,2%	18,8%
Cantabria	690	521	169	2,1%	2,1%	1,9%	100,0%	75,5%	24,5%
Castilla - La Mancha	1.425	1.049	376	4,3%	4,3%	4,3%	100,0%	73,6%	26,4%
Castilla y León	949	709	240	2,8%	2,9%	2,7%	100,0%	74,7%	25,3%
Cataluña	4.308	2.790	1.518	12,9%	11,4%	17,2%	100,0%	64,8%	35,2%
Com. Valenciana	7.660	5.903	1.757	23,0%	24,1%	19,9%	100,0%	77,1%	22,9%
Extremadura	601	432	169	1,8%	1,8%	1,9%	100,0%	71,9%	28,1%
Galicia	1.063	719	344	3,2%	2,9%	3,9%	100,0%	67,6%	32,4%
Madrid	4.697	3.296	1.401	14,1%	13,4%	15,9%	100,0%	70,2%	29,8%
Murcia	504	363	141	1,5%	1,5%	1,6%	100,0%	72,0%	28,0%
Navarra	25	16	9	0,1%	0,1%	0,1%	100,0%	64,0%	36,0%
País Vasco	352	271	81	1,1%	1,1%	0,9%	100,0%	77,0%	23,0%
La Rioja	2	1	1	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	50,0%	50,0%
Ceuta	28	24	4	0,1%	0,1%	0,0%	100,0%	85,7%	14,3%
Melilla	106	81	25	0,3%	0,3%	0,3%	100,0%	76,4%	23,6%

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Government Office for Gender-based Violence and the Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces.

In terms of the evolution of registered user numbers by autonomous region, the greatest numbers of users, whichever point during the period you look at, have been recorded in the regions of Andalusia, Valencia, Madrid and Catalonia. At the other end of the scale, the autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla, along with the autonomous regions of Navarre, Rioja and Aragon, are those with the lowest registered user numbers.

Table 7.2. Registered users according to autonomous region, by year
31 December 2005 to 31 December 2010

	Registered users						Variation				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010
TOTAL SPAIN	2,374	5,661	8,787	12,274	13,696	8,830	3,287	3,126	3,487	1,422	-4,866
Andalucía	562	1,117	1,661	2,186	2,303	1,503	555	544	525	117	-800
Aragón	13	23	48	73	80	41	10	25	25	7	-39
Asturias	167	302	451	608	647	395	135	149	157	39	-252
Baleares	38	114	176	252	280	155	76	62	76	28	-125
Canarias	176	498	741	869	949	501	322	243	128	80	-448
Cantabria	49	91	192	281	361	169	42	101	89	80	-192
Castilla - La Mancha	49	135	284	453	560	376	86	149	169	107	-184
Castilla y León	68	163	254	326	328	240	95	91	72	2	-88
Cataluña	221	621	1,133	1,813	2,326	1,518	400	512	680	513	-808
Com. Valenciana	409	1,014	1,598	2,253	2,423	1,757	605	584	655	170	-666
Extremadura	40	80	148	204	232	169	40	68	56	28	-63
Galicia	66	202	319	424	466	344	136	117	105	42	-122
Madrid	442	1,151	1,577	2,218	2,385	1,401	709	426	641	167	-984
Murcia	26	45	74	135	166	141	19	29	61	31	-25
Navarra	4	4	5	7	11	9	0	1	2	4	-2
País Vasco	36	90	101	126	132	81	54	11	25	6	-51
La Rioja	1	1	2	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	-1
Ceuta	0	2	5	6	15	4	2	3	1	9	-11
Melilla	7	8	18	38	30	25	1	10	20	20	-5

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Government Office for Gender-based Violence and the Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces.

At provincial level, across the whole period under review the greatest numbers of registered users of the tele-assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence are to be found mainly in Madrid, Valencia, Barcelona, Alicante and Seville, followed by Santa Cruz de Tenerife and Asturias.

It is worth highlighting that Segovia is the only province in which the number of registered users at the end of 2010 was higher (by 11.8%) than that of the end of the previous year, going from 55 users in 2009 to 69 in 2010. In Guadalajara, meanwhile, registered user numbers from 2009-10 remained constant. All the other provinces have seen a drop in the number of ATENPRO users, for the reasons given earlier.

It is also worth noting that the provinces with the greatest number of ATENPRO users as of 31 December 2010 are also those with the greatest number of registrations and cancellations since 2005: Madrid, Barcelona, Valencia and Alicante.

7.4. SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF FEMALE USERS OF THE TELE-ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION SERVICE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (ATENPRO) AND THOSE OF THEIR AGGRESSORS.

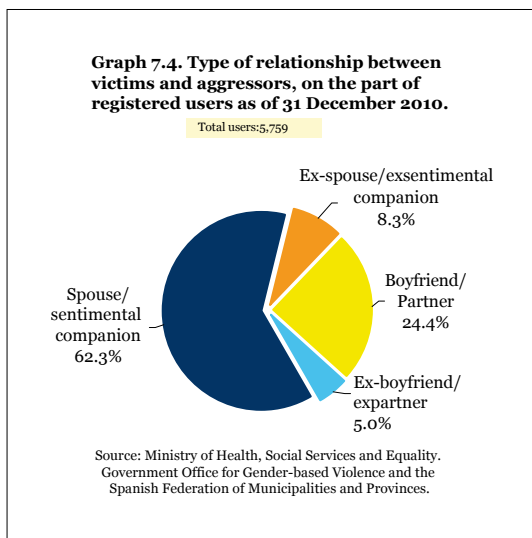
December 2005 to December 2010 ³².

The figures analysed below refer to female victims of gender-based violence who were currently registered with the tele-assistance and protection service for gender-based violence as of 31 December 2010.

7.4.1. Type of relationship between the victim and aggressor.³³ Female users registered as of 31 December 2010³⁴.

Of those women who provided details on the type of relationship they maintained with their aggressors prior to using the service³⁵, 70.5% (4,062 women) had cohabited with their aggressors and practically half were married to them (2,839 women, or 49.3%). 29.5% (1,697 women) had not previously lived with their aggressors.

86.7% of the women who provided information on this point did admit to having a sentimental relationship with their ag-



32. As was explained in the methodological notes on this chapter, in the drafting of this section microdata provided by Eulen and the Red Cross has been used, these being the two entities managing the assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence since it came into force. There are slight differences between this microdata and overall figures.

33. Data related to whether the victim lived alone or with another person other than the aggressor is provided solely by the Red Cross. See the methodological notes.

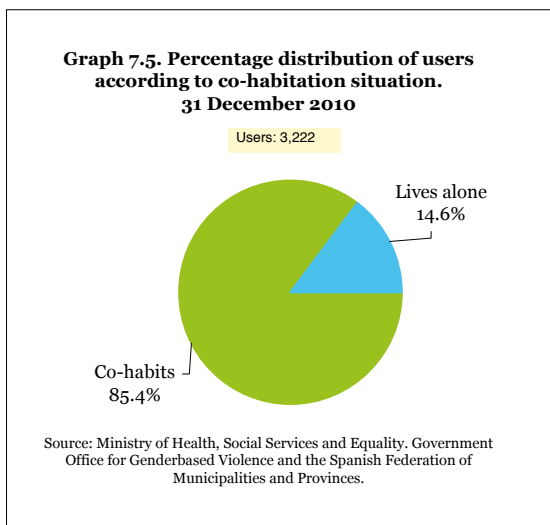
34. We only have the figures concerning aggressors by age provided by one of the two entities responsible for managing the assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence.

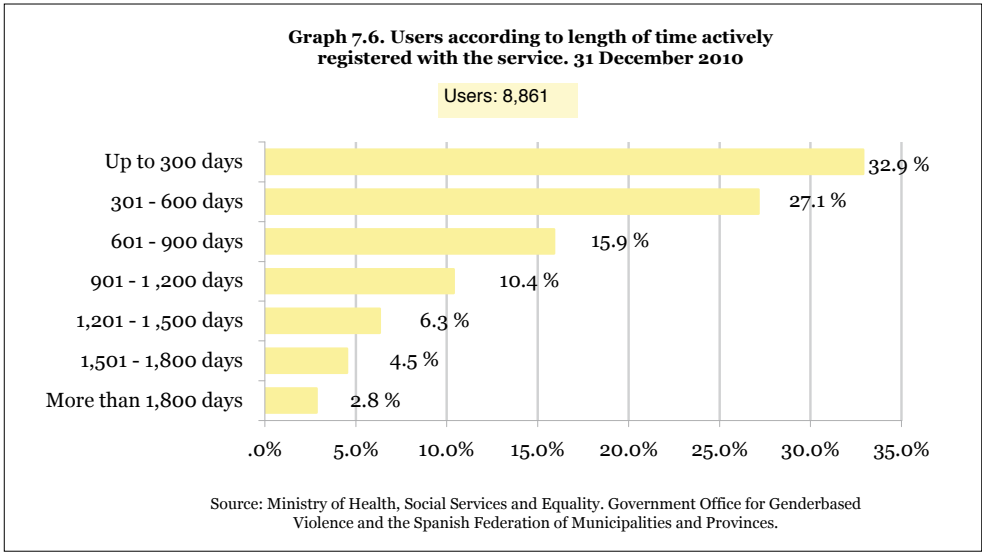
35. Information regarding whether victims cohabited with aggressors prior to using the service has been obtained from those cases in which the service user has specified the type of relationship she had with the aggressor.

gressors prior to using the ATENPRO service (4,993 women), while 9.2% said that they had already terminated their relationship with the aggressor (530 women)..

14.6% of women registered with the service as of 31 December 2010 (471 women) lived alone. The remaining 85.4% (2,751 women) lived with someone other than the aggressor.

The average time that women remained registered with the service, as of 31 December 2010, is 558 days. Practically one third of victims had been registered for up to 300 days at the end of the year (2,926 victims, or 32.9%). As we can see from the graph, the first two time-periods account for the majority of registered victims, with percentage levels going down as length of time registered with the service goes up. As such, only four out of every ten women exceed 600 days registered with the service, and only 2.8% of victims (251 women) stay registered for more than 1,800 days.





7.4.2. Age of victims and aggressors. Registered users as of 31 December 2010.

The largest age-group of female victims of gender-based violence actively registered with this service is the 31-40 years bracket (3,113 women, or 35.1%), followed by 41-50-year-olds (2,450 women, or 27.6%) and women between 21 and 30, with 18.7% (1,661 women).

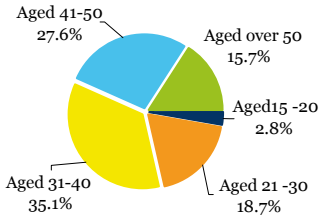
The youngest age bracket is the one with the lowest percentage level (246 women, or 2.8%).

With regard to aggressors, the largest age-group is also 31-40, with 32.4% (1,224 aggressors) followed, once again, by those between 41 and 50 (1,151, or 29.8%).

The average age of aggressors is 41, while that of victims is 40.

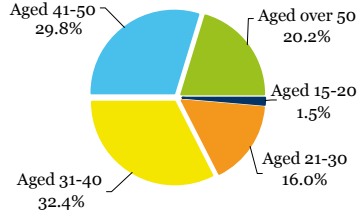
**Graph 7.7 Users by age -group.
31 December 2010**

Users: 8,863



**Graph 7.8. Aggressors by age -group.
31 December 2010**

Aggressors: 3,865

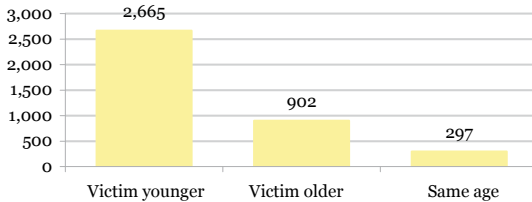


Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, Government Office for Gender-based Violence and the Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces.

In spite of this, it is clear that aggressors tend to be older than victims, with aggressors over 40 accounting for 50% of the total number of aggressors, compared to just 43.4% of victims being over 40.

Graph 7.9. Age of victims and aggressors. 31 December 2010.

Total: 3,864



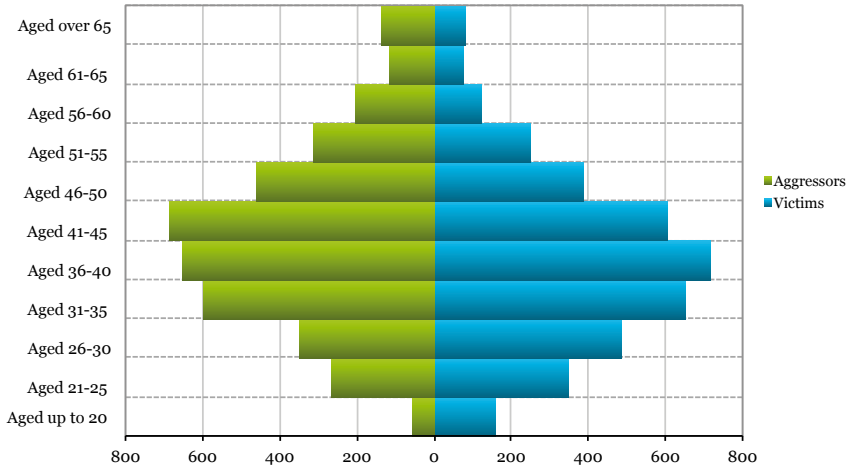
Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, Government Office for Gender-based Violence and the Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces.

As we can see from the graph, in 7.7% of cases the victims and aggressor were of the same age (297 couples), while in 69% the aggressor was older (2,665 couples) and in just 23.3% the victim was older (902 couples).

The population pyramid for victims and aggressors (where we have details on the age of both) also makes it quite clear that aggressors tend to be older,

with those aged 45 and above accounting for a greater proportion than in the case of women, as opposed to the pyramid for total population, while the numbers of women victims are high between 20 and 40.

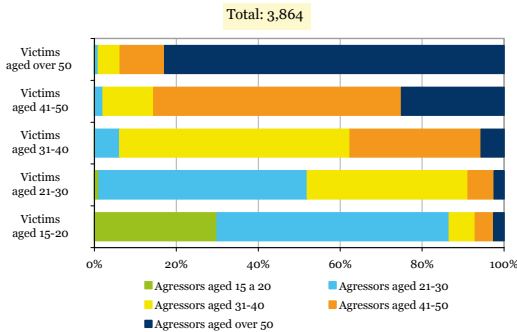
Graph 7.10. Age of victims and aggressors.
31 December 2010
Total victims: 3,864



Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, Government Office for Gender-based Violence and the Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces.

Despite the above, the following graph shows that, in general terms, for practically all age-groups of users of the service, the highest figure corresponding to aggressor numbers is that of the same age-group, the only exception being for victims aged 15-20, for whom the largest age-group of aggressors is the next bracket up, 21-30.

Graph. 7.11. Victims by age according to age of aggressors.
31 December 2010



Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, Government Office for Gender-based Violence and the Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces.

7.4.3. Nationality of victims and aggressors.

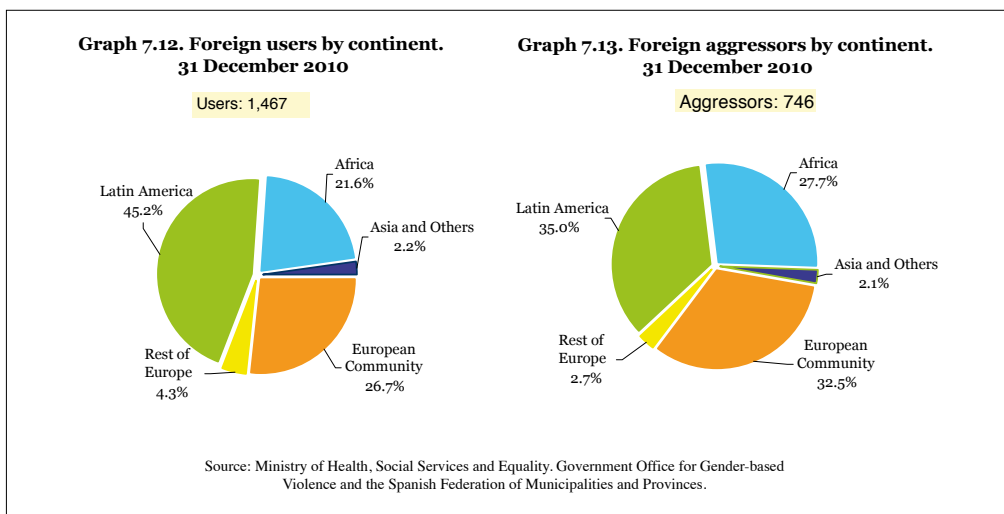
31 December 2010.

We have information referring to the nationality of the women registered as of 31 December 2010 in 8,055 cases, and that of alleged aggressors in 4,127. Both in the case of victims and in that of aggressors, more than 80% had Spanish nationality.

As such, 81.8% of the female victims of gender-based violence currently registered with the tele-assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence were Spanish (6,588) and 18.2% were foreign (1,467). The proportions are very similar for aggressors: 81.9% being Spanish (3,381) and 18.1% foreign (745).

By continent, the largest group of foreign women is that of Latin Americans, with 45.2% (663), followed by women from European Union countries (391, or 26.7%), from Africa (317, or 21.6%), the rest of Europe (63, or 4.3%) and Asia and other nationalities (33, or 2.2%).

With regard to aggressors, the order is much the same, though Latin Americans account for a far lower proportion (261, or 35%), as do non-EU Europeans (20, or 2.7%), with a higher level of Africans (206, or 27.7%).

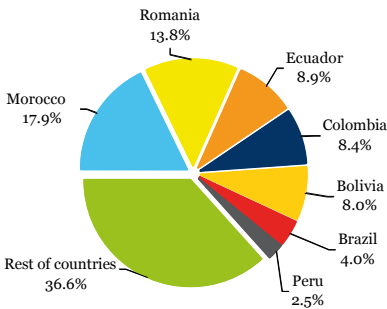


With respect to the largest groups in terms of country of origin, when it comes to women registered with ATENPRO as of 31 December 2010, natio-

nationalities worth noting include Moroccans (262, or 17.9%), Romanians (203, or 13.8%), Ecuadorians (130, or 8.9%), Colombians (123, or 8.4%), Bolivians (117, or 8%), Brazilians (58, or 4%) and Peruvians (37, or 2.5%). These seven groups account for 63.4% of the total.

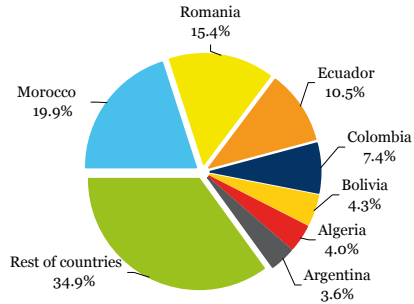
Graph 7.14. Foreign victims of genderbased violence using the service, by nationality. 31 December 2010

Total: 1,467



Graph 7.15. Foreign aggressors by nationality. 31 December 2010

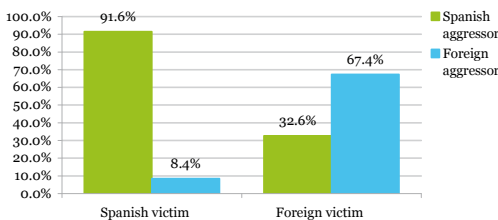
Total: 745



Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Government Office for Gender-based Violence and the Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces.

In terms of foreign aggressors mentioned by both Spanish as well as foreign victims, the largest groups are: Moroccans (148, or 19.9%), Romanians (115, or 15.4%) and Ecuadorians (78, or 10.5%), followed by Colombians, Bolivians, Algerians and Argentineans.

Graph 7.16 Victims according to nationality; by nationality of aggressors. 31 December 2010.



Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Government Office for Gender-based Violence and the Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces.

We know the nationality of both victim and aggressor in 4,095 cases.

Aggressors of Spanish victims were also Spanish in 91.6% of cases (3,134), and foreign in just 8.4% (289), while aggressors of foreign victims were also foreign in 67.4% of cases (453) and Spanish in 32.6% (219).

7.4.4. Size of town/city of victims. Female users of the service as of 31 December 2010.

In the following table we can see figures for female victims of gender-based violence who were registered with ATENPRO as of 31 December 2010, along with the population distribution for women aged 15 and over by size of town/city.

Table 7.3. Registered users by size of town/city. 31 December 2010

	TAMAÑO DE HÁBITAT			
	TOTAL VÍCTIMAS	% Vertical	TOTAL MUJERES	% Vertical
TOTAL	4,444	100.0%	20,425,182	100.0%
Menos de 2,000	127	2.9	1,385,285	6.8%
De 2,000 a 10,000	644	14.5%	3,275,223	16.0%
De 10,001 a 50,000	1,610	36.2%	5,288,246	25.9%
De 50,001 a 200,000	1,216	27.4%	5,108,755	25.0%
Más de 200,000	847	19.1%	5,367,673	26.3%

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Government Office for Gender-based Violence and the Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces.

As the table shows, more women are registered with ATENPRO in towns of 10,000-50,000 inhabitants (1,610 victims, or 36.2%), while in towns of less than 10,000 and cities of more than 200,000 levels are lower.

7.5. SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF FEMALE USERS OF ATENPRO, AND THOSE OF THEIR AGGRESSORS. December 2005 to December 2010.

The figures analysed below relate to female victims of gender-based violence registered with ATENPRO at some point between 2005 and December 2010.

7.5.1. Age of victims and aggressors.

December 2005 to December 2010.

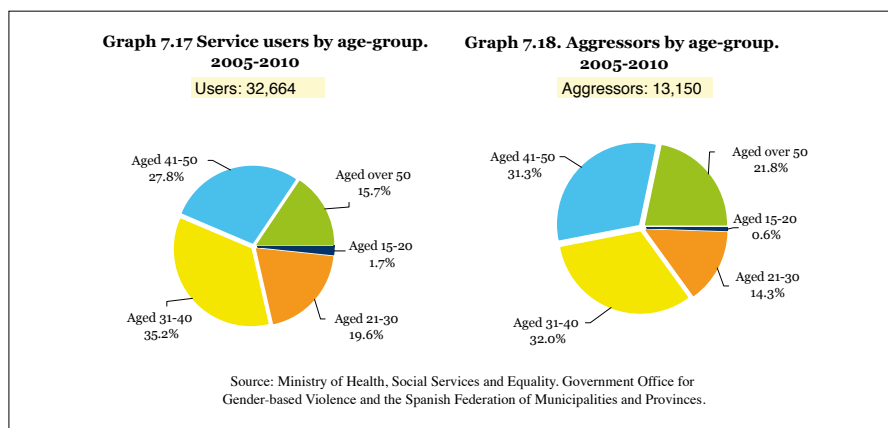
The most populous age-group of female victims of gender-based violence registered with this service is 31-40 (11,498 women, or 35.2% of the total), followed by those aged 41-50 which make up 27.8% (9,084 women), and then the 21-30 group, with 19.6% (6,403 women).

The youngest age-bracket is the one with the lowest percentage level at 1.7% (563).

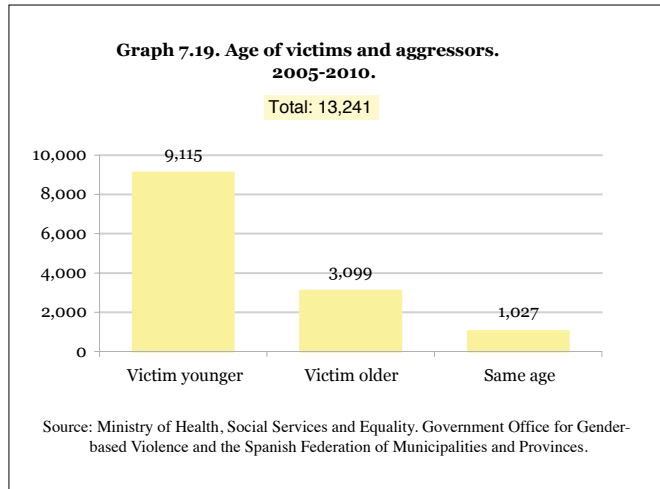
When it comes to aggressors, the most populous age-group is also men of 31-40, with 32% (4,212 aggressors), once again followed by those aged 41-50, with 31.3% (4,113).

The average age of aggressors was 42, slightly higher than that of victims, at 40.

As was the case with service users actively registered as of 31 December 2010, we can again see that the men are older than the victims, with aggressors over 40 accounting for 53.1% of the total, compared to just 43.5% of victims over 40.



The following graph repeats this pattern, with practically seven out of ten victims being younger than their aggressors (9,115), as opposed to 23.4% where the victims were older (3,009). The lowest percentage of all was for those of the same age (1,027).



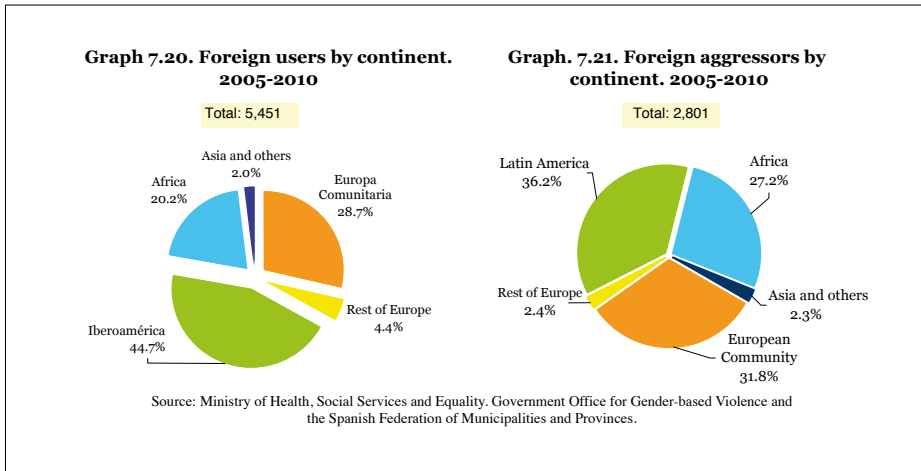
7.5.2. Nationality of victims and aggressors December 2005 to December 2010.

We have data on the nationality of female victims of gender-based violence who used the assistance and protection service from December 2005 to December 2010 in 26,818 cases, and on the nationality of the alleged aggressors in 13,092. In both cases nearly eight out of ten were Spanish.

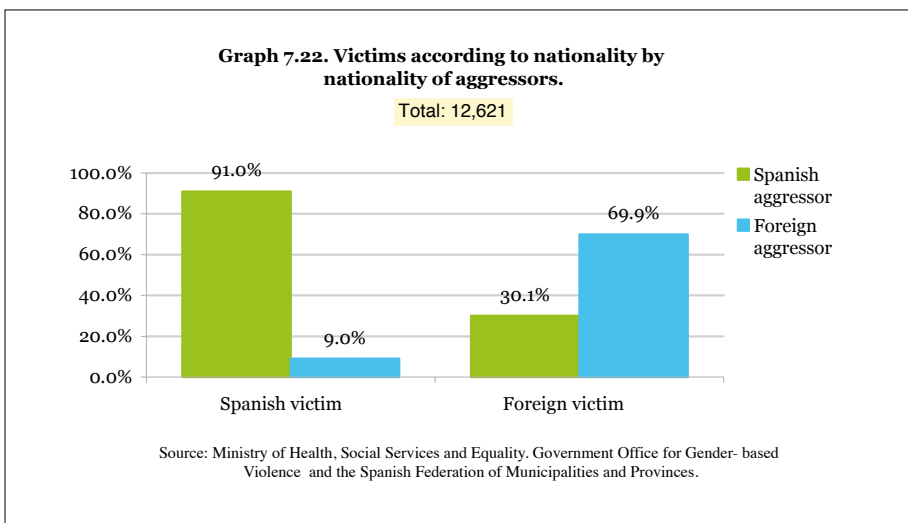
By nationality, 79.7% of the female victims of gender-based violence were Spanish (21,367), and 20.3% foreign (5,451). Aggressor proportions are very similar, with 78.6% being Spanish (10,291) and 21.4% foreign (2,801).

By continent, the largest group of foreign victims are Latin Americans, accounting for 44.8% (2,439), followed by women from European Union countries, at 28.7% (1,565) and Africans, with 20.2% (1,099).

The order for aggressors is similar, with Latin Americans at the top of the list with 36.2% (1,014). Of note are the low levels of non-EU Europeans at 2.4% (20), and the high numbers of Africans with 27.2% (206).

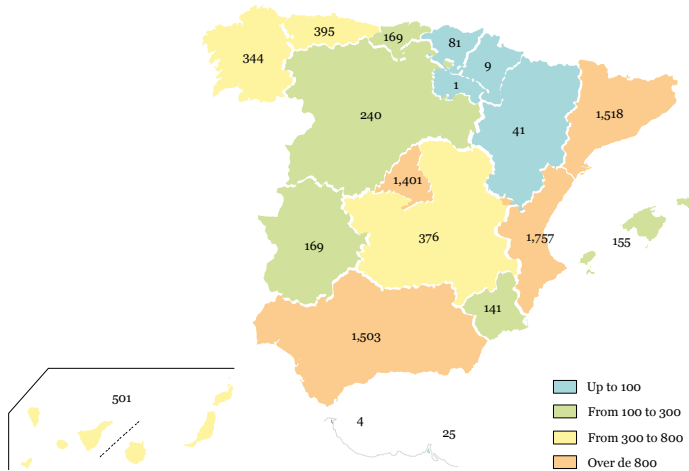


In 91% of cases (9,154) aggressors of Spanish victims were also Spanish, and foreign in just 9% (906), while aggressors of foreign victims were also foreign in 69.9% of cases (1,790) and Spanish in 30.1% (771).



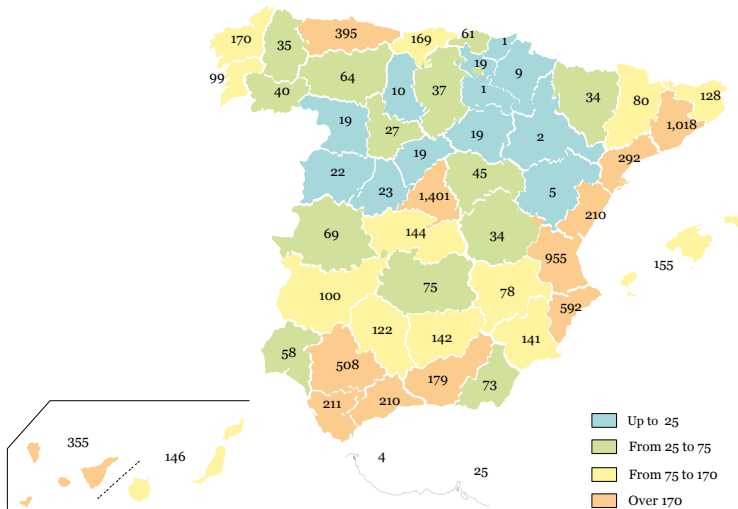
Number of registered users of tele-assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence, by autonomous region 31 December 2010

TOTAL: 1,467



Number of registered users of tele-assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence, by province 31 December 2010

TOTAL: 1,467



**Table 7.4. Users of the tele-assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence (ATENPRO).
31 December 2005 to 31 December 2010**

	Accumulated registrations 2005-2010	Accumulated cancellations 2005-2010	Current users 2010	Vertical %			Horizontal %		
				Accumulated registrations 2005-2010	Accumulated cancellations 2005-2010	Current users 2010	Accumulated registrations 2005-2010	Accumulated cancellations 2005-2010	Current users 2010
TOTAL SPAIN	33.373	24.543	8.830	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	73.5%	26.5%
ANDALUCÍA	5,913	4,410	1,503	17.7%	18.0%	17.0%	100.0%	74.6%	25.4%
Almería	173	100	73	0.5%	0.4%	0.8%	100.0%	57.8%	42.2%
Cádiz	879	668	211	2.6%	2.7%	2.4%	100.0%	76.0%	24.0%
Córdoba	498	376	122	1.5%	1.5%	1.4%	100.0%	75.5%	24.5%
Granada	756	577	179	2.3%	2.4%	2.0%	100.0%	76.3%	23.7%
Huelva	273	215	58	0.8%	0.9%	0.7%	100.0%	78.8%	21.2%
Jaén	420	278	142	1.3%	1.1%	1.6%	100.0%	66.2%	33.8%
Málaga	1,119	909	210	3.4%	3.7%	2.4%	100.0%	81.2%	18.8%
Sevilla	1,795	1,287	508	5.4%	5.2%	5.8%	100.0%	71.7%	28.3%
ARAGÓN	187	146	41	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	100.0%	78.1%	21.9%
Huesca	132	98	34	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	100.0%	74.2%	25.8%
Teruel	39	34	5	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	100.0%	87.2%	12.8%
Zaragoza	16	14	2	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	87.5%	12.5%
ASTURIAS	1,586	1,191	395	4.8%	4.9%	4.5%	100.0%	75.1%	24.9%
BALEARES	616	461	155	1.8%	1.9%	1.8%	100.0%	74.8%	25.2%
CANARIAS	2,661	2,160	501	8.0%	8.8%	5.7%	100.0%	81.2%	18.8%
Las Palmas	965	819	146	2.9%	3.3%	1.7%	100.0%	84.9%	15.1%
S.C.Tenerife	1,696	1,341	355	5.1%	5.5%	4.0%	100.0%	79.1%	20.9%
CANTABRIA	690	521	169	2.1%	2.1%	1.9%	100.0%	75.5%	24.5%
CASTILLA - LA MANCHA	1,425	1,049	376	4.3%	4.3%	4.3%	100.0%	73.6%	26.4%
Albacete	294	216	78	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	100.0%	73.5%	26.5%
Ciudad Real	333	258	75	1.0%	1.1%	0.8%	100.0%	77.5%	22.5%
Cuenca	138	104	34	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	100.0%	75.4%	24.6%
Guadalajara	163	118	45	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	100.0%	72.4%	27.6%
Toledo	497	353	144	1.5%	1.4%	1.6%	100.0%	71.0%	29.0%
CASTILLA Y LEÓN	949	709	240	2.8%	2.9%	2.7%	100.0%	74.7%	25.3%
Ávila	62	39	23	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	100.0%	62.9%	37.1%
Burgos	152	115	37	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	100.0%	75.7%	24.3%
León	315	251	64	0.9%	1.0%	0.7%	100.0%	79.7%	20.3%
Palencia	44	34	10	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	100.0%	77.3%	22.7%
Salamanca	68	46	22	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	100.0%	67.6%	32.4%
Segovia	69	50	19	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	100.0%	72.5%	27.5%
Soria	98	79	19	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	100.0%	80.6%	19.4%
Valladolid	78	51	27	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	100.0%	65.4%	34.6%
Zamora	63	44	19	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	100.0%	69.8%	30.2%
CATALUÑA	4,308	2,790	1,518	12.9%	11.4%	17.2%	100.0%	64.8%	35.2%
Barcelona	2,739	1,721	1,018	8.2%	7.0%	11.5%	100.0%	62.8%	37.2%
Girona	459	331	128	1.4%	1.3%	1.4%	100.0%	72.1%	27.9%
Lleida	238	158	80	0.7%	0.6%	0.9%	100.0%	66.4%	33.6%
Tarragona	872	580	292	2.6%	2.4%	3.3%	100.0%	66.5%	33.5%
COM. VALENCIANA	7,660	5,903	1,757	23.0%	24.1%	19.9%	100.0%	77.1%	22.9%
Alicante	2,571	1,979	592	7.7%	8.1%	6.7%	100.0%	77.0%	23.0%
Castellón	1,104	894	210	3.3%	3.6%	2.4%	100.0%	81.0%	19.0%
Valencia	3,985	3,030	955	11.9%	12.3%	10.8%	100.0%	76.0%	24.0%
EXTREMADURA	601	432	169	1.8%	1.8%	1.9%	100.0%	71.9%	28.1%
Badajoz	361	261	100	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	100.0%	72.3%	27.7%
Cáceres	240	171	69	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	100.0%	71.3%	28.8%
GALICIA	1,063	719	344	3.2%	2.9%	3.9%	100.0%	67.6%	32.4%
A Coruña	543	373	170	1.6%	1.5%	1.9%	100.0%	68.7%	31.3%
Lugo	62	27	35	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%	100.0%	43.5%	56.5%
Ourense	144	104	40	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	100.0%	72.2%	27.8%
Pontevedra	314	215	99	0.9%	0.9%	1.1%	100.0%	68.5%	31.5%
MADRID	4,697	3,296	1,401	14.1%	13.4%	15.9%	100.0%	70.2%	29.8%
MURCIA	504	363	141	1.5%	1.5%	1.6%	100.0%	72.0%	28.0%
NAVARRA	25	16	9	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	100.0%	64.0%	36.0%
PAÍS VASCO	352	271	81	1.1%	1.1%	0.9%	100.0%	77.0%	23.0%
Álava	50	31	19	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	100.0%	62.0%	38.0%
Guipúzcoa	14	13	1	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	92.9%	7.1%
Vizcaya	288	227	61	0.9%	0.9%	0.7%	100.0%	78.8%	21.2%
LA RIOJA	2	1	1	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	50.0%	50.0%
CEUTA	28	24	4	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	85.7%	14.3%
MELILLA	106	81	25	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	100.0%	76.4%	23.6%
TOTAL SPAIN	33.373	24.543	8.830	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	73.5%	26.5%

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Government Office for Gender-based Violence and the Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces.

Table 7.5. Users registered with the tele-assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence according to autonomous region and province, by year
31 December 2005 to 31 December 2010

	Women registered at the end of each year						Variation				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010
TOTAL SPAIN	2,374	5,661	8,787	12,274	13,696	8,830	3,287	3,126	3,487	1,422	-4,866
ANDALUCÍA	562	1,117	1,661	2,186	2,303	1,503	555	544	525	117	-800
Almería	4	10	35	54	81	73	6	25	19	27	-8
Cádiz	83	184	258	351	395	211	101	74	93	44	-184
Córdoba	28	51	137	192	185	122	23	86	55	-7	-63
Granada	94	153	194	269	253	179	59	41	75	-16	-74
Huelva	25	57	74	103	107	58	32	17	29	4	-49
Jaén	24	52	95	162	177	142	28	43	67	15	-35
Málaga	86	235	306	392	402	210	149	71	86	10	-192
Sevilla	218	375	562	663	703	508	157	187	101	40	-195
ARAGÓN	13	23	48	73	80	41	10	25	25	7	-39
Huesca	11	19	38	57	61	34	8	19	19	4	-27
Teruel	1	3	8	7	10	5	2	5	-1	3	-5
Zaragoza	1	1	2	9	9	2	0	1	7	0	-7
ASTURIAS	167	302	451	608	647	395	135	149	157	39	-252
BALEARES	38	114	176	252	280	155	76	62	76	28	-125
CANARIAS	176	498	741	869	949	501	322	243	128	80	-448
Las Palmas	92	198	251	300	274	146	106	53	49	-26	-128
S.C.Tenerife	84	300	490	569	675	355	216	190	79	106	-320
CANTABRIA	49	91	192	281	361	169	42	101	89	80	-192
CASTILLA - LA MANCHA	49	135	284	453	560	376	86	149	169	107	-184
Albacete	10	20	38	94	156	78	10	18	56	62	-78
Ciudad Real	14	48	75	99	104	75	34	27	24	5	-29
Cuenca	0	9	23	36	45	34	9	14	13	9	-11
Guadalajara	6	11	26	47	45	45	5	15	21	-2	0
Toledo	19	47	122	177	210	144	28	75	55	33	-66
CASTILLA Y LEÓN	68	163	254	326	328	240	95	91	72	2	-88
Ávila	5	8	11	19	30	23	3	3	8	11	-7
Burgos	12	28	32	37	47	37	16	4	5	10	-10
León	14	50	85	120	93	64	36	35	35	-27	-29
Palencia	3	7	15	20	18	10	4	8	5	-2	-8
Salamanca	2	9	14	19	31	22	7	5	5	12	-9
Segovia	5	4	21	21	17	19	-1	17	0	-4	2
Soria	16	25	35	33	25	19	9	10	-2	-8	-6
Valladolid	7	15	22	32	39	27	8	7	10	7	-12
Zamora	4	17	19	25	28	19	13	2	6	3	-9
CATALUÑA	221	621	1,133	1,813	2,326	1,518	400	512	680	513	-808
Barcelona	140	390	758	1,230	1,575	1,018	250	368	472	345	-557
Girona	19	64	98	161	182	128	45	34	63	21	-54
Lleida	9	29	53	90	112	80	20	24	37	22	-32
Tarragona	53	138	224	332	457	292	85	86	108	125	-165
COM. VALENCIANA	409	1,014	1,598	2,253	2,423	1,757	605	584	655	170	-666
Alicante	122	352	589	812	800	592	230	237	223	-12	-208
Castellón	77	179	248	304	353	210	102	69	56	49	-143
Valencia	210	483	761	1,137	1,270	955	273	278	376	133	-315
EXTREMADURA	40	80	148	204	232	169	40	68	56	28	-63
Badajoz	18	43	90	123	152	100	25	47	33	29	-52
Cáceres	22	37	58	81	80	69	15	21	23	-1	-11
GALICIA	66	202	319	424	466	344	136	117	105	42	-122
A Coruña	34	124	167	218	231	170	90	43	51	13	-61
Lugo	1	13	21	32	39	35	12	8	11	7	-4
Ourense	7	18	49	64	71	40	11	31	15	7	-31
Pontevedra	24	47	82	110	125	99	23	35	28	15	-26
MADRID	442	1,151	1,577	2,218	2,385	1,401	709	426	641	167	-984
MURCIA	26	45	74	135	166	141	19	29	61	31	-25
NAVARRA	4	4	5	7	11	9	0	1	2	4	-2
PAÍS VASCO	36	90	101	126	132	81	54	11	25	6	-51
Álava	0	0	10	27	23	19	0	10	17	-4	-4
Gipuzkoa	4	4	3	5	4	1	0	-1	2	-1	-3
Vizcaya	32	86	88	94	105	61	54	2	6	11	-44
LA RIOJA	1	1	2	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	-1
CEUTA	0	2	5	6	15	4	2	3	1	9	-11
MELILLA	7	8	18	38	30	25	1	10	20	-8	-5
TOTAL SPAIN	2,374	5,661	8,787	12,274	13,696	8,830	3,287	3,126	3,487	1,422	-4,866

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Government Office for Gender-based Violence and the Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces.

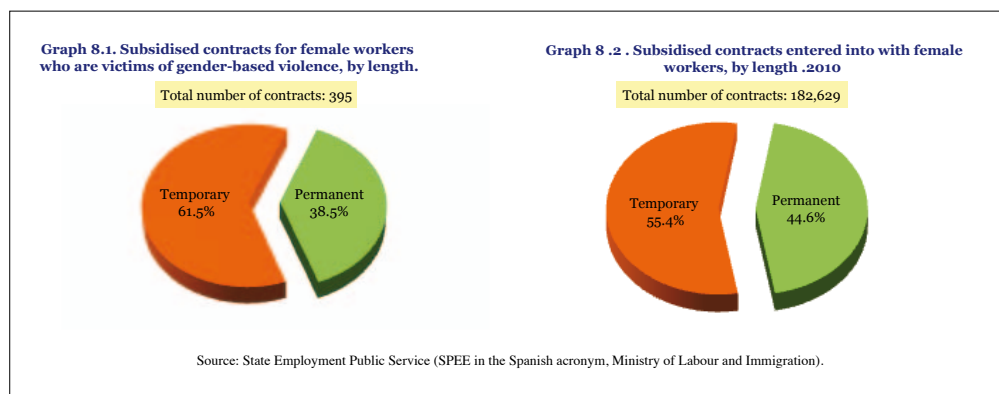
8 EMPLOYMENT CONTRACTS FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE WITH SUBSIDISED EMPLOYER SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTION RATES

(1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010)

AND EMPLOYMENT CONTRACTS FOR SUBSTITUTING VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE WITH SUBSIDISED EMPLOYER SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTION RATES

(1 January 2005 to 31 December 2010)

8.1. SUBSIDISED CONTRACTS FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE AND SUBSIDISED CONTRACTS FOR SUBSTITUTING VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE. 2010.



In 2010, 395 subsidised contracts for female victims of violence were recorded, of which 152 were permanent, and 243 were temporary. Given that the total number of women signing subsidised contracts, through measures to promote employment was, according to figures from the Spanish Public System of State Employment, 182,629, we can conclude that 0.2% of women who signed a subsidised contract in 2010 were victims of violence. It is worth highlighting, meanwhile, the higher rate of temporary contracts being signed by female victims of violence, which, at

61.5% is 6.1 points greater than that for the total number of subsidised contracts signed by women (55.4%).

The largest age-group in 2010 is made up of women aged 31-40, with 42.5%.

Table 8.1. Subsidised contracts for female workers who are victims of gender-based violence, by age-group.
31 December 2010

	TOTAL	Vertical%	NUMBER OF PERMANENT CONTRACTS	NUMBER OF TEMPORARY CONTRACTS
TOTAL	395	100.0%	152	243
Aged under 18	1	0.3%	0	1
Aged 18-20	5	1.3%	1	4
Aged 21-30	101	25.6%	37	64
Aged 31-40	168	42.5%	68	100
Aged 41-50	100	25.3%	36	64
Aged over 50	20	5.1%	10	10

Source: State Employment Public Service (SPEE in the Spanish acronym, Ministry of Labour and Immigration).

Turning to the nationality of these female worker, the majority were Spanish (305), whether permanent (110) or temporary (195).

With 62.8%, Andalusia, Castilla and Leon and the Community of Valencia account for the majority of subsidised contracts signed by female victims of violence.

In 2010 there were a total of 126 substitution contracts, by which female victims of gender-based violence were replaced by women in 91 cases and by men in 35.

8.2. EVOLUTION OF THE NUMBERS OF CONTRACTS FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE.

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010.

Between 1 January 2003³⁶ and 31 December 2010 a total of 2,764 subsidised contracts for female victims of violence were recorded, of which 29.6% were permanent and 70.4% temporary.

Table 8.2. Subsidised contracts for female workers who are victims of gender-based violence according to contract type, by year.
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010

YEAR	TOTAL	PERMANENT CONTRACT	TEMPORARY CONTRACT	% PERM. CONTRACTS
TOTAL	2,764	818	1,946	29.6
2003	147	66	81	44.9
2004	251	84	167	33.5
2005	423	103	320	24.3
2006	449	110	339	24.5
2007	362	94	268	26.0
2008	326	95	231	29.1
2009	411	114	297	27.7
2010	395	152	243	38.5

Source: State Employment Public Service (SPEE in the Spanish acronym, Ministry of Labour and Immigration).

As can be seen from the above table, from 2003-06 there was a steady increase in the number of contracts recorded (both permanent and temporary) and, although the figures dropped in 2007 and 2008, they began to rise again in 2009, continuing to do so in 2010 in terms of permanent contracts, while temporary ones have decreased.

As we pointed out at the start of this section, there is a higher rate of temporary contracting with female victims of violence than over the total number of subsidised contract signing with women overall. Since 2006, the first year for which we have details of the total number of subsidised contracts signed

36. We should point out that before December 2006 a specific key was not used for subsidised contracts for victims of gender-based violence, and as such the data provided below refers to victims of violence (domestic or gender-based). Nevertheless, this enables us to make a numerical follow-up of these contracts from January 2003 on.

by women, the difference between the percentages made up of temporary contracts from one group to the other has steadily fallen, so that in 2006 the difference in the temporary contract percentages between all women and female victims of violence was 65.2%, falling to 53.7% in 2007, 40.3% in 2008, 34% in 2009 and to 6.1%, as we mentioned earlier, in 2010.

Table 8.3. Subsidised contracts for female workers who are victims of gender-based violence according to the total number of contracts for women, by length of contract and by year.

YEAR	Subsidised contracts entered into with female victims of gender-based violence				Subsidised contracts entered into with women			
	Total Contracts Victims G-b V	Permanent Contract	Temporary Contract	% Temp. Contracts	Total Contracts	Perm. Contract	Temp. Contract	% Temp. Contracts
2006	449	110	339	75.5	675,506	606,098	69,408	10.3
2007	362	94	268	74.0	385,455	307,140	78,315	20.3
2008	326	95	231	70.9	289,402	200,895	88,507	30.6
2009	411	114	297	72.3	229,651	141,761	87,890	38.3
2010	395	152	243	61.5	182,629	81,497	101,132	55.4

Source: State Employment Public Service (SPEE in the Spanish acronym, Ministry of Labour and Immigration).

8.2.1. Age-groups of victims of violence with subsidised contracts. 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010.

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010.

Analysing the age-group of the victims, we can see that women aged between 31 and 40 made up the largest group, accounting for 43.1% del total.

Table 8.4. Subsidised contracts for workers who are victims of gender-based violence according to age-group by type of contract. 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010.

	TOTAL	Vertical %	NUMBER OF PERM. CONTRACTS	NUMBER OF TEMP. CONTRACTS
TOTAL	2,764	100.0%	818	1,946
Aged under 18	7	0.3%	1	6
Aged 18-20	50	1.8%	11	39
Aged 21-30	716	25.9%	225	491
Aged 31-40	1192	43.1%	371	821
Aged 41-50	666	24.1%	165	501
Aged over 50	133	4.8%	45	88

Source: State Employment Public Service (SPEE in the Spanish acronym, Ministry of Labour and Immigration).

We can also see that practically all the contracts (93.1%) were held by women aged between 21 and 50.

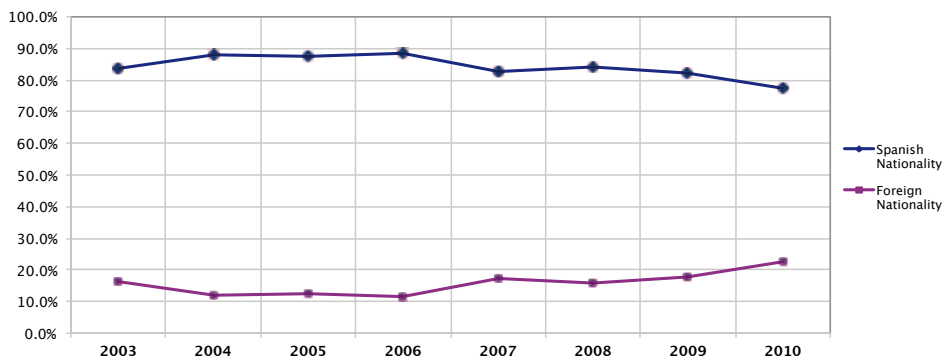
Permanent contracts accounted for less than one third of contracts in any age bracket barring the over-50s, where permanent contracts account for 33.8%.

8.2.2. Nationality of victims of gender-based violence with subsidised contracts.

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010.

In terms of the nationality of the victims of gender-based violence who signed this type of contracts, we can state that in all the years under review Spanish victims exceeded 82% of the total numbers of contracts, except for in 2010, where we see a slight dip to 77.2%, accounting, over the whole period, for 84.2% of contracts (regardless of type, broken down into 83% for permanent contracts and 84.7% for temporary ones). Foreign workers account for 15.8% of the total, spread across 17% for permanent and 15.3% for temporary.

Graph 8.3 Subsidised contracts for workers who are victims of gender-based violence, by nationality.
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010.



Source: State Employment Public Service (SPEE in the Spanish acronym, Ministry of Labour and Immigration).

Table 8.5. Subsidised contracts for female workers who are victims of gender-based violence according to age-group, by type of contract and nationality
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010

YEAR	TOTAL			PERMANENT CONTRACT			TEMPORARY CONTRACT		
	TOTAL	Spanish Nationality	Foreign Nationality	TOTAL	Spanish Nationality	Foreign Nationality	TOTAL	Spanish Nationality	Foreign Nationality
TOTAL	2,764	2,327	437	818	679	139	1,946	1,648	298
2003	147	123	24	66	55	11	81	68	13
2004	251	221	30	84	74	10	167	147	20
2005	423	370	53	103	88	15	320	282	38
2006	449	397	52	110	96	14	339	301	38
2007	362	299	63	94	80	14	268	219	49
2008	326	274	52	95	82	13	231	192	39
2009	411	338	73	114	94	20	297	244	53
2010	395	305	90	152	110	42	243	195	48

Source: State Employment Public Service (SPEE in the Spanish acronym, Ministry of Labour and Immigration).

8.2.3. Subsidised contracts for victims of gender-based violence by level of education.

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010.

On analysing the education level of victims who signed this type of contract, we note that most has completed secondary education (83.5% of the total), and that this percentage does not vary significantly over the period under review (80.5%-87.1%).

Although with some fluctuations, in the eight-year period under review there was a slight drop in the proportion of women with higher education (from 10.9% in 2003 to 6.8% in 2010) although it is worth noting that in the past year this has rallied somewhat (to 6.8%), from a 2009 low of 5.8%.

8.2.4. Subsidised contracts for victims of gender-based violence according to the size of the company.

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010.

In terms of the types of company which sign this type of contract, it is of note that the larger companies are those which appear to do so least often, with companies of more than 10,000 accounting for only 0.1% of subsidised contracts for victims of gender-based violence over the entire period under review; two contracts in total, both in 2004. Companies of more than 500 employees, meanwhile, only accounted for 11.6%, broken down into 4.7% for those of 501-1,000 employees, and 6.8% for those of 1,001-10,000.

Table 8.6. Subsidised contracts for victims of gender-based violence according to company size, by year
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010

Company size	TOTAL	Vertical %	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
TOTAL	2,764	100.0%	147	251	423	449	362	326	411	395
Up to 25 empl.	1,524	55.1%	90	141	246	254	199	168	192	234
26-50 empl.	241	8.7%	19	28	44	40	39	20	26	25
51-100 empl.	232	8.4%	11	15	38	61	23	22	27	35
101 to 500 empl.	447	16.2%	19	43	47	66	64	65	85	58
501 to 1,000 empl.	131	4.7%	5	7	8	11	15	24	39	22
1,001 to 10,000 empl.	187	6.8%	3	15	40	17	22	27	42	21
Over 10,000 empl.	2	0.1%	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: State Employment Public Service (SPEE in the Spanish acronym, Ministry of Labour and Immigration).

Although in Spain the majority of contracts are signed by companies of up to 50 workers (for the 2003-10 period, 55% of the total number of contracts and 49% of those signed by women), in the case of subsidised contracts for victims of gender-based violence this is even more marked: from 2003-10, 63.9% of subsidised contracts were signed by companies of no more than 50 employees.

Small companies (up to 25 employees) stand out clearly from the rest, accounting for 43.5% of this type of contract; we should note that, though companies of less than 50 employees account, in 2010, for 45.5% of the corporate fabric of our country, those of less than six employees account for 36.5%.

If one analyses the evolution of the eight years under review, one notes that the proportion of contracts entered into by companies of up to 50 workers is dropping each year (from 74.1% in 2003 to 65.6% in 2010) while the annual share of contracts signed by companies of 100-10,000 has risen (from 18.4% in 2003 to 25.6% in 2010).

8.2.5. Subsidised contracts for victims of gender-based violence according to the activity sector of the company.

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010.

The largest number of contracts signed by victims of gender-based violence was recorded in the service sector, accounting for 87% of the total number across the period under review, and we also see a year-on-year increase from 80.3% in 2003 to 92.7% in 2010.

Table 8.7. Subsidised contracts for victims of gender-based violence according to company sector by year.

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010

Sector of activity	TOTAL	% Vertical	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
TOTAL	2,764	100.0%	147	251	423	449	362	326	411	395
Agriculture and fishing	33	1.2%	2	9	15	3	0	3	0	1
Construction	57	2.1%	7	6	6	9	15	4	6	4
Industry	268	9.7%	20	33	55	51	27	26	32	24
Services	2,406	87.0%	118	203	347	386	320	293	373	366

Source: State Employment Public Service (SPEE in the Spanish acronym, Ministry of Labour and Immigration).

8.2.6. Subsidised contracts for victims of gender-based violence according to the victim's occupation group.

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010.

In terms of the victim's occupation group, we can clearly observe that "management" accounts for a negligible proportion (0.4%), with "operators" also making up for a small minority share (2.9%), along with "professional technicians" (4.1%).

Table 8.8. Subsidised contracts for female workers who are victims of gender-based violence according to the worker's occupation type.

Figures from 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010

Occupation category	TOTAL	Vertical%
TOTAL	2,764	100.0%
Unskilled	1,158	41.9%
Operators	80	2.9%
Skilled worker	1,076	38.9%
Administrators	327	11.8%
Professional technicians	112	4.1%
Management	10	0.4%
Armed forces	1	0.0%

Source: State Employment Public Service (SPEE in the Spanish acronym, Ministry of Labour and Immigration).

On the other hand, “unskilled” and “skilled” workers account for the lion’s share of contracts, with similar levels: 41.9% and 38.9% respectively.

8.2.7. Subsidised contracts for victims of gender-based violence by geographic area.

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010.

Between January 2003 and December 2009, subsidised contracts for victims of gender-based violence were signed in all the autonomous regions and the autonomous city of Ceuta, but not in Melilla.

Andalusia was the autonomous region where the most contracts of this type were recorded, accounting for 29.3% of the total, followed by Castilla and Leon (21.5%) and the Community of Valencia (12.8%). These three account for more than 60% of all contracts of this type.

At provincial level, the highest numbers of subsidised contracts were recorded in Valencia (8.9%), Madrid (7.7%) and Cadiz (7.3%), these three accounting for almost a quarter of the total.

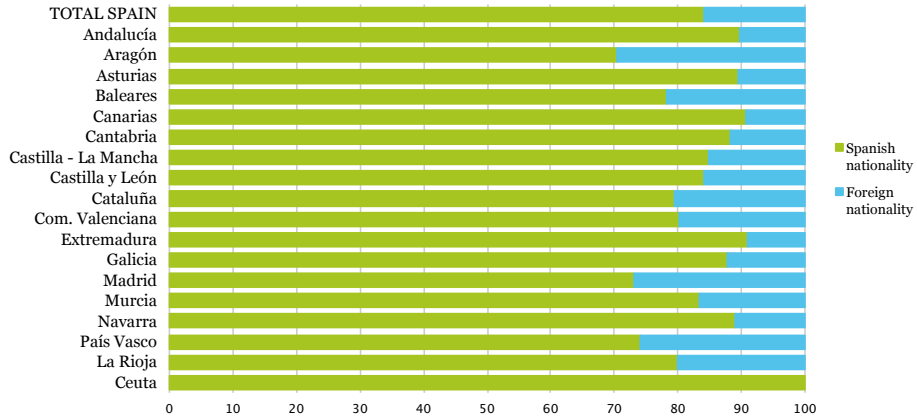
8.2.8. Subsidised contracts for victims of gender-based violence by geographic area and nationality.

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010.

In terms of autonomous region and nationality we should highlight Aragon, where only 70.4% of workers were Spanish, whereas in the majority of regions the figure is in excess of 80% (barring Catalonia with 79.4%, the Balearics with 78.3%, the Basque Country with 74% and the Community of Madrid with 73.1%). Although all workers signing this kind of contract in Ceuta were Spanish, and 90.9% of those in Extremadura, neither figure is very significant as they only relate respectively to four and 20 contracts in total.

The province of Castellon, within the autonomous region of Valencia, only recorded levels of 40% Spanish workers, whereas in the rest of Valencia’s provinces the figure stands in excess of 80%.

Graph 8.4. Subsidised contracts for female workers who are victims of gender-based violence, by autonomous region according to nationality
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010



Source: State Employment Public Service (SPEE in the Spanish acronym, Ministry of Labour and Immigration).

8.3. SUBSIDISED CONTRACTS FOR SUBSTITUTING VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE.

1 January 2005 to 31 December 2010.

From 2005-10 a total of 490 subsidised contracts for substituting victims of gender-based violence were signed.

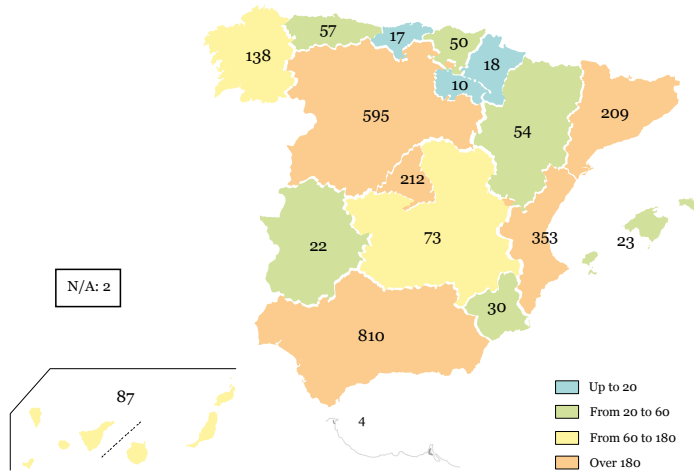
For subsidised contracts signed to replace victims of gender-based violence (which can be signed by both men and women), levels rose around 50% from 2005-06, and again in 2006-07, levelling off in 2007-08, rising again slightly to 2009, and more sharply, with an annual increase of 31.3%, in 2009-10.

In the majority of cases victims of gender-based violence are replaced by other women (79.2%).

SUBSIDISED CONTRACTS BY AUTONOMOUS REGION

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010

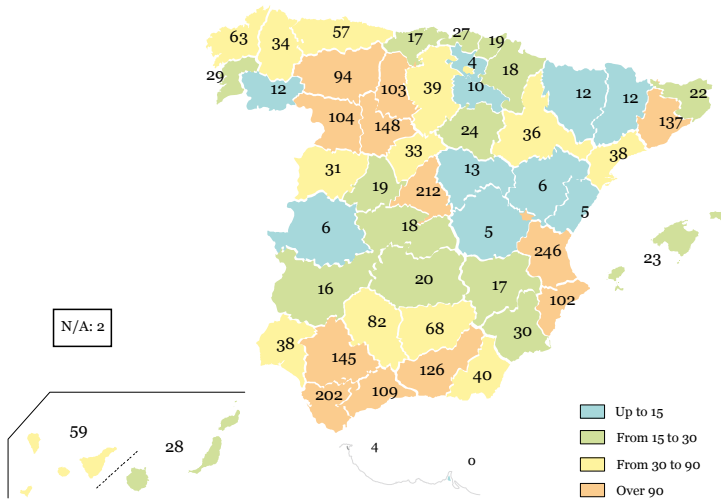
TOTAL: 2,764.



SUBSIDISED CONTRACTS, BY PROVINCE

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010

TOTAL: 2,764.



SUBSIDISED CONTRACTS FOR FEMALE WORKERS WHO ARE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010

Subsidised contracts by province by contract

Table 8.9. Subsidised contracts for female workers who are victims of gender-based violence by autonomous region and province, by contract type. 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010

AUTONOMOUS REGION/ PROVINCE	TOTAL	Vertical %	TYPE OF CONTRACT			
			PERMANENT	% Permanent	TEMPORARY	% Temporary
TOTAL SPAIN	2,764	100.0%	818	100.0%	1,946	100.0%
ANDALUCÍA	810	29.3%	132	16.1%	678	34.9%
Almería	40	1.4%	11	1.3%	29	1.5%
Cádiz	202	7.3%	22	2.7%	180	9.3%
Córdoba	82	3.0%	13	1.6%	69	3.5%
Granada	126	4.6%	19	2.3%	107	5.5%
Huelva	38	1.4%	4	0.5%	34	1.7%
Jaén	68	2.5%	12	1.5%	56	2.9%
Málaga	109	3.9%	18	2.2%	91	4.7%
Sevilla	145	5.2%	33	4.0%	112	5.8%
ARAGÓN	54	2.0%	25	3.1%	29	1.5%
Huesca	12	0.4%	4	0.5%	8	0.4%
Teruel	6	0.2%	4	0.5%	2	0.1%
Zaragoza	36	1.3%	17	2.1%	19	1.0%
ASTURIAS	57	2.1%	20	2.4%	37	1.9%
BALEARES	23	0.8%	7	0.9%	16	0.8%
CANARIAS	87	3.1%	25	3.1%	62	3.2%
Las Palmas	28	1.0%	10	1.2%	18	0.9%
S.C.Tenerife	59	2.1%	15	1.8%	44	2.3%
CANTABRIA	17	0.6%	8	1.0%	9	0.5%
CASTILLA - LA MANCHA	73	2.6%	43	5.3%	30	1.5%
Albacete	17	0.6%	11	1.3%	6	0.3%
Ciudad Real	20	0.7%	12	1.5%	8	0.4%
Cuenca	5	0.2%	4	0.5%	1	0.1%
Guadalajara	13	0.5%	6	0.7%	7	0.4%
Toledo	18	0.7%	10	1.2%	8	0.4%
CASTILLA Y LEÓN	595	21.5%	118	14.4%	477	24.5%
Ávila	19	0.7%	2	0.2%	17	0.9%
Burgos	39	1.4%	8	1.0%	31	1.6%
León	94	3.4%	27	3.3%	67	3.4%
Palencia	103	3.7%	10	1.2%	93	4.8%
Salamanca	31	1.1%	12	1.5%	19	1.0%
Segovia	33	1.2%	6	0.7%	27	1.4%
Soria	24	0.9%	8	1.0%	16	0.8%
Valladolid	148	5.4%	20	2.4%	128	6.6%
Zamora	104	3.8%	25	3.1%	79	4.1%
CATALUÑA	209	7.6%	94	11.5%	115	5.9%
Barcelona	137	5.0%	69	8.4%	68	3.5%
Girona	22	0.8%	5	0.6%	17	0.9%
Lleida	12	0.4%	3	0.4%	9	0.5%
Tarragona	38	1.4%	17	2.1%	21	1.1%
COM. VALENCIANA	353	12.8%	102	12.5%	251	12.9%
Alicante	102	3.7%	38	4.6%	64	3.3%
Castellón	5	0.2%	3	0.4%	2	0.1%
Valencia	246	8.9%	61	7.5%	185	9.5%
EXTREMADURA	22	0.8%	12	1.5%	10	0.5%
Badajoz	16	0.6%	9	1.1%	7	0.4%
Cáceres	6	0.2%	3	0.4%	3	0.2%
GALICIA	138	5.0%	50	6.1%	88	4.5%
A Coruña	63	2.3%	19	2.3%	44	2.3%
Lugo	34	1.2%	13	1.6%	21	1.1%
Ourense	12	0.4%	8	1.0%	4	0.2%
Pontevedra	29	1.0%	10	1.2%	19	1.0%
MADRID	212	7.7%	121	14.8%	91	4.7%
MURCIA	30	1.1%	16	2.0%	14	0.7%
NAVARRA	18	0.7%	6	0.7%	12	0.6%
PAÍS VASCO	50	1.8%	32	3.9%	18	0.9%
Álava	4	0.1%	4	0.5%	0	0.0%
Guipúzcoa	19	0.7%	8	1.0%	11	0.6%
Vizcaya	27	1.0%	20	2.4%	7	0.4%
LA RIOJA	10	0.4%	7	0.9%	3	0.2%
CEUTA	4	0.1%	0	0.0%	4	0.2%
NO CONSTA	2	-	0	-	2	-
TOTAL SPAIN	2,764	100.0%	818	100.0%	1,946	100.0%

Source: State Employment Public Service (SPEE in the Spanish acronym, Ministry of Labour and Immigration).

Table 8.10: Subsidised contracts for female workers who are victims of gender-based violence according to autonomous region and province, by contract type and nationality. 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010

AUTONOMOUS REGION/ PROVINCE	TOTAL			CONTRATO INDEFINIDO			CONTRATO TEMPORAL			% Horizontal por nacionalidad	
	TOTAL	Nationality		TOTAL	Nationality		TOTAL	Nationality		Nationality	
		Spanish	Foreign		Spanish	Foreign		Spanish	Foreign	Spanish	Foreign
TOTAL SPAIN	2,764	2,327	437	818	679	139	1,946	1,648	298	84.2%	15.8%
ANDALUCÍA	810	726	84	132	122	10	678	604	74	89.6%	10.4%
Almería	40	35	5	11	9	2	29	26	3	87.5%	12.5%
Cádiz	202	196	6	22	22	0	180	174	6	97.0%	3.0%
Córdoba	82	73	9	13	13	0	69	60	9	89.0%	11.0%
Granada	126	103	23	19	17	2	107	86	21	81.7%	18.3%
Huelva	38	33	5	4	3	1	34	30	4	86.8%	13.2%
Jaén	68	54	14	12	9	3	56	45	11	79.4%	20.6%
Málaga	109	104	5	18	17	1	91	87	4	95.4%	4.6%
Sevilla	145	128	17	33	32	1	112	96	16	88.3%	11.7%
ARAGÓN	54	38	16	25	19	6	29	19	10	70.4%	29.6%
Huesca	12	7	5	4	3	1	8	4	4	58.3%	41.7%
Teruel	6	3	3	4	2	2	2	1	1	50.0%	50.0%
Zaragoza	36	28	8	17	14	3	19	14	5	77.8%	22.2%
ASTURIAS	57	51	6	20	19	1	37	32	5	89.5%	10.5%
BALEARES	23	18	5	7	5	2	16	13	3	78.3%	21.7%
CANARIAS	87	79	8	25	25	0	62	54	8	90.8%	9.2%
Las Palmas	28	27	1	10	10	0	18	17	1	96.4%	3.6%
S.C.Tenerife	59	52	7	15	15	0	44	37	7	88.1%	11.9%
CANTABRIA	17	15	2	8	6	2	9	9	0	88.2%	11.8%
CASTILLA - LA MANCHA	73	62	11	43	36	7	30	26	4	84.9%	15.1%
Albacete	17	13	4	11	8	3	6	5	1	76.5%	23.5%
Ciudad Real	20	17	3	12	9	3	8	8	0	85.0%	15.0%
Cuenca	5	5	0	4	4	0	1	1	0	100.0%	0.0%
Guadalajara	13	10	3	6	5	1	7	5	2	76.9%	23.1%
Toledo	18	17	1	10	10	0	8	7	1	94.4%	5.6%
CASTILLA Y LEÓN	595	501	94	118	99	19	477	402	75	84.2%	15.8%
Ávila	19	13	6	2	2	0	17	11	6	68.4%	31.6%
Burgos	39	30	9	8	7	1	31	23	8	76.9%	23.1%
León	94	78	16	27	20	7	67	58	9	83.0%	17.0%
Palencia	103	87	16	10	10	0	93	77	16	84.5%	15.5%
Salamanca	31	30	1	12	11	1	19	19	0	96.8%	3.2%
Segovia	33	24	9	6	4	2	27	20	7	72.7%	27.3%
Soria	24	16	8	8	6	2	16	10	6	66.7%	33.3%
Valladolid	148	133	15	20	17	3	128	116	12	89.9%	10.1%
Zamora	104	90	14	25	22	3	79	68	11	86.5%	13.5%
CATALUÑA	209	166	43	94	76	18	115	90	25	79.4%	20.6%
Barcelona	137	115	22	69	58	11	68	57	11	83.9%	16.1%
Girona	22	15	7	5	3	2	17	12	5	68.2%	31.8%
Lleida	12	7	5	3	1	2	9	6	3	58.3%	41.7%
Tarragona	38	29	9	17	14	3	21	15	6	76.3%	23.7%
COM. VALENCIANA	353	283	70	102	82	20	251	201	50	80.2%	19.8%
Alicante	102	84	18	38	32	6	64	52	12	82.4%	17.6%
Castellón	5	2	3	3	1	2	2	1	1	40.0%	60.0%
Valencia	246	197	49	61	49	12	185	148	37	80.1%	19.9%
EXTREMADURA	22	20	2	12	11	1	10	9	1	90.9%	9.1%
Badajoz	16	14	2	9	8	1	7	6	1	87.5%	12.5%
Cáceres	6	6	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	100.0%	0.0%
GALICIA	138	121	17	50	43	7	88	78	10	87.7%	12.3%
A Coruña	63	57	6	19	17	2	44	40	4	90.5%	9.5%
Lugo	34	30	4	13	12	1	21	18	3	88.2%	11.8%
Ourense	12	9	3	8	7	1	4	2	2	75.0%	25.0%
Pontevedra	29	25	4	10	7	3	19	18	1	86.2%	13.8%
MADRID	212	155	57	121	89	32	91	66	25	73.1%	26.9%
MURCIA	30	25	5	16	12	4	14	13	1	83.3%	16.7%
NAVARRA	18	16	2	6	5	1	12	11	1	88.9%	11.1%
PAÍS VASCO	50	37	13	32	24	8	18	13	5	74.0%	26.0%
Álava	4	3	1	4	3	1	0	0	0	75.0%	25.0%
Guipúzcoa	19	12	7	8	6	2	11	6	5	63.2%	36.8%
Vizcaya	27	22	5	20	15	5	7	7	0	81.5%	18.5%
LA RIOJA	10	8	2	7	6	1	3	2	1	80.0%	20.0%
CEUTA	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	100.0%	0.0%
NO CONSTA	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	100.0%	0.0%
TOTAL SPAIN	2,764	2,327	437	818	679	139	1,946	1,648	298	84.2%	15.8%

Source: State Employment Public Service (SPEE in the Spanish acronym, Ministry of Labour and Immigration).

9 FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CLAIMING THE LABOUR-MARKET INSERTION BENEFIT, RENTA ACTIVA DE INSERCIÓN (RAI).

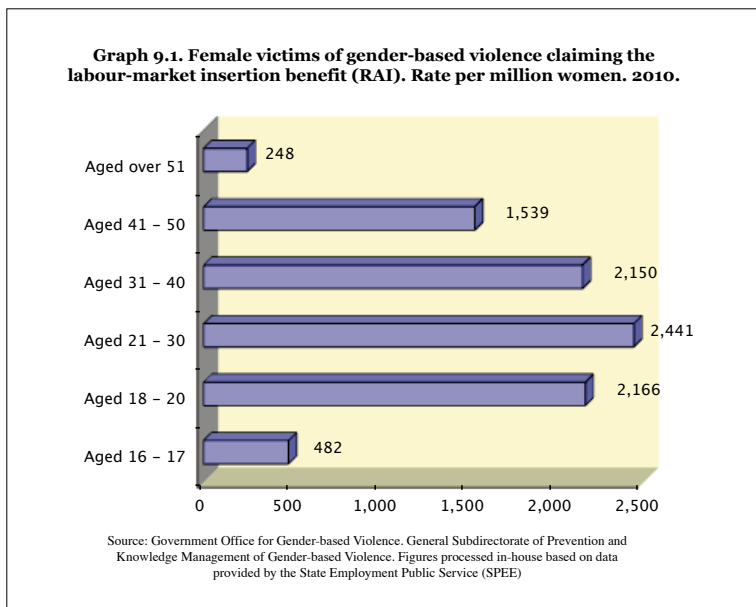
1 January 2006 to 31 December 2010.

9.1. FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CLAIMING THE LABOUR-MARKET INSERTION BENEFIT (RAI). 2010

In 2010 a total of 25,512 victims of gender-based violence received the labour-market insertion benefit (henceforth RAI), and it is worth noting that the monthly average of gender-based victim benefit claimants was 15,480.

Given that in 2010 the population of women aged 16 and over was 20,213,752, the rate of women claiming RAI per million women stood at 1,262.

In 2010 the average age of working female victims of gender-based violence was 35, with the largest proportion of RAI claimants coming from the 31-40 age-bracket (8,503).



In terms of the rate per million women, the group with the highest levels of RAI claimants is the 21-30 age-group, and this is the case for nine of the 17 autonomous regions and one of the autonomous cities. In Asturias, the Balearics, the Canary Islands, the Community of Valencia and Navarre, meanwhile, we find the highest rates in the 18-20 bracket, while in Castilla and Leon and Rioja they are found among the 31-40s.

Table 9.1. Female victims of violence claiming the labour-market insertion benefit by autonomous region, according to agegroup. Rates per million women. 2010

	TOTAL CLAIMANTS	Aged 16-17	Aged 18-20	Aged 21-30	Aged 31-40	Aged 41-50	Aged 51 and over
TOTAL	1,262	482	2,166	2,441	2,150	1,539	248
Andalucía	2,230	626	3,184	4,190	3,715	2,670	425
Aragón	830	171	1,469	1,812	1,513	1,077	134
Asturias	958	129	2,576	2,249	1,995	1,038	202
Baleares	1,100	287	1,913	1,675	1,926	1,337	213
Canarias	2,002	600	3,466	3,129	2,944	2,440	595
Cantabria	1,020	414	1,554	2,467	1,712	1,194	195
Castilla - La Mancha	1,343	537	1,837	2,491	2,449	1,447	315
Castilla y León	926	231	1,711	1,898	1,902	1,275	176
Cataluña	707	152	1,069	1,428	1,187	858	139
Com. Valenciana	1,918	1,202	3,756	3,638	3,295	2,296	347
Extremadura	1,579	1,111	2,572	3,151	3,090	1,844	254
Galicia	719	43	1,312	1,457	1,332	1,067	162
Madrid	692	171	1,165	1,218	1,061	880	163
Murcia	1,791	1,269	2,214	3,246	3,056	1,970	268
Navarra	604	181	2,162	1,587	726	593	113
País Vasco	426		839	913	822	484	101
La Rioja	997	1,445	1,102	2,005	2,043	957	170
Ceuta	847		627	1,825	1,160	1,056	97
Melilla	1,539		1,980	3,476	1,396	1,907	321

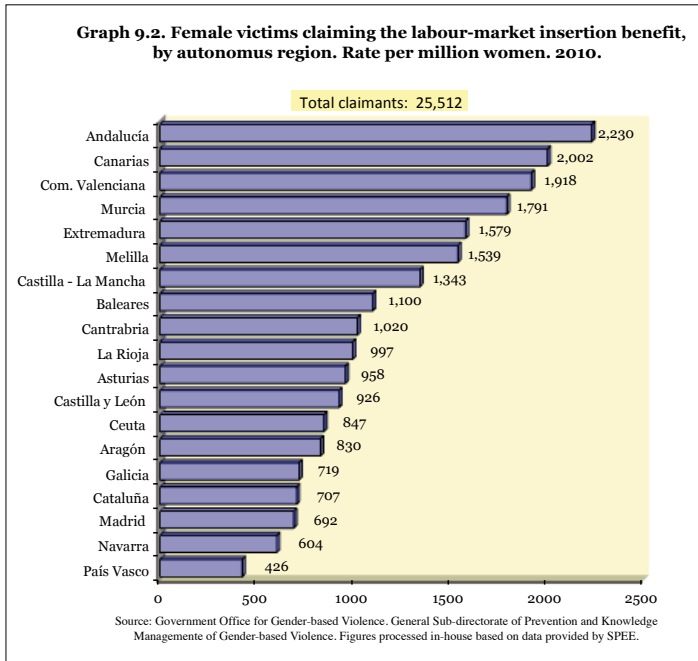
Source: Government Office for Gender-based Violence. General Sub-directorate of Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based Violence.

Figures processed in-house based on data provided by the State Employment Public Service (SPEE).

In terms of nationality, 74.2% of the total number of claimants were Spanish and 25.8% were foreign. It is worth noting the case of Melilla where the level of foreign claimants was 56.8% and that of Spanish victims 43.2%.

Andalusia, the Community of Valencia, Catalonia, the Canaries and Madrid, with a 70.7% share, are the regions which account for the largest number of RAI claimants.

With regard to province, a 45.4% share of women claiming RAI is accounted for by the following: Madrid (7.7%), Valencia (7.6%), Alicante (7.3%), Cadiz (6.6%), Seville (5.5%), Barcelona (5.5%) and Malaga (5.3%).

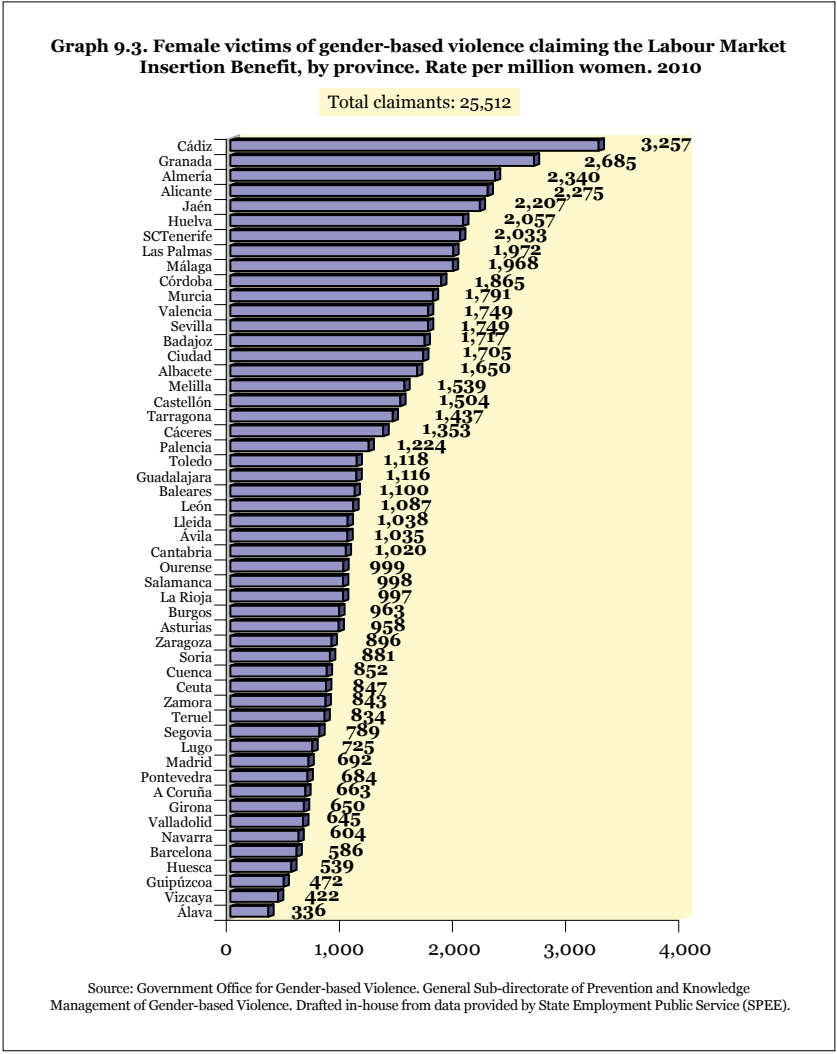


It is also worth noting that in 2010, 1,853 victims of gender-based violence claimed aid for change of address, with Andalusia, the Community of Valencia, the Canary Islands and Madrid being those regions accounting for the greatest numbers of claimants of this aid (477, 232, 193 and 178 respectively) making up for 58.3% of the total number.

If we take into account the population sizes of the respective autonomous regions, Andalusia, followed by the Canary Islands, the Community of Valencia and Murcia are the regions with, in that order, the highest rates of claimant. At the other end of the scale, Catalonia and Madrid, just behind Navarre and the Basque Country, are the autonomous regions with the lowest rates of RAI claimants.

With regard to the provinces, the order changes when we relate claimant numbers to populations, so that Cadiz, with 3,257 claimants per million, has the highest rate, followed by Granada (2,685), Almeria (2,340) and Alicante (2,275), all of which have rates over 1,000 points above the average rate, which in 2010 was 1,262. Madrid, at the other end of the scale, is 570 points short of the average with a rate of 692.

Lastly, we should highlight that the three Basque provinces have the lowest rates. Alava has the lowest rate despite the fact that its increase, over the period under review, of 454%, is second only to that of Segovia (488%).

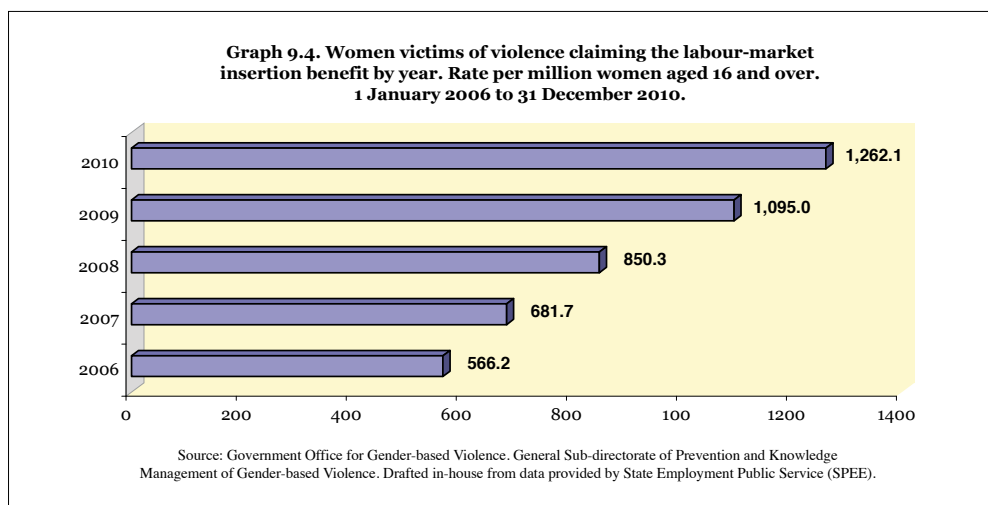


9.2. EVOLUTION OF NUMBER OF VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CLAIMING THE LABOUR-MARKET INSERTION BENEFIT, RAI.

1 January 2006 to 31 December 2010.

The Government Office for Gender-based Violence holds data on victims of gender-based violence who are claiming RAI going back to January 2006.

From January 2006 to December 2010 we see a year-on-year rise in RAI claimants, with an increase of 21.7% from 2006-07; of 27% in 2007-08, up to 30.4% for 2008-09, while the increase from 2009-10 was 15.9%.



The rise in the number of claimants can also be seen when the data is put into perspective. As such, the number of claimants per million women aged over 16 has gone from 566 in 2006 to 1,262 in 2010, which means an increase of 122.9% over the period.

Table 9.2. Women aged 16 and over claiming the labour-market insertion benefit. Annual variation, accumulated variation and monthly average by year. 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2010.

	TOTAL	Annual variation	Accumulated variation	Monthly average
2006	10,924	-	-	5,673
2007	13,291	21.7	21.7	7,602
2008	16,883	27.0	54.5	9,445
2009	22,010	30.4	101.5	13,461
2010	25,512	15.9	133.5	15,840

Source: Government Office for Gender-based Violence. General Sub-directorate of Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based Violence. Figures processed in-house based on data provided by SPEE.

Likewise, the monthly average number of claimants has gone up each year, rising 34% in 2006-07; 24.2% in 2007-08; 42.5% in 2008-09, and 17.7% in 2009-10.

9.3. VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CLAIMING THE LABOUR-MARKET INSERTION BENEFIT, RAI, ACCORDING TO AUTONOMOUS REGION, BY YEAR.

1 January 2006 to 31 December 2010.

In terms of distribution by autonomous region and province each year, there are no significant fluctuations over the period under review.

Table 9.3. Female victims of gender-based violence claiming the labour- market insertion benefit according to autonomous region by year. Monthly average. 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2010.

	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Nº claimants	Vertical %	Nº claimants	Vertical %	Nº claimants	Vertical %	Nº claimants	Vertical %	Nº claimants	Vertical %
TOTAL SPAIN	10,924	100.0%	13,291	100.0%	16,883	100.0%	22,010	100.0%	25,512	100.0%
Andalucía	4,124	37.8%	4,867	36.6%	5,955	35.3%	7,221	32.8%	7,850	30.8%
Aragón	173	1.6%	222	1.7%	251	1.5%	382	1.7%	481	1.9%
Asturias	266	2.4%	305	2.3%	364	2.2%	449	2.0%	484	1.9%
Baleares	137	1.3%	209	1.6%	292	1.7%	369	1.7%	511	2.0%
Canarias	760	7.0%	998	7.5%	1,325	7.8%	1,731	7.9%	1,797	7.0%
Cantabria	106	1.0%	136	1.0%	185	1.1%	232	1.1%	268	1.1%
Castilla - La Mancha	398	3.6%	515	3.9%	695	4.1%	954	4.3%	1,172	4.6%
Castilla y León	494	4.5%	593	4.5%	769	4.6%	957	4.3%	1,049	4.1%
Cataluña	805	7.4%	961	7.2%	1,322	7.8%	1,823	8.3%	2,262	8.9%
Com. Valenciana	1,430	13.1%	1,742	13.1%	2,281	13.5%	3,340	15.2%	4,175	16.4%
Extremadura	370	3.4%	484	3.6%	586	3.5%	664	3.0%	748	2.9%
Galicia	511	4.7%	569	4.3%	641	3.8%	794	3.6%	921	3.6%
Madrid	715	6.5%	900	6.8%	1,186	7.0%	1,644	7.5%	1,956	7.7%
Murcia	273	2.5%	330	2.5%	496	2.9%	795	3.6%	1,059	4.2%
Navarra	65	0.6%	80	0.6%	110	0.7%	132	0.6%	162	0.6%
País Vasco	166	1.5%	227	1.7%	277	1.6%	352	1.6%	411	1.6%
La Rioja	37	0.3%	49	0.4%	56	0.3%	95	0.4%	136	0.5%
Ceuta	52	0.5%	56	0.4%	40	0.2%	25	0.1%	26	0.1%
Melilla	42	0.4%	48	0.4%	52	0.3%	51	0.2%	44	0.2%

Source: Special Government Office for Gender-based Violence. General Sub-directorate of Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based Violence. Figures processed in-house based on data provided by the State Employment Public Service (SPEE).

Andalusia is an interesting case, given that in 2006 and 2010 it accounted for more than a third of all female RAI claimants in Spain, with the provinces of Seville (19.5%) and Cadiz (22.3%) making up for 41.9% of the regional total. Next in order of importance would be the Community of Valencia, accounting for

around 13% from 2006-08, more than 15% in 2009 and just over 16% in 2010.

In terms of monthly benefit claim averages, we can clearly see how this has significantly increased each year, rising 179.2% from 2006-10. The year-on-year increase from 2009-10 was 17.7%.

Table 9.4. Female victims of gender-based violence claiming the labourmarket insertion benefit according to autonomous region by year. Monthly average. 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2010.

	Monthly Average 2006	Monthly Average 2007	Monthly Average 2008	Monthly Average 2009	Monthly Average 2010
TOTAL ESPAÑA	5,673	7,602	9,445	13,461	15,840
Andalucía	2,264	2,987	3,561	4,617	5,018
Aragón	85	110	135	232	298
Asturias	138	158	206	243	290
Baleares	65	113	150	219	301
Canarias	377	564	780	1,101	1,104
Cantabria	56	72	90	142	160
Castilla - La Mancha	186	280	365	587	722
Castilla y León	266	358	427	578	650
Cataluña	378	465	651	1,053	1,337
Com. Valenciana	723	992	1,238	1,988	2,617
Extremadura	197	301	369	427	477
Galicia	285	325	355	477	518
Madrid	356	462	586	969	1,215
Murcia	126	161	255	452	679
Navarra	30	42	53	82	89
País Vasco	83	124	149	208	247
La Rioja	19	26	28	49	82
Ceuta	23	37	19	9	12
Melilla	18	24	28	28	24

Source: Special Government Office for Gender-based Violence. General Sub-directorate of Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based Violence. Figures processed inhouse based on data provided by the State Employment Public Service (SPEE).

In this table see how the monthly average for women claiming RAI has increased every year in all autonomous regions other than Ceuta, where it dropped 49.8% in 2009 and rose again by 28.3% in 2010, and in Melilla where levels remained even in 2009 and dropped by 14.2% in 2010.

In 2007 the region which recorded the greatest year-on-year increase was the Balearic Islands, with a 74% increase. The top-spot fell to Murcia in 2008, with 58.1%, which headed the list once again in 2009, with a 77.2% increase. In 2010 the region which underwent the sharpest yearly increase was Rioja, with 66.8%.

If we compare the monthly benefit claimant average from 2010 with that of 2006, three autonomous regions stand out by more than tripling their claimant levels: Murcia with 438%, the Balearics with 362% and Rioja with 341.9%.

In terms of provinces, Lleida and Guadalajara have seen monthly average increases of more than 600% in the period under review. These figures may be consulted in the tables at the end of this chapter.

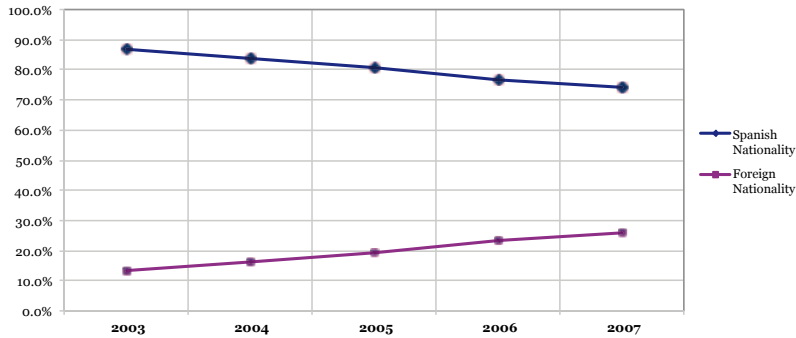
9.4. VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CLAIMING THE LABOUR-MARKET INSERTION BENEFIT, RAI, BY NATIONALITY.

1 January 2006 to 31 December 2010.

Analysing the yearly levels of unemployed victims of gender-based violence claiming RAI we see a slight drop in the proportion (over the period) of Spanish claimants compared to foreign ones:

- In 2006 Spanish victims accounted for 86.6%.
- In 2007 for 83.6%.
- In 2008 for 80.7%.
- In 2009 for 76.8%.
- In 2010 for 74.2%.

Graph 9.5 Subsidised contracts for female workers who are victims of violence, by nationality. 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010.



Source: State Employment Public Service (SPEE, Ministry of Labour and Immigration).

Table 9.5. Female victims of violence claiming the labour-market insertion benefit according to autonomous region, by nationality and year. 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2010.

	2006			2007			2008			2009			2010		
	TOTAL	Nationality		TOTAL	Nationality		TOTAL	Nationality		TOTAL	Nationality		TOTAL	Nationality	
		Spanish	Foreign		Spanish	Foreign		Spanish	Foreign		Spanish	Foreign		Spanish	Foreign
TOTAL	10,924	9,463	1,461	13,291	11,112	2,179	16,883	13,626	3,257	22,010	16,905	5,105	25,512	18,926	6,586
Andalucía	4,124	3,860	264	4,867	4,473	394	5,955	5,346	609	7,221	6,296	925	7,850	6,711	1,139
Aragón	173	114	59	222	150	72	251	152	99	382	208	174	481	232	249
Asturias	266	243	23	305	274	31	364	321	43	449	369	80	484	378	106
Baleares	137	96	41	209	134	75	292	206	86	369	242	127	511	335	176
Canarias	760	686	74	998	900	98	1,325	1,163	162	1,731	1,467	264	1,797	1,502	295
Cantabria	106	93	13	136	117	19	185	151	34	232	175	57	268	196	72
CastillaLa Mancha	398	354	44	515	429	86	695	549	146	954	686	268	1,172	797	375
Castilla y León	494	423	71	593	483	110	769	596	173	957	680	277	1,049	720	329
Cataluña	805	584	221	961	646	315	1,322	873	449	1,823	1,171	652	2,262	1,435	827
Com. Valenciana	1,430	1,200	230	1,742	1,384	358	2,281	1,725	556	3,340	2,417	923	4,175	2,922	1,253
Extremadura	370	350	20	484	456	28	586	532	54	664	583	81	748	631	117
Galicia	511	433	78	569	485	84	641	535	106	794	625	169	921	706	215
Madrid	715	515	200	900	592	308	1,186	740	446	1,644	1,012	632	1,956	1,150	806
Murcia	273	234	39	330	261	69	496	373	123	795	550	245	1,059	732	327
Navarra	65	52	13	80	50	30	110	59	51	132	66	66	162	82	80
País Vasco	166	139	27	227	187	40	277	212	65	352	263	89	411	292	119
La Rioja	37	27	10	49	34	15	56	41	15	95	59	36	136	71	65
Ceuta	52	40	12	56	40	16	40	31	9	25	16	9	26	15	11
Melilla	42	20	22	48	17	31	52	21	31	51	20	31	44	19	25

Source: Special Government Office for Gender-based Violence. General Sub-directorate of Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based Violence. Figures processed in-house based on data provided by the State Employment Public Service (SPEE).

Nota: four stateless persons in 2006; one in 2007; one in 2008; one in 2009 and one in 2010.

If we examine the evolution from 2006-10 we see a 100% increase in Spanish claimants and a 350.8% jump in foreign ones, with respect to the total.

Turning to autonomous regions, all have seen an increase in claimants, both Spanish and foreign, except for Ceuta, where Spanish and foreign claimants have gone down by 62.5% and 8.3% respectively on 2006 levels.

The provinces with the greatest percentage falls in Spanish victims are Soria (85.7% in 2006, 69.2% in 2007, 56.3% in 2008, 46.9% in 2009 and 36.1% in 2010), Cuenca (100% in 2006, 85.0% in 2008, 66% in 2008, 61% in 2009 and 50.6% in 2010) and Huesca (77.3% in 2006, 83.3% in 2007, 68.2% in 2008, 54.3% in 2009 and 44.2% in 2010). These tables are found at the end of the chapter.

On the other hand, in the Balearic and Canary Islands the Spanish/foreign ratio remained stable.

- Balearics: Spanish account for 70.1% in 2006 and 65.6% in 2010.
- Canaries: Spanish account for 90.3% in 2006 and 83.6% in 2010.

Putting these figures into context the differences are more noticeable. As such, while the level of Spanish claimants in 2010 is not quite twice that of 2006, 2010 levels of foreign claimants are more than three times those of 2006.

Claimant figures have risen in both autonomous regions and provinces over the period under review. Only in Ceuta and Melilla have levels dropped 2006-10, for both Spanish and foreign claimants.

It is worth noting that Soria is the only province with a fall in year-on-year levels in 2007, due exclusively to the drop in Spanish claimants. Yearly falls were recorded in 2008 in Huesca, Teruel and Guipuzcoa. In Huesca only Spanish levels fell, while in Teruel and Guipuzcoa both figures fell. Lastly, in 2010, the only provinces to see drops were Santa Cruz de Tenerife and Leon. It is worth highlighting that in this past year the level of Spanish

claimants has fallen in all autonomous regions and provinces, while that of foreign claimants only in Santa Cruz de Tenerife and Palencia.

9.5. VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CLAIMING THE LABOUR-MARKET INSERTION BENEFIT, RAI, BY AGE.

1 January 2006 to 31 December 2010.

In terms of the age of RAI claimants in 2006-10, women aged 21-50 account for 85% of the total number in all five years under review (2006: 85.2%; 2007: 84.7%; 2008: 85.1%; 2009: 85.1%; 2010: 85%).³⁷

Looking at this table we can observe how, in all five years, more than a third of female victims of gender-based violence claiming RAI were aged 31-40 (37.2% in 2006; 35.9% in 2007; 35.4% in 2008; 34.1% in 2009 and 33.3% in 2010), with this age bracket being the largest across almost all autonomous regions. Next to this age bracket we find that of 21-30-year-olds (25.4% in 2006; 26.1% in 2007; 27.3% in 2008, 29.1% in 2009 and 30.1% in 2010) and that of those aged 41-50 (22.6% in 2006; 22.7% in 2007; 22.3% in 2008; 21.9% in 2009 and 21.6% in 2010).

The case of Ceuta is also worth noting, as its largest age bracket over the period is consistently 21-30.

Across the five years under review, we can observe a slight variation in the average age of female victims of gender-based violence claiming RAI, with the average being 37 in 2006 and 2007, 36 in 2008, and 35 in 2009 and 2010, which means a drop in the average age over the period.

37. As such one can look at the figures in the table at the end of this section on female RAI claimants according to age, by autonomous region, province and year.

Table 9.6. Female victims of violence claiming the labour-market insertion benefit according to autonomous region, by year. Average age. 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2010.

	Average age	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
TOTAL SPAIN	36	37	37	36	35	35
Andalucía	36	37	37	36	35	35
Aragón	35	37	36	36	35	35
Asturias	36	36	36	37	36	35
Baleares	36	39	38	36	36	35
Canarias	36	37	37	36	36	36
Cantabria	35	39	37	35	34	35
Castilla - La Mancha	36	37	36	36	35	35
Castilla y León	37	38	38	37	36	36
Cataluña	35	36	36	35	35	35
Com. Valenciana	35	37	37	36	35	35
Extremadura	36	37	37	36	35	34
Galicia	38	38	39	39	38	36
Madrid	36	37	37	36	36	36
Murcia	34	35	34	34	34	34
Navarra	34	36	37	35	34	33
País Vasco	36	37	37	36	36	36
La Rioja	36	39	36	36	35	34
Ceuta	34	32	35	35	36	33
Melilla	34	35	35	33	33	34

Source: Special Government Office for Gender-based Violence. General Sub-directorate of Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based Violence. Figures processed in-house based on data provided by the State Employment Public Service (SPEE).

If we compare the average age of women claimants by autonomous region, there is no significant contrast. The average age for the majority is 35 or 36, except for Galicia (38), Castilla and Leon (37), Murcia, Navarre, Ceuta and Melilla (34).

There is a slight difference between the average age of Spanish claimants (37) and foreign ones (33).

Table 9.7 . Female victims of violence claiming the labour-market insertion benefit according to year, by nationality. Average age. 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2010.

	Nationality	
	Spanish	Foreign
TOTAL	37	33
2006	37	34
2007	37	34
2008	37	33
2009	36	33
2010	36	33

Source: Special Government Office for Gender-based Violence. General Sub-directorate of Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based Violence. Figures processed in-house based on data provided by the State Employment Public Service (SPEE).

Lastly, we should mention that although claimant levels in the period under review have risen for all age-groups, the one with the sharpest increase is that of the youngest age bracket, women aged 17-30. Furthermore, we can see that the increase is sharpest the younger their age. As such, in the period under review the level of claimants aged 21-30 has tripled, that of those aged 18-20 has increased five-fold and the level of the youngest claimants, those aged 16-17 has increased almost six-fold.

Table 9.8. Female victims of violence claiming the labour-market insertion benefit according to age-group, by year. Rates per million women. 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2010.

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
TOTAL	566	682	850	1,095	1,262
Aged 16-17	83	148	242	387	482
Aged 18-20	430	658	1,035	1,691	2,166
Aged 21-30	814	1,034	1,385	1,962	2,441
Aged 31-40	1,100	1,270	1,549	1,912	2,150
Aged 41-50	763	907	1,098	1,371	1,539
Aged 51 and over	163	190	206	230	248

Source: Special Government Office for Gender-based Violence. General Sub-directorate of Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based Violence. Figures processed inhouse based on data provided by the State Employment Public Service (SPEE).

9.6. VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CLAIMING AID FOR CHANGING ADDRESS.

1 January 2005 to 31 December 2010.

Between 2005 and December 2010 a total of 7,864 victims of gender-based violence received aid for changing address.

If we look at the figures by autonomous region, we find that Andalusia accounts for almost a third of these aid allowances (28.9%), followed by the Canaries with 9.8%.

Between 2005 and 2009 there was a steady increase in the number of female victims of gender-based violence receiving this type of aid, while there was a slight drop in 2010. In 2006 the number increased by 2% compared to 2005, undergoing a sharp rise of 52.7% in 2007. In 2008 it rose another 16.9%, in 2009 another 37.5% and in 2010 it fell 2.7%.

Table 9.9. Female victims of violence receiving aid for changing address, according to autonomous region, by year

	TOTAL	Vertical %	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
TOTA ESPAÑA	7,864	100.0%	761	776	1,185	1,385	1,904	1,853
Andalucía	2,271	28.9%	169	255	351	434	585	477
Aragón	226	2.9%	40	24	25	28	55	54
Asturias	157	2.0%	9	16	31	29	27	45
Baleares	180	2.3%	21	13	24	33	49	40
Canarias	774	9.8%	64	88	121	149	159	193
Cantabria	89	1.1%	10	9	5	13	25	27
Castilla - La Mancha	378	4.8%	54	38	57	62	78	89
Castilla y León	564	7.2%	80	65	89	116	134	80
Cataluña	485	6.2%	81	43	59	73	107	122
Com. Valenciana	738	9.4%	53	49	91	112	201	232
Extremadura	196	2.5%	16	18	20	37	52	53
Galicia	454	5.8%	54	38	82	78	99	103
Madrid	723	9.2%	43	68	139	117	178	178
Murcia	139	1.8%	6	9	12	24	44	44
Navarra	160	2.0%	30	17	24	25	27	37
País Vasco	220	2.8%	18	22	29	36	61	54
La Rioja	80	1.0%	7	4	15	13	19	22
Ceuta	3	0.0%	2					1
Melilla	27	0.3%	4		11	6	4	2

Source: Special Government Office for Gender-based Violence. General Sub-directorate of Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based Violence. Figures processed in-house based on data provided by the State Employment Public Service (SPEE).

Compared with 2005, the number of women who received this type of aid in 2006 went down in some autonomous regions and went up in others; which is why the national total hardly changed. However, in 2007 all the autonomous communities saw increases, except Cantabria, where the number of women who received this type of aid went down by 44.4%. In 2008, although in most autonomous regions the number of women who received this type of aid went up, the numbers fell slightly in four autonomous regions (Asturias, Galicia, Madrid and Rioja) and in Melilla it went down by 45.5%. In 2009 this figure only fell markedly in Melilla (33.3%), and dropped slightly in Asturias (6.9%), with rises in the rest of the regions. In 2010, the figure dropped 50% in Melilla and 18.5% in

Andalusia, 18.4% in the Balearic Islands, 11.5% in the Basque Country and 1.8% in Aragon.

It is worth highlighting the case of Ceuta, where just two aid allowances for changing address were granted in 2005 and none have been granted since 2006.

Given the low numbers of claimants in both this and the following section, it makes no sense to relate the figures to population levels or comment on percentage rates.

9.7. FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE WHO SUSPENDED OR TERMINATED THEIR EMPLOYMENT CONTRACTS, PRESERVING THE RIGHT TO RECEIVE UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT OR INCOME SUPPORT.

1 January 2006 to 31 December 2010.

Although the number of women who exercised one of these rights has increased year-by-year, it continues to be low: in 2006, only 13 women received the contributory unemployment benefit and one received income support; in 2007, 41 women received the contributory unemployment benefit and 10 income support; in 2008, 75 women received the contributory unemployment benefit and 23 income support; in 2009 the numbers were 75 women who received the contributory unemployment benefit and 34 income support; in 2010, 77 women received contributory unemployment benefit and 55 income support.

Table 9.10. Female workers who are victims of violence whose contracts have been suspended or terminated preserving the right to claim unemployment benefit or income support, according to nationality, by year. 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2010.

	TOTAL	YEAR				
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
TOTAL	281	13	41	75	75	77
Spanish Nationality	233	10	32	65	65	61
Foreign Nationality	47	3	9	9	10	16

Source: Special Government Office for Gender-based Violence. General Sub-directorate of Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based Violence. Figures processed in-house based on data provided by the State Employment Public Service (SPEE).

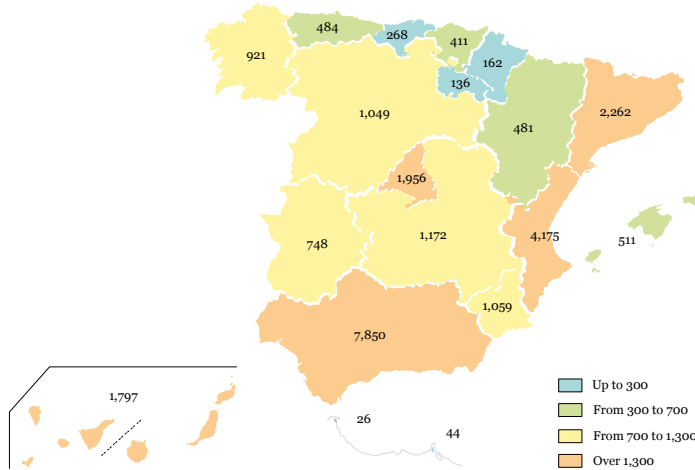
Table 9.11. Workers who are victims of violence whose employment contracts have been suspended or terminated claiming unemployment benefit or income support, according to nationality, by year. 1 January 2006 31 December 2010.

	TOTAL	YEAR				
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
TOTAL	123	1	10	23	34	55
Spanish Nationality	101	1	5	18	31	46
Foreign Nationality	22	0	5	5	3	9

Source: Special Government Office for Gender-based Violence. General Sub-directorate of Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based Violence. Figures processed in-house based on data provided by the State Employment Public Service (SPEE).

FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CLAIMING RAI, BY AUTONOMOUS REGION.
1 January 2006 to 31 December 2010

TOTAL: 25,512



FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CLAIMING RAI, BY PROVINCE
1 January 2006 to 31 December 2010

TOTAL: 22,512

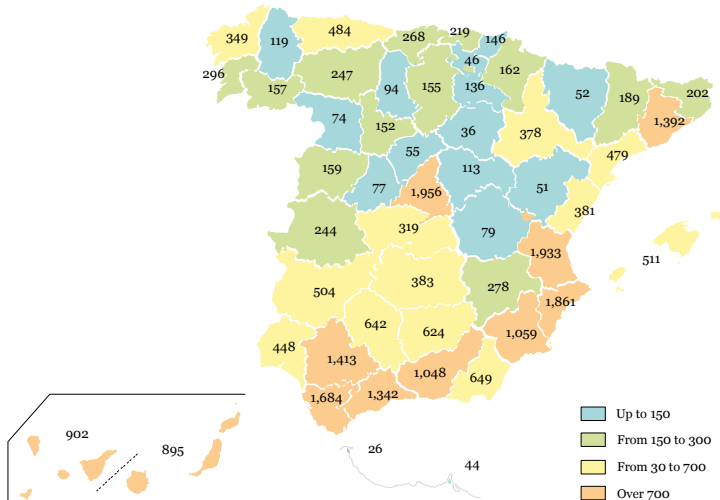


Table 9.12. Female victims of violence claiming labour-market insertion benefit according to autonomous region and province, by year. 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2010.

AUTONOMOUS REGION/ PROVINCE	TOTAL	YEAR					vertical%				
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
TOTAL	88,620	10,924	13,291	16,883	22,010	25,512	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ANDALUCÍA	30,017	4,124	4,867	5,955	7,221	7,850	37.8	36.6	35.3	32.8	30.8
Almería	1,969	168	252	365	535	649	1.5	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.5
Cádiz	6,703	916	1,065	1,368	1,670	1,684	8.4	8.0	8.1	7.6	6.6
Córdoba	2,606	418	449	510	587	642	3.8	3.4	3.0	2.7	2.5
Granada	4,016	570	636	782	980	1,048	5.2	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.1
Huelva	1,689	229	275	341	396	448	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.8
Jaén	2,576	352	464	546	590	624	3.2	3.5	3.2	2.7	2.4
Málaga	4,591	548	653	889	1,159	1,342	5.0	4.9	5.3	5.3	5.3
Sevilla	5,867	923	1,073	1,154	1,304	1,413	8.4	8.1	6.8	5.9	5.5
ARAGÓN	1,509	173	222	251	382	481	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.9
Huesca	155	22	24	22	35	52	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Teruel	175	27	35	28	34	51	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Zaragoza	1,179	124	163	201	313	378	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.5
ASTURIAS	1,868	266	305	364	449	484	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.9
BALEARES	1,518	137	209	292	369	511	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.0
CANARIAS	6,611	760	998	1,325	1,731	1,797	7.0	7.5	7.8	7.9	7.0
Las Palmas	3,073	378	482	565	753	895	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.5
S.C.Tenerife	3,538	382	516	760	978	902	3.5	3.9	4.5	4.4	3.5
CANTABRIA	927	106	136	185	232	268	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
CASTILLA - LA MANCHA	3,734	398	515	695	954	1,172	3.6	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.6
Albacete	932	107	131	175	241	278	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
Ciudad Real	1,287	147	199	253	305	383	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5
Cuenca	276	27	40	53	77	79	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Guadalajara	308	25	32	57	81	113	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4
Toledo	931	92	113	157	250	319	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.3
CASTILLA Y LEÓN	3,862	494	593	769	957	1,049	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.3	4.1
Ávila	234	22	25	47	63	77	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Burgos	465	41	55	91	123	155	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6
León	1,136	195	210	236	248	247	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.0
Palencia	361	39	62	79	87	94	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Salamanca	601	81	89	116	156	159	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
Segovia	142	9	16	22	40	55	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Soria	111	14	13	16	32	36	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Valladolid	544	60	85	108	139	152	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Zamora	268	33	38	54	69	74	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
CATALUÑA	7,173	805	961	1,322	1,823	2,262	7.4	7.2	7.8	8.3	8.9
Barcelona	4,618	555	655	876	1,140	1,392	5.1	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.5
Girona	658	74	90	127	165	202	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8
Lleida	506	37	48	87	145	189	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.7
Tarragona	1,391	139	168	232	373	479	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.9
COM. VALENCIANA	12,968	1,430	1,742	2,281	3,340	4,175	13.1	13.1	13.5	15.2	16.4
Alicante	6,086	703	867	1,106	1,549	1,861	6.4	6.5	6.6	7.0	7.3
Castellón	925	78	91	129	246	381	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.5
Valencia	5,957	649	784	1,046	1,545	1,933	5.9	5.9	6.2	7.0	7.6
EXTREMADURA	2,852	370	484	586	664	748	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.0	2.9
Badajoz	1,985	272	340	415	454	504	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.1	2.0
Cáceres	867	98	144	171	210	244	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
GALICIA	3,436	511	569	641	794	921	4.7	4.3	3.8	3.6	3.6
A Coruña	1,359	200	229	264	317	349	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.4
Lugo	449	67	75	88	100	119	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Ourense	529	70	83	91	128	157	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6
Pontevedra	1,099	174	182	198	249	296	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.2
MADRID	6,401	715	900	1,186	1,644	1,956	6.5	6.8	7.0	7.5	7.7
MURCIA	2,953	273	330	496	795	1,059	2.5	2.5	2.9	3.6	4.2
NAVARRA	549	65	80	110	132	162	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6
PAÍS VASCO	1,433	166	227	277	352	411	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
Álava	124	8	10	24	36	46	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Guipúzcoa	553	71	104	100	132	146	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6
Vizcaya	756	87	113	153	184	219	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9
LA RIOJA	373	37	49	56	95	136	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5
CEUTA	199	52	56	40	25	26	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
MELILLA	237	42	48	52	51	44	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
TOTAL	88,620	10,924	13,291	16,883	22,010	25,512	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Special Government Office for Gender-based Violence. General Sub-directorate of Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based Violence. Figures processed in-house based on data provided by the State Employment Public Service (SPEE).

**Table 9.13. Monthly average labour-market insertion benefits received by female victims of violence according to autonomous region and province, by year.
1 January 2006 to 31 December 2010**

	Monthly average				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
NATIONAL TOTAL	5,673	7,602	9,445	13,461	15,840
ANDALUCÍA	2,264	2,987	3,561	4,617	5,018
Almería	88	147	203	327	436
Cádiz	516	679	860	1,129	1,048
Córdoba	232	278	308	376	413
Granada	322	402	483	644	669
Huelva	113	160	185	230	272
Jaén	203	299	341	381	423
Málaga	281	365	467	706	842
Sevilla	508	659	713	824	914
ARAGÓN	85	110	135	232	298
Huesca	14	15	12	20	33
Teruel	14	15	15	21	27
Zaragoza	57	81	108	192	238
ASTURIAS	138	158	206	243	290
BALEARES	65	113	150	219	301
CANARIAS	377	564	780	1,101	1,104
Las Palmas	196	292	348	475	547
S.C.Tenerife	181	271	432	625	557
CANTABRIA	56	72	90	142	160
CASTILLA - LA MANCHA	186	280	365	587	722
Albacete	51	76	93	154	176
Ciudad Real	73	114	143	195	242
Cuenca	14	16	25	44	45
Guadalajara	10	17	28	50	71
Toledo	39	55	76	145	189
CASTILLA Y LEON	266	358	427	578	650
Ávila	10	15	27	37	50
Burgos	18	31	45	81	98
León	110	134	140	154	148
Palencia	19	35	44	55	62
Salamanca	49	57	65	96	98
Segovia	5	7	12	17	33
Soria	8	7	7	22	24
Valladolid	28	45	62	77	93
Zamora	19	26	25	38	46
CATALUÑA	378	465	651	1,053	1,337
Barcelona	266	326	434	660	836
Girona	34	41	60	100	117
Lleida	14	22	48	78	109
Tarragona	64	76	110	216	276
COM. VALENCIANA	723	992	1,238	1,988	2,617
Alicante	362	509	628	936	1,200
Castellón	36	43	65	132	227
Valencia	325	440	545	921	1,190
EXTREMADURA	197	301	369	427	477
Badajoz	146	221	268	294	322
Cáceres	50	80	101	133	155
GALICIA	285	325	355	477	518
A Coruña	115	135	149	197	208
Lugo	36	42	48	57	68
Orense	41	49	51	74	86
Pontevedra	93	99	106	149	157
MADRID	356	462	586	969	1,215
MURCIA	126	161	255	452	679
NAVARRA	30	42	53	82	89
PAÍS VASCO	83	124	149	208	247
Álava	5	4	10	21	32
Guipúzcoa	36	49	53	80	84
Vizcaya	42	71	86	106	132
LA RIOJA	19	26	28	49	82
CEUTA	23	37	19	9	12
MELILLA	18	24	28	28	24
NATIONAL TOTAL	5,673	7,602	9,445	13,461	15,840

Source: Special Government Office for Gender-based Violence. General Sub-directorate of Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based Violence. Figures processed in-house based on data provided by the State Employment Public Service (SPEE).

Table 9.14. Female victims of violence in receipt of labour-market insertion benefit according to autonomous region, by nationality and year. 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2011.

	2006			2007			2008			2009			2010		
	Total	Spanish	Foreign	Total	Spanish	Foreign	Total	Spanish	Foreign	Total	Spanish	Foreign	Total	Spanish	Foreign
NATIONAL TOTAL	10,920	9,463	1,457	13,290	11,112	2,178	16,882	13,626	3,256	22,009	16,905	5,104	25,511	18,926	6,585
ANDALUCÍA	4,123	3,860	263	4,867	4,473	394	5,954	5,346	608	7,220	6,296	924	7,849	6,711	1,138
Almería	168	144	24	252	208	44	364	300	64	534	391	143	648	429	219
Cádiz	916	879	37	1,065	1,004	61	1,368	1,279	89	1,670	1,555	115	1,684	1,545	139
Córdoba	418	392	26	449	422	27	510	470	40	587	535	52	642	585	57
Granada	569	515	54	636	562	74	782	675	107	980	820	160	1,048	877	171
Huelva	229	210	19	275	248	27	341	292	49	396	328	68	448	363	85
Jaén	352	341	11	464	442	22	546	513	33	590	541	49	624	558	66
Málaga	548	489	59	653	561	92	889	730	159	1,159	932	227	1,342	1,072	270
Sevilla	923	890	33	1,073	1,026	47	1,154	1,087	67	1,304	1,194	110	1,413	1,282	131
ARAGÓN	173	114	59	222	150	72	251	152	99	382	208	174	481	232	249
Huesca	22	17	5	24	20	4	22	15	7	35	19	16	52	23	29
Teruel	27	14	13	35	20	15	28	17	11	34	18	16	51	24	27
Zaragoza	124	83	41	163	110	53	201	120	81	313	171	142	378	185	193
ASTURIAS	266	243	23	305	274	31	364	321	43	449	369	80	484	378	106
BALEARES	136	96	40	208	134	74	292	206	86	369	242	127	511	335	176
CANARIAS	760	686	74	998	900	98	1,325	1,163	162	1,731	1,467	264	1,797	1,502	295
Las Palmas	378	344	34	482	438	44	565	501	64	753	647	106	895	746	149
S.C.Tenerife	382	342	40	516	462	54	760	662	98	978	820	158	902	756	146
CANTABRIA	106	93	13	136	117	19	185	151	34	232	175	57	268	196	72
CASTILLA - LA MANCHA	398	354	44	515	429	86	695	549	146	954	686	268	1,172	797	375
Albacete	107	98	9	131	116	15	175	147	28	241	184	57	278	205	73
Ciudad Real	147	129	18	199	165	34	253	207	46	305	231	74	383	272	111
Cuenca	27	27	0	40	34	6	53	35	18	77	47	30	79	40	39
Guadalajara	25	19	6	32	16	16	57	34	23	81	45	36	113	59	54
Toledo	92	81	11	113	98	15	157	126	31	250	179	71	319	221	98
CASTILLA Y LEON	494	423	71	593	483	110	769	596	173	957	680	277	1,049	720	329
Ávila	22	21	1	25	21	4	47	36	11	63	41	22	77	45	32
Burgos	41	34	7	55	37	18	91	59	32	123	78	45	155	91	64
León	195	158	37	210	169	41	236	189	47	248	191	57	247	187	60
Palencia	39	36	3	62	51	11	79	63	16	87	66	21	94	74	20
Salamanca	81	70	11	89	74	15	116	92	24	156	113	43	159	111	48
Segovia	9	7	2	16	11	5	22	15	7	40	22	18	55	35	20
Soria	14	12	2	13	9	4	16	9	7	32	15	17	36	13	23
Valladolid	60	56	4	85	79	6	108	95	13	139	104	35	152	111	41
Zamora	33	29	4	38	32	6	54	38	16	69	50	19	74	53	21
CATALUÑA	804	584	220	961	646	315	1,322	873	449	1,823	1,171	652	2,262	1,435	827
Barcelona	555	424	131	655	457	198	876	587	289	1,140	756	384	1,392	909	483
Girona	74	44	30	90	58	32	127	81	46	165	87	78	202	112	90
Lleida	37	25	12	48	26	22	87	57	30	145	90	55	189	104	85
Tarragona	138	91	47	168	105	63	232	148	84	373	238	135	479	310	169
COM. VALENCIANA	1,430	1,200	230	1,742	1,384	358	2,281	1,725	556	3,340	2,417	923	4,175	2,922	1,253
Alicante	703	593	110	867	700	167	1,106	841	265	1,549	1,161	388	1,861	1,333	528
Castellón	78	56	22	91	54	37	129	79	50	246	137	109	381	211	170
Valencia	649	551	98	784	630	154	1,046	805	241	1,545	1,119	426	1,933	1,378	555
EXTREMADURA	370	350	20	484	456	28	586	532	54	664	583	81	748	631	117
Badajoz	272	258	14	340	325	15	415	381	34	454	404	50	504	436	68
Cáceres	98	92	6	144	131	13	171	151	20	210	179	31	244	195	49
GALICIA	511	433	78	569	485	84	641	535	106	794	625	169	921	706	215
A Coruña	200	176	24	229	199	30	264	232	32	317	258	59	349	279	70
Lugo	67	57	10	75	62	13	88	72	16	100	74	26	119	84	35
Orense	70	51	19	83	66	17	91	63	28	128	87	41	157	107	50
Pontevedra	174	149	25	182	158	24	198	168	30	249	206	43	296	236	60
MADRID	715	515	200	900	592	308	1,186	740	446	1,644	1,012	632	1,956	1,150	806
MURCIA	273	234	39	330	261	69	496	373	123	795	550	245	1,059	732	327
NAVARRA	65	52	13	80	50	30	110	59	51	132	66	66	162	82	80
PAÍS VASCO	166	139	27	227	187	40	277	212	65	352	263	89	411	292	119
Álava	8	8	0	10	8	2	24	18	6	36	25	11	46	33	13
Gulpúzcoa	71	55	16	104	79	25	100	71	29	132	98	34	146	99	47
Vizcaya	87	76	11	113	100	13	153	123	30	184	140	44	219	160	59
LA RIOJA	37	27	10	49	34	15	56	41	15	95	59	36	136	71	65
CEUTA	52	40	12	56	40	16	40	31	9	25	16	9	26	15	11
MELILLA	41	20	21	48	17	31	52	21	31	51	20	31	44	19	25
NATIONAL TOTAL	10,920	9,463	1,457	13,290	11,112	2,178	16,882	13,626	3,256	22,009	16,905	5,104	25,511	18,926	6,585

Fuente: Delegación Especial del Gobierno para la Violencia de Género. Subdirección General de Prevención y Gestión del Conocimiento sobre la Violencia de Género. Elaboración propia a partir de los datos proporcionados por el SPEE.

Table 9.15. Female victims of violence receiving labour-market insertion benefit according to autonomous region and province, by age-group. 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2010.

AUTONOMOUS REGION/PROVINCE	2006							
	TOTAL	Aged 16-17	Aged 18-20	Aged 21-30	Aged 31-40	Aged 41-50	Aged 51-64	Aged over 64
TOTAL	10,924	37	313	2,774	4,062	2,470	1,250	18
ANDALUCÍA	168	0	3	50	49	43	22	1
Almería	916	3	28	223	341	208	113	0
Cádiz	418	1	7	114	156	93	46	1
Córdoba	570	0	17	141	221	130	60	1
Granada	229	1	9	68	84	44	23	0
Huelva	352	1	7	87	131	79	47	0
Jaén	548	7	11	139	207	134	49	1
Málaga	923	2	28	227	353	196	114	3
Sevilla	173	0	5	47	65	38	18	0
ARAGÓN	22	0	0	4	8	7	3	0
Huesca	27	0	1	11	10	3	2	0
Teruel	124	0	4	32	47	28	13	0
Zaragoza	266	1	5	82	99	56	22	1
ASTURIAS	266	1	5	82	99	56	22	1
BALEARES	137	1	1	32	42	35	26	0
CANARIAS	378	1	12	96	153	77	38	1
Las Palmas	382	0	12	83	152	98	37	0
S.C.Tenerife	106	1	3	25	37	20	19	1
CANTABRIA	106	1	3	25	37	20	19	1
CASTILLA - LA MANCHA	107	0	3	27	36	24	17	0
Albacete	147	0	3	37	56	41	10	0
Ciudad Real	27	0	1	9	9	6	2	0
Cuenca	25	0	3	5	8	5	4	0
Guadalajara	92	0	2	18	35	27	9	1
Toledo	494	3	14	118	166	126	67	0
CASTILLA Y LEÓN	22	0	0	5	7	5	5	0
Ávila	41	0	0	12	16	6	7	0
Burgos	195	3	4	42	65	61	20	0
León	39	0	1	12	7	11	8	0
Palencia	81	0	6	26	25	14	10	0
Salamanca	9	0	0	0	7	1	1	0
Segovia	14	0	0	1	4	6	3	0
Soria	60	0	1	12	21	15	11	0
Valladolid	33	0	2	8	14	7	2	0
Zamora	805	3	31	224	306	155	86	0
CATALUÑA	555	2	19	143	229	102	60	0
Barcelona	74	1	3	22	24	16	8	0
Girona	37	0	2	11	12	9	3	0
Lleida	139	0	7	48	41	28	15	0
Tarragona	1430	6	37	364	523	344	152	4
COM. VALENCIANA	703	2	18	177	272	157	74	3
Alicante	78	0	2	19	25	26	6	0
Castellón	649	4	17	168	226	161	72	1
Valencia	370	2	15	89	152	68	44	0
EXTREMADURA	272	2	11	70	106	43	40	0
Badajoz	98	0	4	19	46	25	4	0
Cáceres	511	0	7	116	188	130	70	0
GALICIA	200	0	2	39	72	54	33	0
A Coruña	67	0	0	22	20	17	8	0
Lugo	70	0	3	16	29	14	8	0
Ourense	174	0	2	39	67	45	21	0
Pontevedra	715	0	19	183	252	162	96	3
MADRID	715	0	19	183	252	162	96	3
MURCIA	273	2	12	70	112	55	22	0
NAVARRA	65	0	6	13	25	15	6	0
PAÍS VASCO	8	0	0	5	0	3	0	0
Álava	71	0	3	17	31	15	5	0
Guipúzcoa	87	1	3	18	34	17	14	0
Vizcaya	37	0	2	9	11	8	7	0
LA RIOJA	37	0	2	9	11	8	7	0
CEUTA	52	0	3	25	13	9	2	0
MELILLA	42	1	1	13	15	9	3	0
TOTAL	10,924	37	313	2,774	4,062	2,470	1,250	18

Source: Special Government Office for Gender-based Violence. General Sub-directorate of Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based Violence. Figures processed in-house based on data provided by the State Employment Public Service (SPEE).

**Table 9.15a. Female victims of gender-based violence claiming the labour-market insertion benefit according to autonomous region by year. Monthly average.
1 January 2006 to 31 December 2010.**

AUTONOMOUS REGION/PROVINCE	2007							
	TOTAL	Aged 16-17	Aged 18-20	Aged 21-30	Aged 31-40	Aged 41-50	Aged 51-64	Aged over 64
TOTAL	13,291	66	474	3,467	4,765	3,019	1,483	17
ANDALUCÍA	252	1	10	72	81	62	25	1
Almería	1,065	6	31	262	397	251	117	1
Cádiz	449	2	19	124	158	105	41	0
Córdoba	636	2	32	170	219	145	67	1
Granada	275	2	10	76	90	64	33	0
Huelva	464	2	13	119	160	113	56	1
Jaén	653	7	27	162	232	158	66	1
Málaga	1,073	3	29	267	404	246	122	2
Sevilla	222	0	6	61	82	51	22	0
ARAGÓN	24	0	1	3	10	6	4	0
Huesca	35	0	1	13	12	7	2	0
Teruel	163	0	4	45	60	38	16	0
Zaragoza	305	1	11	80	113	73	26	1
ASTURIAS	305	1	11	80	113	73	26	1
BALEARES	209	4	4	50	71	52	28	0
CANARIAS	482	1	22	131	168	96	64	0
Las Palmas	516	1	30	110	188	134	52	1
S.C.Tenerife	136	0	9	37	41	30	19	0
CANTABRIA	136	0	9	37	41	30	19	0
CASTILLA - LA MANCHA	131	0	4	35	44	23	25	0
Albacete	199	2	8	59	74	37	19	0
Ciudad Real	40	0	2	14	17	3	4	0
Cuenca	32	0	1	13	5	9	4	0
Guadalajara	113	1	6	22	41	36	7	0
Toledo	593	1	24	132	219	139	78	0
CASTILLA Y LEÓN	25	0	0	6	9	7	3	0
Ávila	55	0	3	10	22	14	6	0
Burgos	210	1	7	45	76	56	25	0
León	62	0	1	15	16	14	16	0
Palencia	89	0	7	26	32	14	10	0
Salamanca	16	0	0	1	14	0	1	0
Segovia	13	0	0	4	5	4	0	0
Soria	85	0	2	16	33	21	13	0
Valladolid	38	0	4	9	12	9	4	0
Zamora	961	3	37	280	354	190	96	1
CATALUÑA	655	3	19	180	253	129	70	1
Barcelona	90	0	6	33	27	20	4	0
Girona	48	0	3	13	19	12	1	0
Lleida	168	0	9	54	55	29	21	0
Tarragona	1,742	11	49	468	631	396	184	3
COM. VALENCIANA	867	4	28	229	318	204	83	1
Alicante	91	1	1	29	31	19	10	0
Castellón	784	6	20	210	282	173	91	2
Valencia	484	5	22	132	158	100	67	0
EXTREMADURA	340	4	16	90	115	65	50	0
Badajoz	144	1	6	42	43	35	17	0
Cáceres	569	1	10	122	195	152	88	1
GALICIA	229	0	3	49	73	65	39	0
A Coruña	75	1	4	15	30	17	8	0
Lugo	83	0	1	24	29	20	9	0
Ourense	182	0	2	34	63	50	32	1
Pontevedra	900	0	33	244	320	198	103	2
MADRID	900	0	33	244	320	198	103	2
MURCIA	330	8	13	99	133	57	19	1
NAVARRA	80	1	1	25	27	15	11	0
PAÍS VASCO	10	0	0	6	1	3	0	0
Álava	104	0	0	20	51	23	10	0
Guipúzcoa	113	1	4	24	38	27	19	0
Vizcaya	49	0	2	13	21	7	6	0
LA RIOJA	49	0	2	13	21	7	6	0
CEUTA	56	0	4	21	15	14	2	0
MELILLA	48	0	1	17	17	10	3	0
TOTAL	13,291	66	474	3,467	4,765	3,019	1,483	17

Source: Special Government Office for Gender-based Violence. General Sub-directorate of Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based Violence. Figures processed in-house based on data provided by the State Employment Public Service (SPEE).

Table 9.15b. Female victims of violence receiving the market-labour insertion benefit according to autonomous region and province, by age-group and year. 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2010. (Cont.)

AUTONOMOUS REGION/PROVINCE	2008							
	TOTAL	Aged 16-17	Aged 18-20	Aged 21-30	Aged 31-40	Aged 41-50	Aged 51-64	Aged over 64
TOTAL	16,883	108	751	4,613	5,975	3,773	1,632	31
ANDALUCÍA	365	2	17	95	132	84	35	0
Almería	1,368	12	61	361	498	310	122	4
Cádiz	510	7	21	150	152	134	45	1
Córdoba	782	5	28	235	280	175	59	0
Granada	341	1	19	88	116	83	33	1
Huelva	546	5	22	148	190	127	52	2
Jaén	889	8	60	234	296	215	75	1
Málaga	1,154	3	50	298	402	277	122	2
Sevilla	251	0	9	75	92	57	18	0
ARAGÓN	22	0	1	3	7	7	4	0
Huesca	28	0	0	11	11	4	2	0
Teruel	201	0	8	61	74	46	12	0
Zaragoza	364	1	13	89	143	86	31	1
ASTURIAS	364	1	13	89	143	86	31	1
BALEARES	292	1	11	74	112	70	24	0
CANARIAS	565	3	29	142	194	131	62	4
Las Palmas	760	4	37	197	258	186	77	1
S.C.Tenerife	185	0	9	66	57	37	16	0
CANTABRIA	185	0	9	66	57	37	16	0
CASTILLA - LA MANCHA	175	0	5	43	61	37	28	1
Albacete	253	2	14	77	96	42	22	0
Ciudad Real	53	2	6	18	14	9	4	0
Cuenca	57	0	2	22	14	11	8	0
Guadalajara	157	1	7	36	69	29	14	1
Toledo	769	2	26	188	283	182	88	0
CASTILLA Y LEÓN	47	0	1	9	15	17	5	0
Ávila	91	0	5	24	33	19	10	0
Burgos	236	0	5	51	94	61	25	0
León	79	0	1	20	20	21	17	0
Palencia	116	0	7	28	49	23	9	0
Salamanca	22	0	1	5	11	3	2	0
Segovia	16	0	0	9	5	2	0	0
Soria	108	1	4	24	38	27	14	0
Valladolid	54	1	2	18	18	9	6	0
Zamora	1,322	7	50	410	462	276	114	3
CATALUÑA	876	5	25	264	315	185	79	3
Barcelona	127	0	12	40	42	28	5	0
Girona	87	2	4	29	29	17	6	0
Lleida	232	0	9	77	76	46	24	0
Tarragona	2,281	16	107	641	820	476	217	4
COM. VALENCIANA	1,106	7	56	301	397	242	102	1
Alicante	129	2	5	47	44	22	9	0
Castellón	1,046	7	46	293	379	212	106	3
Valencia	586	5	37	168	183	124	68	1
EXTREMADURA	415	3	27	121	128	89	47	0
Badajoz	171	2	10	47	55	35	21	1
Cáceres	641	2	17	122	217	174	108	1
GALICIA	264	1	7	55	80	75	46	0
A Coruña	88	1	4	12	34	23	13	1
Lugo	91	0	2	24	35	20	10	0
Ourense	198	0	4	31	68	56	39	0
Pontevedra	1,186	7	51	307	441	259	119	2
MADRID	1,186	7	51	307	441	259	119	2
MURCIA	496	6	23	166	188	82	30	1
NAVARRA	110	3	5	36	41	15	10	0
PAÍS VASCO	24	1	1	9	8	3	2	0
Álava	100	1	2	24	45	20	8	0
Guipúzcoa	153	1	7	44	54	34	13	0
Vizcaya	56	0	2	14	23	13	4	0
LA RIOJA	56	0	2	14	23	13	4	0
CEUTA	40	0	3	15	11	8	3	0
MELILLA	52	0	0	21	23	7	1	0
TOTAL	16,883	108	751	4,613	5,975	3,773	1,632	31

Source: Special Government Office for Gender-based Violence, General Sub-directorate of Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based Violence. Figures processed in-house based on data provided by the State Employment Public Service (SPEE).

Table 9.15c. Female victims of violence receiving the market-labour insertion benefit according to autonomous region and province, by age-group and year. 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2010. (Cont.)

AUTONOMOUS REGION/PROVINCE	2009							
	TOTAL	Aged 16-17	Aged 18-20	Aged 21-30	Aged 31-40	Aged 41-50	Aged 51-64	Aged over 64
TOTAL	22,010	174	1,213	6,405	7,498	4,824	1,860	36
ANDALUCÍA	535	51	403	2,126	2,423	1,627	581	10
Almería	1,670	1	19	177	170	125	43	0
Cádiz	587	16	93	507	573	339	138	4
Córdoba	980	8	28	193	184	129	45	0
Granada	396	6	50	289	342	214	78	1
Huelva	590	0	21	125	138	83	27	2
Jaén	1,159	2	42	167	195	132	51	1
Málaga	1,304	9	90	322	369	279	88	2
Sevilla	382	9	60	346	452	326	111	0
ARAGÓN	35	0	23	127	121	86	25	0
Huesca	34	0	2	15	7	9	2	0
Teruel	313	0	3	13	11	5	2	0
Zaragoza	449	0	18	99	103	72	21	0
ASTURIAS	449	2	20	113	167	103	43	1
BALEARIS	369	1	17	100	144	81	26	0
CANARIAS	753	14	107	441	553	433	181	2
Las Palmas	978	12	44	180	256	187	72	2
S.C.Tenerife	232	2	63	261	297	246	109	0
CANTABRIA	232	0	16	82	78	40	15	1
CASTILLA - LA MANCHA	241	9	54	284	331	185	90	1
Albacete	305	2	7	63	84	50	34	1
Ciudad Real	77	3	18	94	111	57	22	0
Cuenca	81	1	6	34	21	14	1	0
Guadalajara	250	1	8	29	22	14	7	0
Toledo	957	2	15	64	93	50	26	0
CASTILLA Y LEÓN	63	7	38	264	339	219	84	6
Ávila	123	1	2	13	18	22	6	1
Burgos	248	0	2	40	47	21	13	0
León	87	0	8	63	98	60	17	2
Palencia	156	0	3	21	25	22	15	1
Salamanca	40	2	7	50	54	35	8	0
Segovia	32	0	0	12	16	9	3	0
Soria	139	0	2	11	14	4	1	0
Valladolid	69	3	6	34	48	30	16	2
Zamora	1,823	1	8	20	19	16	5	0
CATALUÑA	1,140	13	85	594	613	366	149	3
Barcelona	165	9	39	367	382	239	101	3
Girona	145	0	12	56	54	36	7	0
Lleida	373	2	9	38	55	33	8	0
Tarragona	3,340	2	25	133	122	58	33	0
COM. VALENCIANA	1,549	47	190	989	1,141	705	263	5
Alicante	246	17	88	469	519	331	122	3
Castellón	1,545	8	12	79	88	43	16	0
Valencia	664	22	90	441	534	331	125	2
EXTREMADURA	454	10	49	196	211	140	55	3
Badajoz	210	8	36	138	136	102	32	2
Cáceres	794	2	13	58	75	38	23	1
GALICIA	317	2	36	181	282	201	90	2
A Coruña	100	2	12	74	100	92	37	0
Lugo	128	0	3	22	38	24	11	2
Ourense	249	0	12	32	44	31	9	0
Pontevedra	1,644	0	9	53	100	54	33	0
MADRID	1,644	8	91	438	572	373	161	1
MURCIA	795	7	47	263	290	146	42	0
NAVARRA	132	1	12	51	38	18	12	0
PAÍS VASCO	36	1	19	102	124	71	34	1
Álava	132	0	1	13	11	7	4	0
Guipúzcoa	184	1	6	34	47	29	15	0
Vizcaya	95	0	12	55	66	35	15	1
LA RIOJA	95	1	3	26	44	15	6	0
CEUTA	25	0	1	8	7	7	2	0
MELILLA	51	0	2	20	20	8	1	0
TOTAL	22,010	174	1,213	6,405	7,498	4,824	1,860	36

Source: Special Government Office for Gender-based Violence. General Sub-directorate of Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based Violence. Figures processed in-house based on data provided by the State Employment Public Service (SPEE).

Table 9.15d. Female victims of violence receiving the market-labour insertion benefit according to autonomous region and province, by age-group and year. 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2010. (Cont.)

AUTONOMOUS REGION/PROVINCE	2010								
	TOTAL	Aged 16-17	Aged 18-20	Aged 21-30	Aged 31-40	Aged 41-50	Aged 41-50	Aged 51-64	Aged over 64
TOTAL	25,512	215	1,524	7,691	8,503	5,499	2,080	2,058	22
ANDALUCÍA	7,850	59	466	2,462	2,574	1,712	577	573	4
Almería	649	5	27	217	212	140	48	48	0
Cádiz	1,684	15	105	558	555	332	119	119	0
Córdoba	642	7	33	231	187	135	49	49	0
Granada	1,048	6	51	315	361	228	87	85	2
Huelva	448	1	37	148	149	84	29	29	0
Jaén	624	4	44	194	200	141	41	41	0
Málaga	1,342	8	85	402	458	293	96	95	1
Sevilla	1,413	13	84	397	452	359	108	107	1
ARAGÓN	481	2	27	151	159	107	35	34	1
Huesca	52	0	0	19	25	7	1	1	0
Teruel	51	0	3	18	17	7	6	6	0
Zaragoza	378	2	24	114	117	93	28	27	1
ASTURIAS	484	1	33	142	169	88	51	50	1
BALEARES	511	3	32	137	191	111	37	37	0
CANARIAS	1,797	13	120	487	566	420	191	190	1
Las Palmas	895	10	71	228	294	203	89	88	1
S.C.Tenerife	902	3	49	259	272	217	102	102	0
CANTABRIA	268	2	12	92	84	55	23	22	1
CASTILLA - LA MANCHA	1,172	12	65	357	406	221	111	110	1
Albacete	278	3	8	73	100	60	34	34	0
Ciudad Real	383	6	28	114	131	72	32	32	0
Cuenca	79	0	4	36	24	12	3	3	0
Guadalajara	113	0	5	40	40	19	9	8	1
Toledo	319	3	20	94	111	58	33	33	0
CASTILLA Y LEÓN	1,049	5	60	285	356	247	96	95	1
Ávila	77	0	5	20	25	22	5	5	0
Burgos	155	0	6	56	56	27	10	10	0
León	247	1	13	55	86	65	27	27	0
Palencia	94	0	7	25	22	25	15	15	0
Salamanca	159	3	8	51	52	34	11	11	0
Segovia	55	1	1	11	22	12	8	8	0
Soria	36	0	4	9	13	7	3	3	0
Valladolid	152	0	5	40	57	37	13	12	1
Zamora	74	0	11	18	23	18	4	4	0
CATALUÑA	2,262	10	110	711	772	474	185	184	1
Barcelona	1,392	5	66	415	469	312	125	124	1
Girona	202	1	11	74	64	39	13	13	0
Lleida	189	2	8	55	74	38	12	12	0
Tarragona	479	2	25	167	165	85	35	35	0
COM. VALENCIANA	4,175	58	286	1,236	1,405	876	314	311	3
Alicante	1,861	21	134	549	619	400	138	138	0
Castellón	381	10	22	129	134	60	26	26	0
Valencia	1,933	27	130	558	652	416	150	147	3
EXTREMADURA	748	14	51	226	249	156	52	50	2
Badajoz	504	12	34	163	167	101	27	26	1
Cáceres	244	2	17	63	82	55	25	24	1
GALICIA	921	1	49	250	299	222	100	99	1
A Coruña	349	0	19	95	104	93	38	38	0
Lugo	119	1	5	33	37	31	12	11	1
Ourense	157	0	12	44	53	33	15	15	0
Pontevedra	296	0	13	78	105	65	35	35	0
MADRID	1,956	10	108	566	644	450	178	175	3
MURCIA	1,059	20	55	339	378	209	58	57	1
NAVARRA	162	1	19	63	38	28	13	13	0
PAÍS VASCO	411	0	22	115	145	84	45	44	1
Álava	46	0	4	17	13	7	5	5	0
Guipúzcoa	146	0	5	35	55	33	18	18	0
Vizcaya	219	0	13	63	77	44	22	21	1
LA RIOJA	136	4	5	41	53	23	10	10	0
CEUTA	26	0	1	11	7	6	1	1	0
MELILLA	44	0	3	20	8	10	3	3	0
TOTAL	25,512	71	0	3	17	31	20	15	5

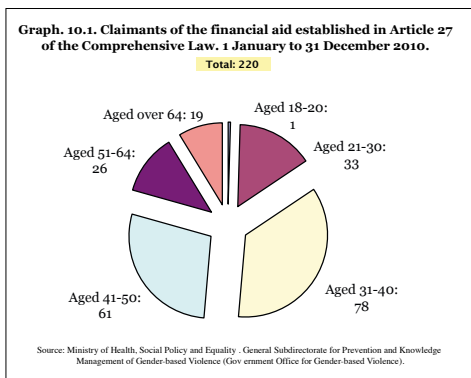
Source: Special Government Office for Gender-based Violence. General Sub-directorate of Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based Violence. Figures processed in-house based on data provided by the State Employment Public Service (SPEE).

10 VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CLAIMING THE FINANCIAL AID ESTABLISHED IN ARTICLE 27 OF THE COMPREHENSIVE LAW.

1 January 2006 to 31 December 2010.

10.1. VICTIMS CLAIMING THE FINANCIAL AID ESTABLISHED IN ARTICLE 27 OF THE COMPREHENSIVE LAW. 2010.

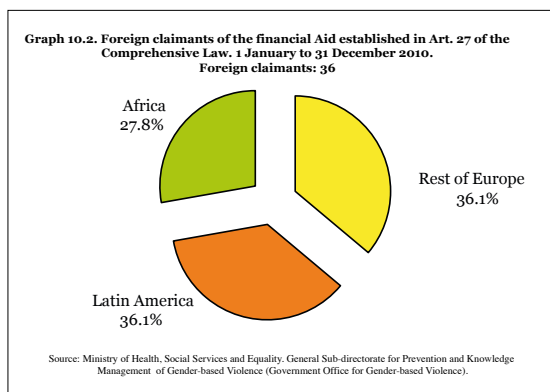
At the end of 2010, the Government Office for Gender-based violence held on record that, in the course of 2010, 220 financial aid allowances had been granted to victims of gender-based violence under Article 27 of the Comprehensive Law.



By age-group³⁸, the majority of claimants were aged 31-50 (63.2%), with the largest group being those aged 31-40 (35.8%), followed by those aged 41-50, accounting for 28%. The group aged 21-30 accounted for 15.1% of claimants, and that of women aged 51-64 accounted for 11.9%. Lastly, only 0.5% of aid allowances were granted to women aged under 21.

In terms of the nationality of claimants, 83.6% (184 women) were Spanish and 16.4% (36 women) were foreign.

With regard to aid allowances granted to foreign women, the largest numbers were accounted for by Europeans and



38. The age of two women is unknown.

Latin Americans (each accounting for 36.1%). Africans, meanwhile, accounted for the remaining 27.8%.

The autonomous regions which granted the most aid allowances under Article 27 of the Comprehensive Law were Andalusia (21.4%), the Community of Valencia (18.6%), Catalonia (16.8%) and Extremadura (13.6%). In the autonomous regions of the Balearic Islands and Murcia no aid allowances have been granted. We have no figures for Navarre or the Basque Country as they are not subject to the Spanish general repayment procedure. Nor do we hold information on the autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla

10.2. EVOLUTION OF NUMBERS OF VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CLAIMING THE FINANCIAL AID ESTABLISHED IN ARTICLE 27 OF THE COMPREHENSIVE LAW.

1 January 2006 to 31 December 2010.

Según la información de la que tiene constancia la Delegación del Gobierno para la Violencia de Género al finalizar 2010, en todo el periodo considerado, se habían concedido 1.044 ayudas económicas al amparo de lo previsto en el artículo 27 de la Ley Integral.

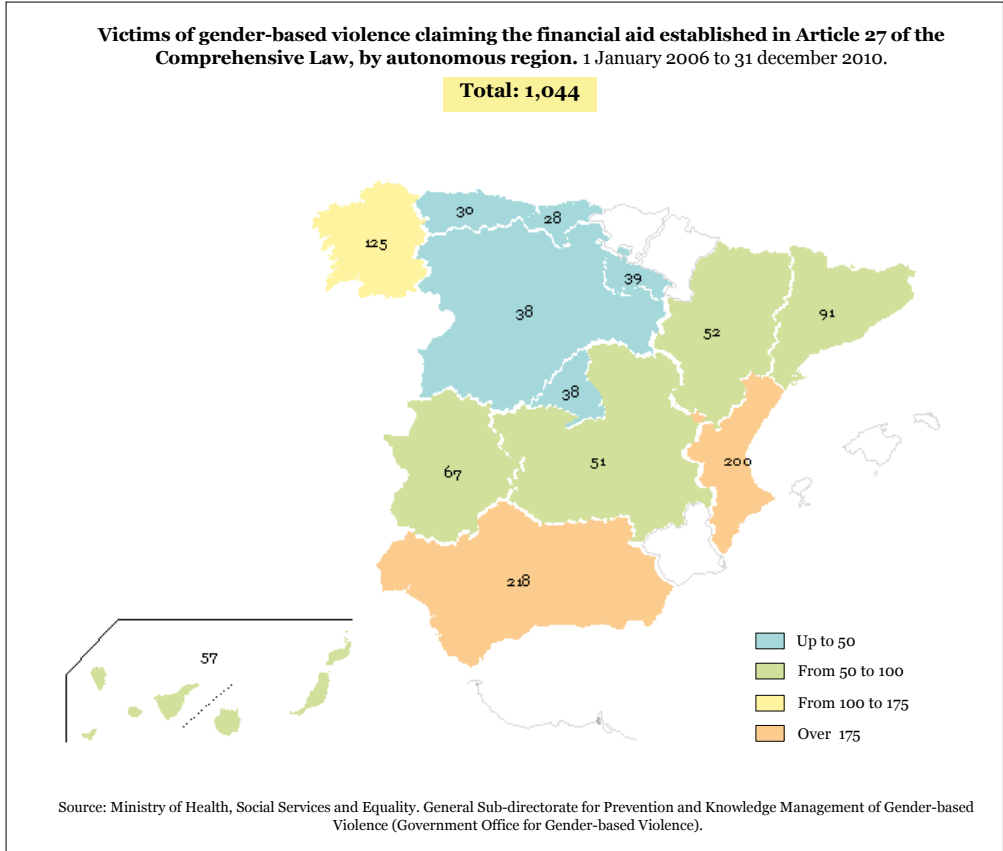
**Table 10.1. Claimants of the financial aid established in Art. 27 of the Comprehensive Law, according to Autonomous Region, by year.
1 January 2006 to 31 December 2010**

AR	Total	Vertical %	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	1,044	100.0	62	189	256	317	220
Andalucía	218	20.9	0	31	60	80	47
Aragón	52	5.0	1	9	10	19	13
Asturias	30	2.9	3	6	9	7	5
Canarias	57	5.5	0	5	19	25	8
Cantabria	28	2.7	3	15	3	5	2
Castilla-La Mancha	51	4.9	7	9	10	17	8
Castilla-León	38	3.6	9	8	11	6	4
Cataluña	91	8.7	0	0	5	49	37
Extremadura	67	6.4	0	0	8	30	29
Galicia	125	12.0	20	51	28	12	14
La Rioja	49	4.7	6	13	15	10	5
Madrid	38	3.6	0	8	10	13	7
Com. Valenciana	200	19.2	13	34	68	44	41

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. General Sub-directorate for Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based Violence (Government Office for Gender-based Violence).

The autonomous regions of Andalusia (218) and Valencia (200) are those where most aid has been granted, followed by Galicia (125).

Together, these three regions account for more than half (52%) of the financial aid allowances granted under Article 27 of the Comprehensive Law.



10.3. VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CLAIMING THE FINANCIAL AID ESTABLISHED IN ARTICLE 27 OF THE COMPREHENSIVE LAW BY AGE-GROUP.

1 January 2006 to 31 December 2010.

In this period 625 women aged 31-50 have received aid under Article 27 of the Comprehensive Law, which means that 60.3% of the total number of these aid allowances were granted to women in that age-group. Furthermore, 338 allowances were granted to women aged 31-40, and 287 to women aged 41-50, while 231 recipients were women over 50, accounting, between all of the above, for 82% of the total. Meanwhile, women aged 21-30 accounted for 167 allowances, and the under 21s for 13.

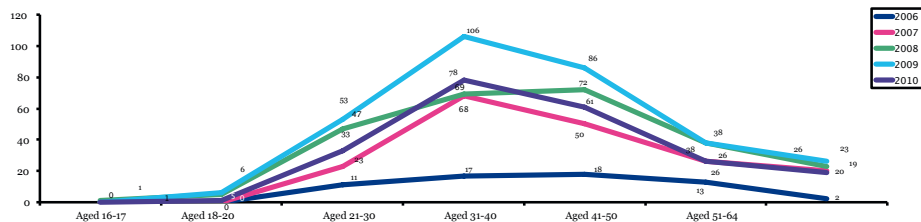
In all years from the period under review aid granted to women in the 31-40 and 41-50 age brackets is predominate. In 2006, 56.5% of recipients were aged 31-50; in 2007 this rose to 63.1%, dropped to 55.3% in 2008, rose again to 61% in 2009 and in 2010 to 63.8%.

Table 10.2. Claimants of the financial aid established in Art. 27 of the Comprehensive Law according to age-group, by year. Percentage distribution by age-group. 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2010

Age	AID GRANTED BY AGE OF BENEFICIARY						VERTICAL %					
	Total	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	% Total	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	1,044	62	189	256	317	220	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Aged 16-17	1	0	0	1	0	0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
Aged 18-20	12	0	0	5	6	1	1.2	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.9	0.5
Aged 21-30	167	11	23	47	53	33	16.1	17.7	12.3	18.4	16.8	15.1
Aged 31-40	338	17	68	69	106	78	32.6	27.4	36.4	27.1	33.7	35.8
Aged 41-50	287	18	50	72	86	61	27.7	29.0	26.7	28.2	27.3	28.0
Aged 51-64	141	13	26	38	38	26	13.6	21.0	13.9	14.9	12.1	11.9
Aged over 64	90	2	20	23	26	19	8.7	3.2	10.7	9.0	8.3	8.7
N/A	8	1	2	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. General Sub-directorate for Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based Violence (Government Office for Gender-based Violence).

Graph 10.3. Women claiming the financial aid established in Art 27 of the Comprehensive Law. Age-groups by year. 1 January 2006 to December 2010.
Foreign claiming women: 36



Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. General Sub-directorate for Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based Violence (Government Office for Gender-based Violence).

10.4. VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CLAIMING THE FINANCIAL AID ESTABLISHED IN ARTICLE 27 OF THE COMPREHENSIVE LAW, BY NATIONALITY.

1 January 2006 to 31 December 2010.

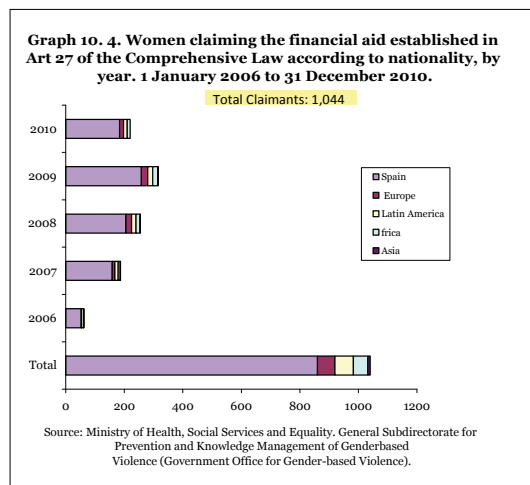
With regard to the nationality of claimants of this type of aid, we can state that the percentage made up by Spanish claimants exceeds 80% in all the years covered by the period under review.

Table 3. Women claiming the financial aid established in Art. 27 of the Comprehensive Law by year according to nationality.
1 January 2006 to 31 December 2010.

Year	Nationality				Horizontal %		
	Total	Spanish	Foreign	N/A	Total	Spanish	Foreign
Total	1,044	860	182	2	100.0	82.5	17.5
2006	62	53	9	0	100.0	85.5	14.5
2007	189	159	28	2	100.0	85.0	15.0
2008	256	206	50	0	100.0	80.5	19.5
2009	317	258	59	0	100.0	81.4	18.6
2010	220	184	36	0	100.0	83.6	16.4

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. General Sub-directorate for Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based Violence (Government Office for Gender-based Violence).

As can be seen from the following graph, in the period under review more than 17% of allowances granted correspond to foreign victims. Latin Americans are those who have been granted the most (63), accounting for 35% of the foreigners' total.



At the other end of the scale, Asian women account for 4.4% over the whole period and in 2010 weren't granted a single aid allowance.

In terms of the yearly evolution by continent, there is no noticeable variation in the percentage rates. It is worth highlighting, however, the drop in the number of claimants from all continents in 2010 compared to the 2009 levels.

In terms of nationality Moroccans (42) stand out, followed by Romanians (31) and Ecuadorians (15).

In terms of the yearly evolution by continent, there is no noticeable variation in the percentage rates. It is worth highlighting, however, the drop in the number of claimants from all continents in 2010, given that the overall level is lower than the 2009 one.

10.5. VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CLAIMING THE FINANCIAL AID ESTABLISHED UNDER ARTICLE 27 OF THE COMPREHENSIVE LAW, ACCORDING TO AGE-GROUP BY NATIONALITY.

1 January 2006 to 31 December 2010.

As mentioned earlier, financial aid allowances granted to foreign women account for 17.5% of the total number and, as with Spanish women, the largest group is made up of women aged 31-40, although in the case of African women the largest group is that of women aged 21-30.³⁹

39. There is no record of country of origin in the case of ten claimants although in two of these it is known that they were foreign..

Table 10.4. Women claiming the financial aid established in Art. 27 of the Comprehensive Law according to age-group, by nationality. 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2010.

Age	Total	Spain	Europe	Latin America	Africa	Asia	N/A
TOTAL	1,044	860	60	63	49	8	4
Aged 16-17	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Aged 18-20	12	7	1	1	3	0	0
Aged 21-30	167	117	13	18	18	1	0
Aged 31-40	338	260	30	30	15	3	0
Aged 41-50	287	246	13	12	12	3	1
Aged 51-64	141	134	3	2	0	1	1
Aged over 64	90	90	0	0	0	0	0
N/A	8	5	0	0	1	0	2

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. General Sub-directorate for Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based Violence (Government Office for Gender-based Violence).

In terms of average age by nationality, we can see that the Spanish average age is greater than that of any of the foreign groups, where the lowest average age is that of African victims (33).

Table 10.5. Women claiming the financial aid established in Art. 27 of the Comprehensive Law according to nationality, by year. Average ages. 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2010.

Nationality	Average ages					
	Total average	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	42	43	43	42	41	42
Spain	44	44	44	44	43	44
Rest of Europe	36	51	38	35	37	36
Latin America	35	33	36	37	36	32
Africa	33	0	37	31	34	30
Asia	42	47	38	33	44	0

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. General Sub-directorate for Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based Violence (Government Office for Gender-based Violence).

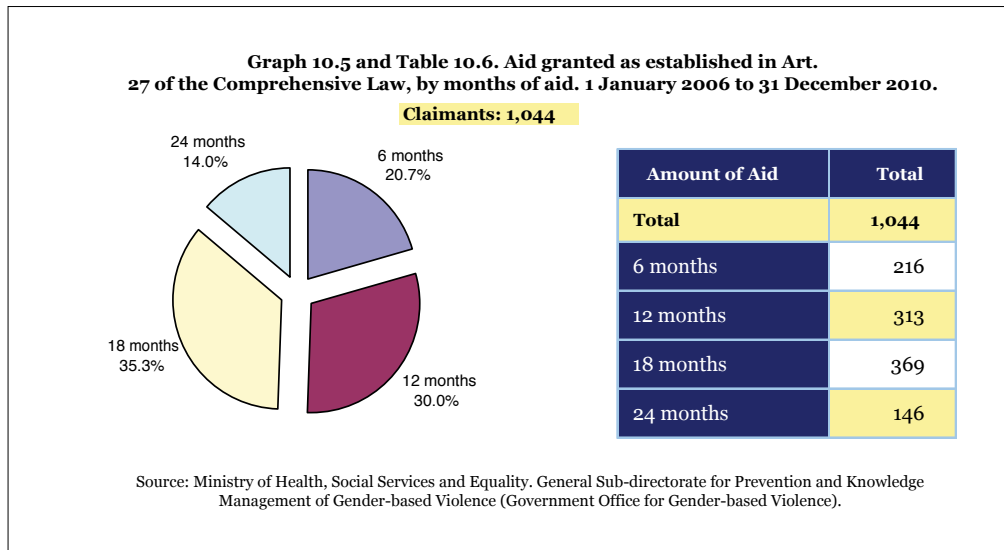
10.6. AMOUNT OF FINANCIAL AID GRANTED UNDER ARTICLE 27 OF THE COMPREHENSIVE LAW.

1 January 2006 to 31 December 2010.

Aid amounts can differ depending on the claimant's family responsibilities and, where appropriate, the level of officially recognised disability on the part of either the claimant or family member/fostered minor living under her roof.

The amount of this aid is equivalent to six months of unemployment benefit, but it can also reach levels equivalent to 12, 18 or 24 months of unemployment benefit, depending on several factors, such as the number of family members under the claimant's care or fostered minors, the degree of disability officially recognised on the part of the claimant, a family member under her care or a fostered minor, or a combination of these.

Based on the amount received, the distribution shows that 20.7% of aid allowances were for basic or general support (six months of unemployment benefit), and we can therefore assume that this was the percentage of women who did not have family responsibilities or a certified disability. On the other hand, larger-scale aid allowances were granted to 14% of the beneficiaries.



11

TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS FOR EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES GRANTED ON HUMANITARIAN GROUNDS TO FOREIGN VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE.

1 January 2005 to 31 December 2010.

11.1. TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS FOR EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES GRANTED ON HUMANITARIAN GROUNDS TO FOREIGN VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE. 2010.

Table 11.1. Temporary residence and work permits granted on humanitarian grounds to foreign women victims of gender-based violence. 2010

	TOTAL	Vertical %
TOTAL	823	100,0%
Up to 20 years	12	1,5%
Aged 21-30 years	347	42,2%
Aged 31-40 years	305	37,1%
Aged 41-50 years	140	17,0%
Más de 50 years	19	2,3%

Source: Subsecretariat of the Ministry of Internal Police and Public Administrations

Based on information on the immigration application files at the Ministry of Internal Policy and the Public Administrations as of 31 December 2010, in 2010 823 foreign victims of gender-based violence aged 16 or over were granted temporary residence permits for exceptional circumstances

on humanitarian grounds. Although no information is held on the type of relationship between the victim and the reported perpetrator, it is considered that practically all the women were victims of gender-based violence.

In terms of age-group, women aged 21-40 made up 79.2% of foreign women who were granted a temporary residence permit in 2010 as a result of being recognised as victims of gender-based violence.

In terms of continent, around three quarters of these permits were granted to American women (620, accounting for 75.3%), 146 to Africans (17.7%),

48 to women from Non-EU European countries (5.8%) and six to Asian women (0.7%).

In terms of nationality, the highest levels of residence and work permits were granted to Bolivian women (201, or 24.4% of the total), followed by Moroccans (105, or 12.8%), Paraguayans (74, or 9%) and Ecuadorians (48, or 5.8%).

With regard to autonomous region, practically six out of ten permits granted in 2010 were made up by the regions of Valencia, Andalusia, Madrid and Catalonia (59.5%).

The autonomous regions where the year-on-year rise in permits granted has been greatest in 2010 are the Basque Country (113.3%) and Rioja (71.4%). At the other end of the scale, Catalonia presents the lowest level of increase (36.5%). The total rise in the number of residence permits in Spain over the period under review is 55.7%.

11.2. EVOLUTION OF THE NUMBERS OF TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED ON HUMANITARIAN GROUNDS TO FOREIGN VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE.

1 January 2005 to 31 December 2010.⁴⁰

Table 11.2. Temporary residence and work permits granted to foreign women victims of gender-based violence. 2005-2010

	TOTAL
TOTAL	2,301
2005	2
2006	137
2007	292
2008	427
2009	620
2010	823

Source: Subsecretariat of the Ministry of Internal Police and Public Administrations

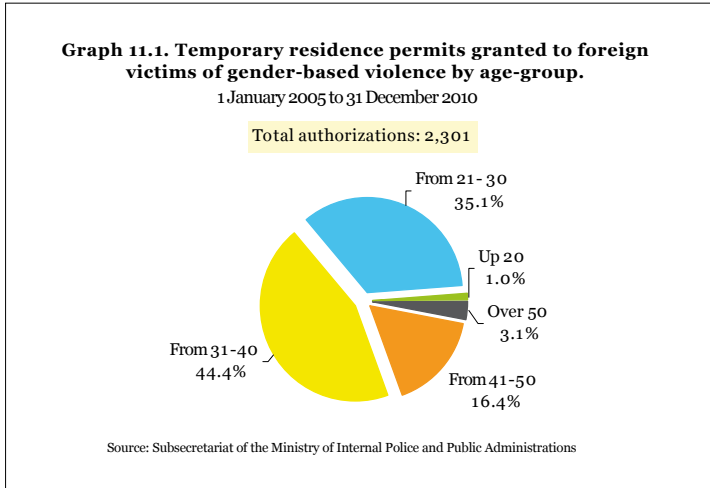
Between 2005 and the end of 2010, 2,301 victims of gender-based violence aged 16 or over were granted temporary residence permits for exceptional circumstances on humanitarian grounds.

The number of permits granted has increased on a yearly basis, although the yearly variation is becoming less and less pronounced.

40. As is explained in the Methodological Notes, certain modifications have been made with respect to information dating to before 2010 that appears in the chapters covering this same area in earlier Reports by the National Observatory on Violence against Women..

11.3. TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS FOR EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES GRANTED ON HUMANITARIAN GROUNDS TO FOREIGN VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE ACCORDING TO AGE-GROUP, BY NATIONALITY.

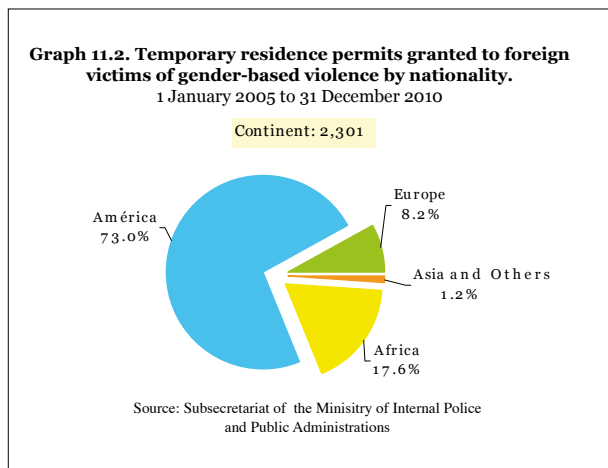
1 January 2005 to 31 December 2010.



The largest number of permits granted in the period under review went to women aged 21-40, with 1,022 granted to women aged 31-40 and 808 to victims aged 21-30, with the two groups combined accounting for 79.5% of the total.

23 women aged 16-20 were granted permits, 377 women aged 41-50, and 71 women aged over 50.

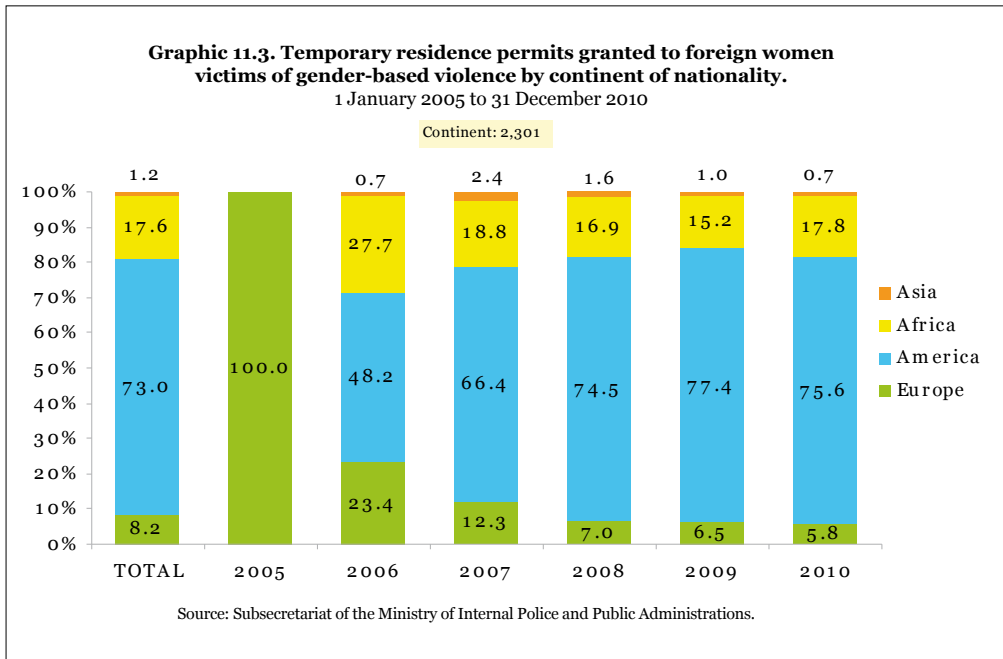
In terms of native continent, the majority of women granted permits were American (1,679, of which all but two were Latin Americans), followed, in numerical order, by Africans (405), Europeans (188), and finally Asians (27).



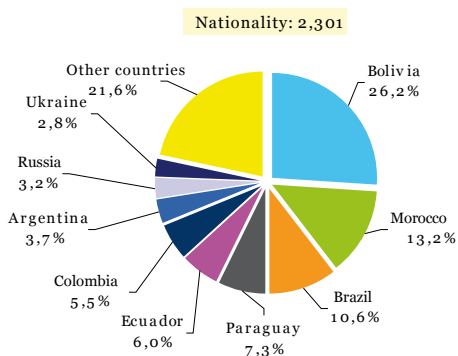
Although the figure for permits granted each year to African women has risen from 38 in 2006 to 146 in 2010, their yearly share of the total has fallen (from 27.7% in 2006 to 17.8% in 2010). However, theirs is the sharpest percentage rise in 2009-10 while the other continents have undergone a moderate decrease.

In terms of permits granted to Non-EU European women we also see growth (from 6-48) over the period, though this is the group that has lost most overall share over recent years.

At the other end of the scale, the figure for permits granted to American women has risen from 66 in 2006 to 621 in 2010, with a share of the total rising from 48.2% to 75.6% over the period.



Graph 11.4. Temporary residence permits granted to women victims of gender-based violence, by country of nationality.
1 January 2005 to 31 December 2010



Source: Subsecretariat of the Ministry of Internal Police and Public Administrations

In terms of the largest national groups of foreign women granted residence permits over the period under review, it is worth highlighting Bolivians (604), Moroccans (304), Brazilians (244), Paraguayans (167), Ecuadorians (137) and Colombians (126). These six groups account for 68.8% of the total number of recorded permits up to 31 December 2010.

By year, Moroccan victims were the largest national group in 2006 and Bolivians thereafter.

Table 11.3. Temporary residence permits granted to women victims of genderbased violence according to country of nationality by year.
1 January 2005 to 31 December 2010

	TOTAL	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
TOTAL	2,301	2	137	292	427	620	823
Bolivia	604		22	66	138	177	201
Morocco	304		30	45	58	66	105
Brazil	244		7	30	49	73	85
Paraguay	167		9	12	16	56	74
Ecuador	137		6	27	20	36	48
Colombia	126		8	16	24	32	46
Argentina	84		4	11	16	20	33
Rusia	74	1	2	13	17	16	25
Ukraine	64		3	12	9	21	19
Rest of countries	497	1	46	60	80	123	185
N/A	2	-	-	-	-	-	2

Source: Subsecretariat of the Ministry of Internal Police and Public Administrations

If we compare the number of permits recorded as of 31 December 2010 with those on the same date 2009, we notice the increase in permits granted to women from Argentina, Morocco and Russia.

The average age of women granted permits during the period under review was 34.

The highest average age among the countries with large shares was 38 for Colombians and the lowest was 32 for Ecuadorians..

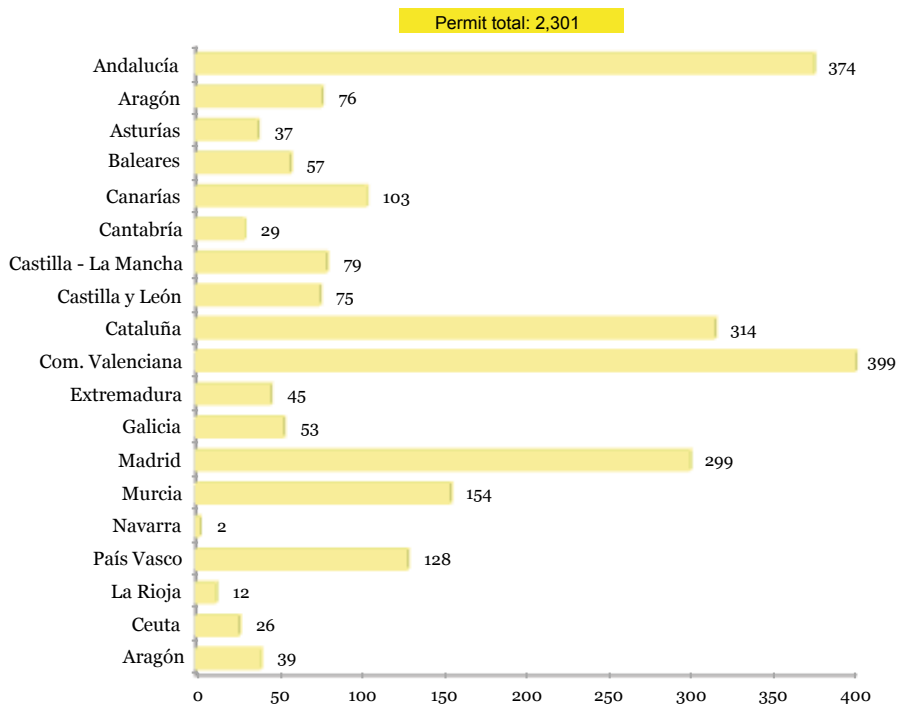
11.4. TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS FOR EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES GRANTED ON HUMANITARIAN GROUNDS TO FOREIGN VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE BY AUTONOMOUS REGION AND PROVINCE.

1 January 2005 to 31 December 2010.

In terms of autonomous region, Valencia recorded 399 temporary permits (17.3% of the total), Andalusia 374 (or 16.3%), Catalonia 314 (13.6%) and Madrid 299 (13.0%). These four regions accounted for 60.2% of permits granted.

In terms of province, Madrid, Valencia, Barcelona and Murcia account for 38.2% of the total of permits granted to the end of 2010.

Graph 11.5. Temporary residence permits granted to women victims of gender-based violence, by Autonomous Region



Source: Subsecretariat of the Ministry of Internal Police and Public Administrations

11.5. TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS FOR EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES GRANTED ON HUMANITARIAN GROUNDS TO FOREIGN VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE ACCORDING TO AUTONOMOUS REGION BY CONTINENT AND NATIONALITY.

1 January 2005 to 31 December 2010.

More than half of European women (54.8%) granted permits were so in Andalusia (32.4%) and the Community of Valencia (22.3%). Meanwhile, 20.7% of Africans were granted their permits in Andalusia, 14.6% in Catalonia and 14.3% in the Community of Valencia; and 17.6% of Americans corresponded to Valencia, 14.8% to Madrid, 13.9% to Catalonia and 13.5% to Andalusia.

Table 11.4. Temporary residence permits for exceptional circumstances granted on humanitarian grounds to foreign victims of gender-based violence, according to autonomous region by country of nationality. De 1 de enero de 2005 a 31 de diciembre de 2010

	TOTAL	EUROPE	AMERICA	AFRICA	ASIA AND OTHERS
TOTAL SPAIN	2,299	188	1,679	405	27
Andalucía	374	61	227	84	2
Aragón	76	5	49	20	2
Asturias	37	6	29	2	0
Baleares	57	2	44	10	1
Canarias	103	3	87	12	1
Cantabria	29	5	23	1	0
Castilla - La Mancha	79	6	62	10	1
Castilla y León	75	6	62	7	0
Cataluña	314	17	233	59	5
Com. Valenciana	399	42	295	58	4
Extremadura	45	2	31	8	4
Galicia	53	0	51	2	0
Madrid	299	17	249	30	3
Murcia	152	11	122	19	0
Navarra	2	0	2	0	0
País Vasco	128	5	102	17	4
La Rioja	12	0	10	2	0
Ceuta	26	0	1	25	0
Melilla	39	0	0	39	0
N/A	2	-	-	-	-

Source: Subsecretariat of the Ministry of Internal Police and Public Administrations

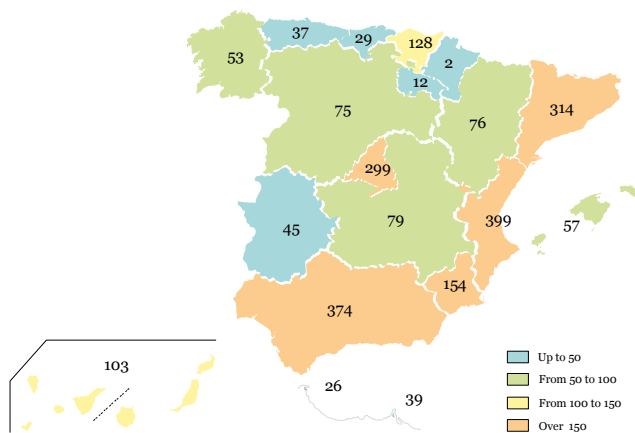
In terms of the distribution by autonomous region of the six largest nation groups it is worth noting that:

- 22.5% of Bolivians were granted permits in the Community of Valencia (17.1% of the total in the province of Valencia), 18.4% in Catalonia, 13.6% in Andalusia, 12.6% in Madrid and 11.9% in Murcia.
- 24.3% of Moroccans were granted permits in Andalusia (10.5% of the total were from the province of Almeria) and 12.8% were granted permits in both Catalonia and the Community of Valencia, as well as in Melilla.

- 18% of Brazilians were granted residency papers in Andalusia, 13.9% in the Community of Valencia, 9.8% in Galicia and 9% in Catalonia.
- 24% of Paraguayans were granted permits in Madrid, 15% in Andalusia (9.6% of the total in Malaga), 11.4% in the Community of Valencia and 9.6% in Murcia.
- 24.1% of Ecuadorians were granted permits in Madrid, 18.2% in the Community of Valencia, 15.3% in Murcia, 12.4% in Catalonia and 10.2% in Aragon.
- 22.2% of Colombians were granted permits in the Community of Valencia (11.1% of the total in the province of Alicante), 12.7% in Madrid and 11.9% in Andalusia.

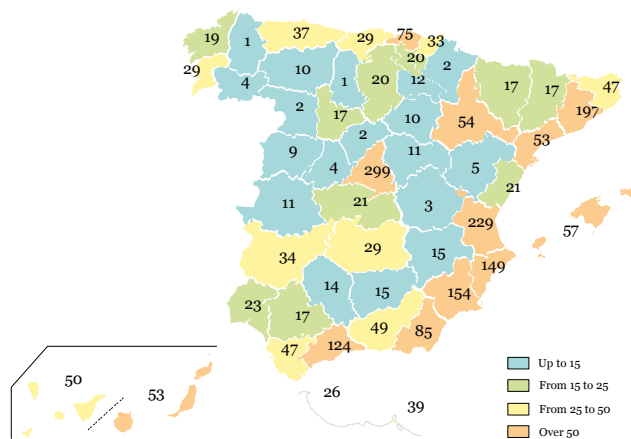
Taking as reference the 13 regions with 40 or more permits granted according to data recorded as of 31 December 2010, those granted to Bolivian women were only a majority in Catalonia.

**Temporary residence and work permits granted to female victims of genderbased violence, by autonomous region.
1 January 2005 to 31 December 2010** **TOTAL: 2,301**



Source: Subsecretariat of the Ministry of Territorial Police and the Public Administrations

**Temporary residence and work permits granted to female victims of genderbased violence, by province.
1 January 2005 to 31 December 2010**



Source: Subsecretariat of the Ministry of Territorial Police and the Public Administrations

12 GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES.

31 December 2010.

According to the latest (2008) EUROSTAT figures published by INE, Spain is the fourth European country in terms of prison population, only behind Turkey, UK and Poland, and in front of countries such as Germany, France and Italy, which have greater total populations.

**Table 12.1. Offenders serving prison sentences by year. Rate per 100,000
2003-2008.**

EU Countries	Population		Prison population 01/01/2008	Rate 01/01/2008 per 100,000 inhab.
	1/1/2008	1/1/2009		
EU Total	497,660,000	499,795,000	606,812	122
Euro area (EA16)	327,122,000	328,701,000	329,912	101
Belgium	10,667,000	10,753,000	9,858	92
Bulgaria	7,640,000	7,607,000	9,922	130
Czech Republic	10,381,000	10,468,000	20,471	197
Denmark	5,472,000	5,511,000	3,530	65
Germany	82,218,000	82,050,000	73,203	89
Estonia	1,341,000	1,340,000	3,656	273
Ireland	4,401,000	4,466,000	2,872	65
Greece	11,214,000	11,257,000
Spain	45,283,000	45,828,000	73,558	162
France	63,983,000	64,351,000	64,003	100
Italy	59,619,000	60,053,000	58,127	97
Cyprus	789,000	794,000	646	82
Latvia	2,271,000	2,261,000	6,873	303
Lithuania	3,366,000	3,350,000	7,736	230
Luxembourg	484,000	494,000	673	139
Hungary	10,045,000	10,031,000	14,626	146
Malta	410,000	414,000	444	108
Holland	16,405,000	16,487,000	14,734	90
Austria	8,319,000	8,355,000	7,899	95
Poland	38,116,000	38,136,000	84,549	222
Portugal	10,618,000	10,627,000	10,807	102
Romania	21,529,000	21,499,000	26,212	122
Slovenia	2,010,000	2,032,362	1,318	66
Slovakia	5,401,000	5,412,000	8,313	154
Finland	5,300,000	5,326,000	3,457	65
Sweden	9,183,000	9,256,000	6,806	74
United Kingdom	61,194,000	61,635,000	92,519	151
Croatia	4,436,000	4,435,000	4,734	107
Ex-Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2,045,000	2,049,000	2,235	109
Turkey	70,586,000	71,517,000	103,435	147
Iceland	315,000	319,000
Liechtenstein	35,000	36,000	78	223
Norway	4,737,000	4,799,000
Switzerland	7,593,000	7,700,000	5,780	76

Source: Eurostat. Demographic report on population, and population and social conditions. 2009

It should be mentioned that the Spanish population has grown 16% from 1993-2008, while the prison population has risen by 62.2%.

Box 12.2 Prison population according to sentencing situation and sex, by year.

	January 1993	January 2003	January 2008	January 2011
TOTAL PRISONERS	36,967	52,547	67,428	73,576
Total convicted	24,919	40,511	51,061	59,052
Convicted prisoners. Men	23,037	37,292	47,172	54,623
Convicted prisoners. Women	1,882	3,219	3,889	4,429
Total remand prisoners	12,048	12,036	16,367	14,524
Remand prisoners. Women	1,412	942	1,692	1,294
Remand prisoners. Men	10,636	11,094	14,675	13,230

Source: General Office for Penitentiary Institutions at the Ministry of the Interior

In terms of sex, in 1993 91.1% of those serving sentences in penitentiary centres were men and 8.9% were women, while in 2003 those percentages were 92.1% and 7.9% respectively. In 2008 the levels stood at 91.7% and 8.3%, and in 2011 at 92.2% and 7.8%, so it is hard to identify any significant changes.

The proportion between those serving sentences and those on remand has varied in the course of the period under review, with the convicted percentage increasing. Convicted prisoners represented 67.4% of the prison population in 1993, with this proportion rising to 77.1% in 2003, 75.7% in 2008 and 80.3% in 2011, while the levels of remand prisoners have, consequently, fallen.

The numbers of convicted prisoners have grown by 137% from 1993 to 2011 (137.1% for men; 135.3% for women), with increases of 62.6% in 1993-2003 and 45.8% in 2003-11.

The increase in the number of remand prisoners from 1993 to 2011 was 20.6%, much lower than for convicted prisoners. In terms of sex, in the period under review the number of males on remand increased by 24.4% and that of women fell by 8.4%. We should note that from 1993 to 2003 there was a 0.1% drop in the remand population, with a 4.3% rise in the male population counter-balanced by a 33.3% drop in the female one. From 2003-08 the

total remand prisoner population rose 36%; that of males by 32.3% and that of females by 79.6%. From 2008-11, however, the figures for remand prisoner population fell 11.3% (male 9.8%; female 23.5%).

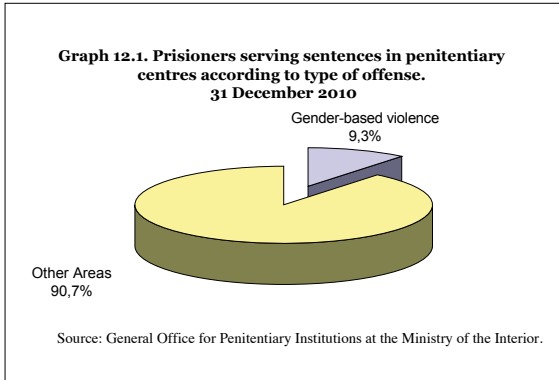
In terms of sex, the distribution between convicted men and women has been fairly stable over the period under review. In 1993, 92.4% of offenders serving prison sentences were men and 7.6% were women, while in 2011 the levels stood at 92.5% and 7.5%. In the intervening years levels did not vary greatly.

In the case of the remand prisoner population we see a greater variation when analysed in terms of sex. As such, in 1993, 88.3% of remand prisoners were men, and 11.7% women, whereas in 2011 these levels stood at 91.1% and 8.9%.

As of 31 December 2010, the figure for male offenders in prison for gender-based violence offenses was 5,428, accounting for 9.4% of all men imprisoned in penitentiary centres at the time (57,618). The characteristics of those offenders in prison for gender-based violence offenses will be examined shortly, with particular emphasis made on those serving sentences for gender-based violent murder or manslaughter.

12.1. GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES.

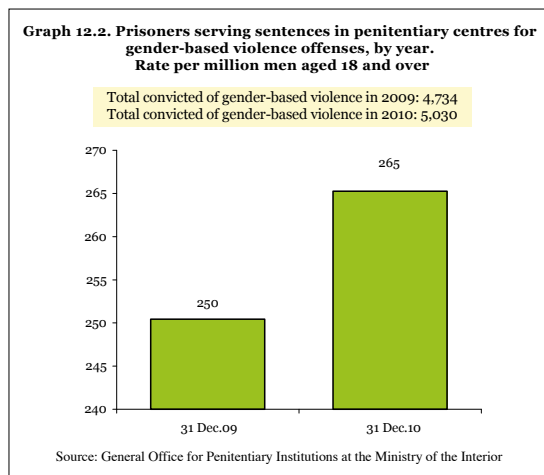
31 December 2010.



As of 31 December 2010, the total number of male offenders serving prison sentences in penitentiary centres was 54,028. Of these, 5,030⁴¹ were serving sentences for gender-based violence (9.3%). The rate of offenders convicted of gender-based violence per million males aged 18 and over stood at 265.

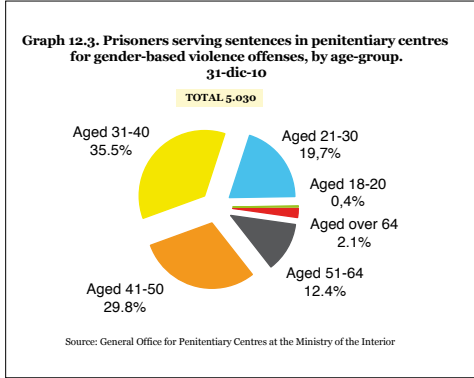
As of 31 December 2009, the total number of offenders serving sentences for gender-based violence was 4,734. This figure had risen by December 2010 to 5,030, meaning an increase of 6.3% (296 more prisoners).

Given that the male population aged over 18 only rose by 0.3% in 2010, the rate of men serving sentences per million males aged over 18 residing in Spain has gone up 15 points (from 250 to 265 as can be seen in the graph).



⁴¹ Neither figure includes penitentiary centres in Catalonia.

12.1.1. Gender-based violence offenders serving sentences in penitentiary centres, by age-group. 31 December 2010.



Of the total number of offenders serving prison sentences for gender-based violence as of 31 December 2010, 65.3% were aged 31-50 and more than a third were aged 31-40

The average age was 39.

12.1.2. Gender-based violence offenders serving sentences in penitentiary centres, by nationality. 31 December 2010.

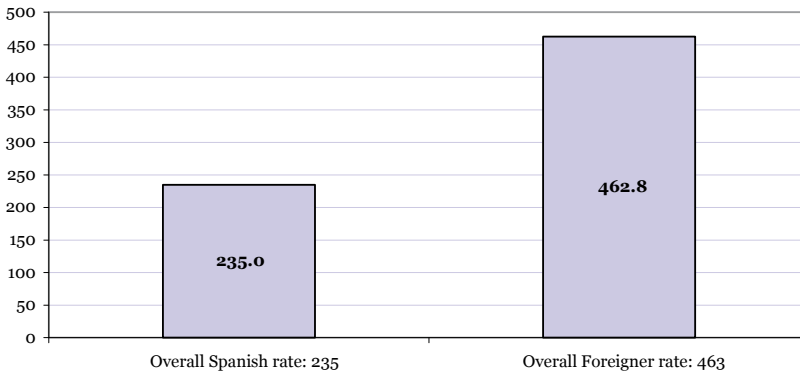


At the end of 2010, 77% of gender-based violence offenders serving sentences were Spanish, and 23% were foreign.

Relating these figures to overall population, we see that the rate of foreign prisoners per million men aged over 18 was, at the end of 2010, 463, which is almost double the level for Spanish men (235).

Graph 12.5. Prisoners serving sentences in penitentiary centres for Gender-based Violence offenses, by nationality. Rate per million men aged 18 and over.

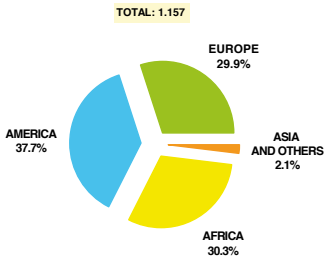
31 December 2010



Source: General Office for Penitentiary Institutions at the Ministry of the Interior

Graph 12.6. Foreign prisoners serving sentences in penitentiary centres for gender-based violence offenses, by nationality.

31 December 2010



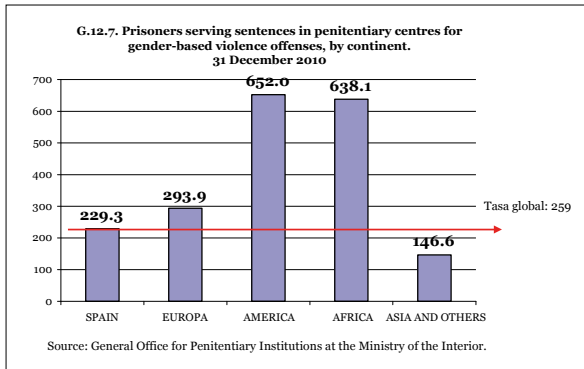
Source: General Office for Penitentiary Institutions at the Ministry of the Interior.

In terms of continent of origin, the largest group of foreign prisoners was that of Americans, with 436 (8.7% of the total, including Spanish), followed by Africans (351, or 7%), Europeans (346, or 6.9%) and Asians (24 prisoners, or 0.5%).

We find the same order when we take into account the foreign population of 15 and over residing in Spain: Americans head the list followed by Africans and

Europeans. The rates for offenders serving sentences for gender-based violence per million males⁴² aged 15 and over were, for these three groups: 652, 638 and 294.

⁴² Due to the fact that the INE breaks down the foreign population figures according to nationality into five-year age-groups, the prisoners rates by country or continent are based on population aged 15 and over, whereas the prison population is that of males aged 18 and over.



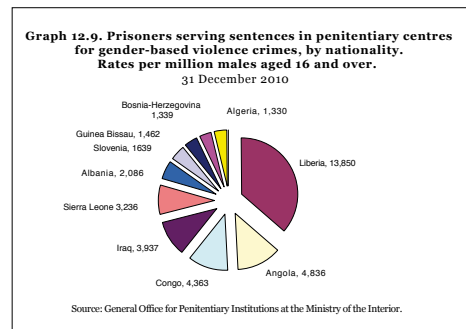
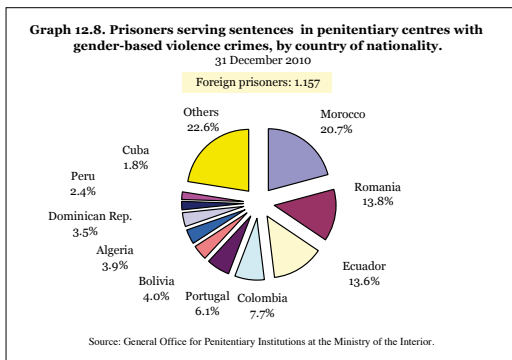
In terms of country of nationality, the largest groups are made up, in descending order, of Moroccans, Romanians, Ecuadorians, Colombians and Portuguese.

In this case, however, the prisoner rates by overall population reveal a different order, with Liberia,

Angola, Congo, Iraq and Sierra Leone presenting the highest rates of gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences per million males aged 16 and over.

12.1.3. Gender-based violence offenders serving sentences in penitentiary centres, according to geographical area of declared permanent residence.

31 December 2010.



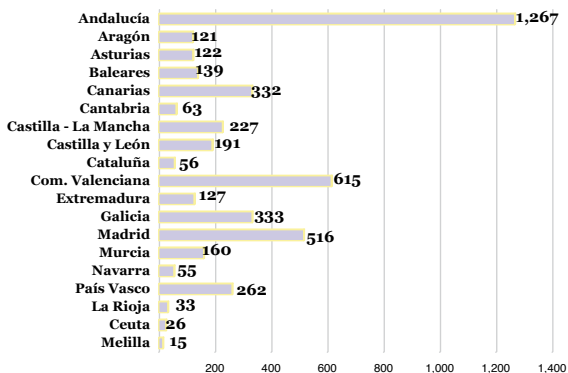
Most gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences were registered as living on the Mediterranean coast or in Madrid.

In terms of autonomous regions, Andalusia accounted for 1,267 prisoners (27.2% of the total), Valencia for 615 (13.2%), and Madrid for 516 (11.1%).

Cuadro 12.3 Internos que cumplen condena en centros penitenciarios con delitos por violencia de género según comunidad autónoma.

31 December 2010

	2010	
	Nº Prisoners	Vertical %
TOTAL	5,030	100.0%
Andalucía	1,267	27.19%
Aragón	121	2.6%
Asturias	122	2.6%
Baleares	139	3.0%
Canarias	332	7.1%
Cantabria	63	1.4%
Castilla - La Mancha	227	4.9%
Castilla y León	191	4.1%
Cataluña	56	1.2%
Com. Valenciana	615	13.2%
Extremadura	127	2.7%
Galicia	333	7.1%
Madrid	516	11.1%
Murcia	160	3.4%
Navarra	55	1.2%
País Vasco	262	5.6%
La Rioja	33	0.7%
Ceuta	26	0.6%
Melilla	15	0.3%
No consta	370	

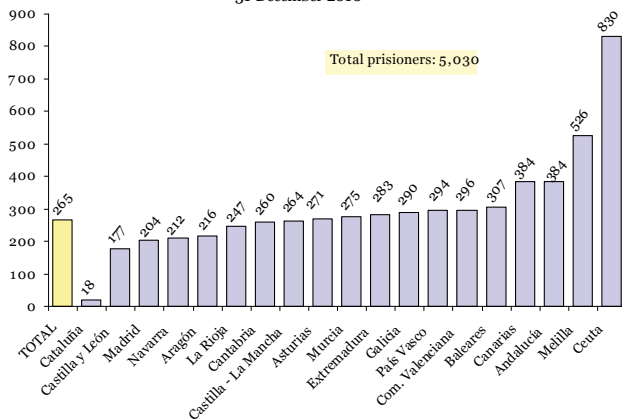


Source: General Office for Penitentiary Institutions at the Ministry of the Interior.

Graph 12.10. Prisoners serving sentences in penitentiary centres for gender-based violence offenses, by autonomous region.

Rate per million men aged 18 and over.

31 December 2010



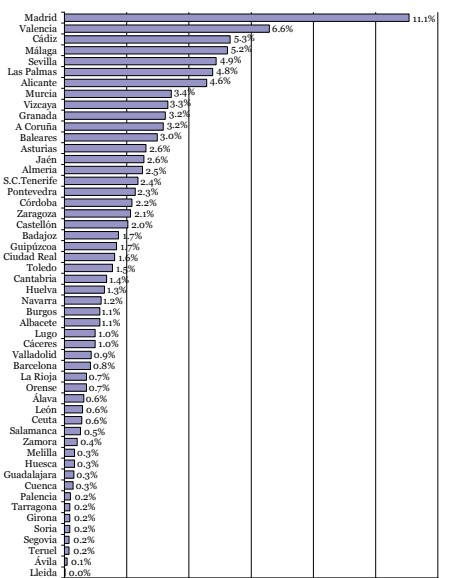
Source: General Office for Penitentiary Institutions at the Ministry of the Interior

Ceuta, Melilla, Andalusia, the Canary Islands and the Balearics, in that order, had the highest rates of gender-based violence prisoners per million inhabitants (830, 526, 384, 384 and 307). At the other end of the scale, those with the lowest levels were Castilla and Leon, Madrid, Navarre and Aragon (177, 204, 212 and 216, respectively).

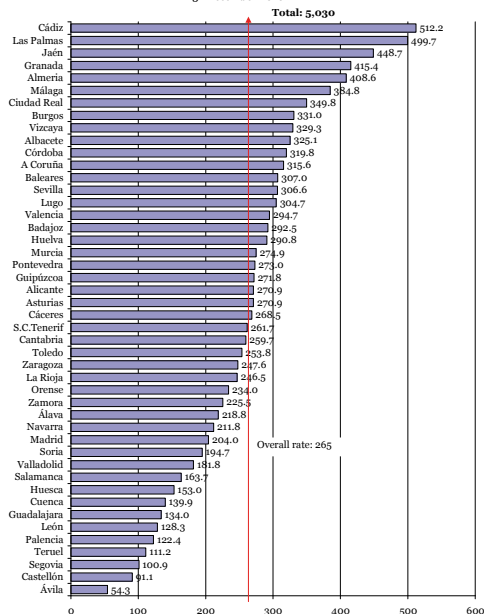
In terms of province, it is worth noting that, at the end of 2010, 11.1% of gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences said their permanent residence was in Madrid, 6.6% in Valencia and over 5% in both Cadiz and Malaga.

These figures, which take into account the overall provincial populations, put Madrid, with a prisoners/million adult men rate of 204, more than 60 points below the national average (265), and 13th in the gender-based violence prisoner rate ranking. Cadiz, followed by Las Palmas, Jaen, Granada, Almeria and Malaga are the provinces with the highest rates (ranging from 512 to 350). The lowest rates (without counting Catalan provinces for which we have no figures) are to be found in Avila, Castellon, Segovia, Teruel and Palencia, with rates ranging from 54 to 122.

Graph 12.11. Prisoners serving sentences for gender-based violence offenses by declared province of permanent residence. Percentage distribution.
31 December 2010



Graph 12.12. Rate of prisoners convicted of gender-based violence offenses per million men aged 18 and over by province.
31 December 2010

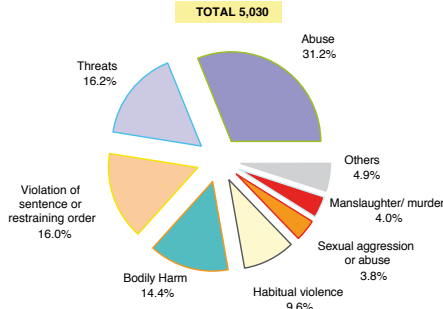


Source: General Office for Penitentiary Institutions at the Ministry of the Interior.

12.1.4. Gender-based violence offenders serving sentences in penitentiary centres, by type of offense⁴³. 31 December 2010.

Graph 12.13. Prisoners serving sentences in penitentiary centres for gender-based violence offenses, according to type of offense.

31 December 2009 to 31 December 2010



Source: General Office for Penitentiary Institutions at the Ministry of the Interior.

With regard to type of offense, the main offense of 31.2% of gender-based violence prisoners was abuse.

We should bear in mind that for each million men residing in Spain aged 18 and over, 265 are serving prison offenses for gender-based violence. Of these, the main offense of 83 was abuse, for 43 it was for threatening behaviour and violation of sentences or restraining orders. As for bodily harm, the figure stands at 38, while at 10 or more for manslaughter/murder and crimes against sexual freedom.

Table 12.4. Prisoners serving sentences in penitentiary centres for gender-based violence offenses, by type of offense. Rates per million men aged 18 and over.
31 december 2010

	TOTAL	Rates per million
TOTAL	5,030	265
Abuse	1,570	83
Threats	813	43
Violation of sentence or restraining orders	805	42
Bodily harm	725	38
Habitual violence	481	25
Sexual aggression or abuse	189	10
Manslaughter/murder	201	11
Others	246	13

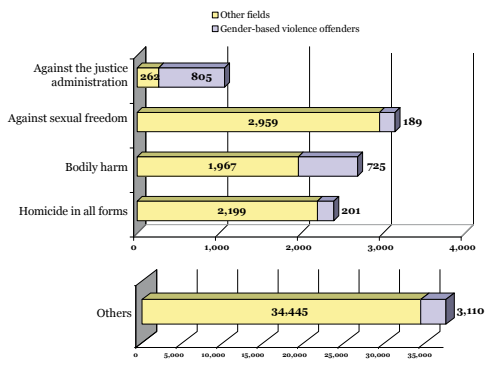
Source: General Office for Penitentiary Institutions at the Ministry of the Interior.

Looking at the figures for type of offense as of 31 December 2010, 2,963 prisoners were serving sentences for murder/ manslaughter. Of these, 5.4% were committed as crimes of gender-based

violence. In the field of gender-based violence, the percentage of those convicted of committing crimes of bodily harm stood at 23.9% of the total num-

43. We should point out that we only hold information regarding the main gender-based violence offense of each prisoner, although the majority of prisoners were also convicted of other offenses.

Graph 12.14. Prisoners serving sentences in penitentiary centres, according tot type of offense, by offense commission category
Data as of 31 December 2010



Source: General Office for Penitentiary Institutions at the Ministry of the Interior.

ber convicted of this type of offense, while with regard to offenses against sexual freedom, in 5.7% of cases the victims were the partners or ex-partners of the perpetrator.

It is worth noting that the vast majority of prisoners convicted of crimes against the Justice Administration were so for violation of sentences passed on them or for breach of restraining orders for offenses committed within the field of gender-based violence (75.4%).

Table 12.5. Prisoners serving sentences in penitentiary centres, by crime offense, according to category of offense commission.
31 December 2010

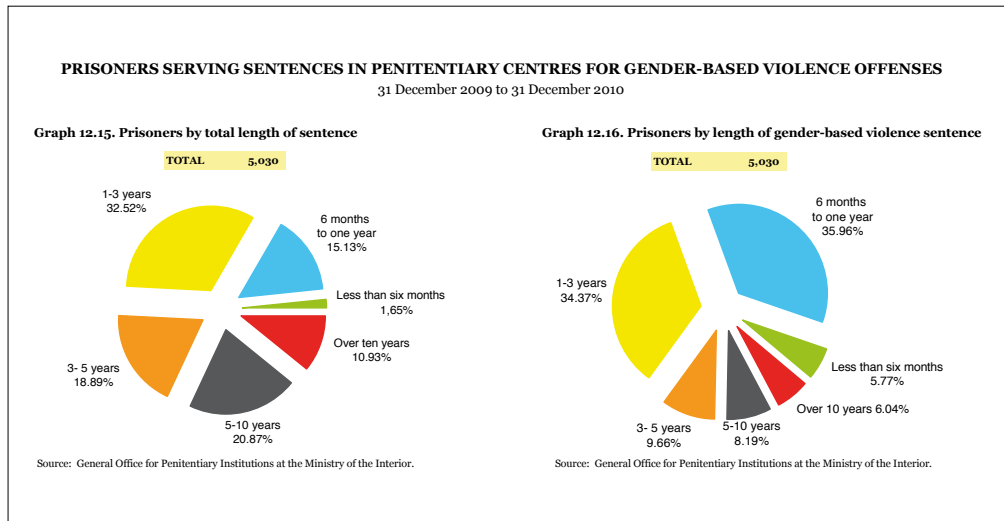
Crimes	Total Prisoners	Gender-based violence prisoners	Horizontal %
Total	54,793	5,030	9.2
Homicide in all forms	2,963	201	6.8
Bodily harm	3,112	725	23.3
Against Sexual Freedom	3,644	189	5.2
Against the Justice Administration	1,247	805	64.6
Others	43,827	3,110	7.1

Source: General Office for Penitentiary Institutions at the Ministry of the Interior.

12.1.5 Gender-based violence offenders serving sentences in penitentiary centres, by length of sentence. 31 December 2010.

In terms of the total length of sentences, 32.5% of offenders serving sentences for gender-based violence were serving sentences of 1-3 years, while 31% were serving more than five years.

From a strictly length-based perspective, for gender-based violence offenses 76.1% of sentences were for less than three years, and only 6% were for more than ten years.



If one compares gender-based violence sentences with overall sentences, we see that in sentences of more than one year involving gender-based violence, the length of the sentence due to the gender-based violence offense is close to the entire length. However, in sentences of less than one year, in over half of cases the overall length of the sentence is far greater.

Table 12.6. Prisoners serving sentences in penitentiary centres according to length of gender-based violence sentence, by total length of sentence.

31 December 2010

Length of gender-based violence sentence	Total length of sentence						
	TOTAL	Under six months	Six months to one year	1-3 years	3-5 years	5-10 years	Over 10 years
TOTAL	5,030	83	761	1,636	950	1,050	550
Under six months	290	83	20	57	52	54	24
Six months to one year	1,809		741	509	231	245	83
1-3 years	1,729			1,070	322	257	80
3-5 years	486				345	123	18
5-10 years	412					371	41
Over 10 years	304						304

Source: General Office for Penitentiary Institutions at the Ministry of the Interior.

12.1.6. Gender-based violence offenders serving sentences in penitentiary centres, according to age-group by nationality.

31 December 2010.

Looking at the distribution of gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences according to age-group by nationality, it is clear that foreign offenders tend to be younger, with an average age (37) four year less than that of Spanish offenders.

Table 12.7. Prisoners serving sentences in penitentiary centres for gender-based violence offenses according to age-group, by nationality.

31 December 2010

	Nº Prisoners					
	Total	Vertical %	Spanish	Vertical %	Foreign	Vertical %
TOTAL	5,026	100.0%	3,869	100.0%	1,157	100.0%
Aged 18-20	19	0.4%	14	0.4%	5	0.4%
Aged 21-30	991	19.72%	697	18.0%	294	25.4%
Aged 31-40	1,785	35.52%	1,272	32.9%	512	44.3%
Aged 41-50	1,500	29.84%	1,220	31.5%	279	24.1%
Aged 51-64	625	12.44%	565	14.6%	60	5.2%
Aged over 64	106	2.11%	99	2.6%	7	0.6%
N/A	2	-	2	-	-	-

Source: General Office for Penitentiary Institutions at the Ministry of the Interior.

Note: There are four persons for whom there is no recorded nationality.

Only 5.8% of foreign offenders were over 50, compared to 17.2% of Spanish offenders. Meanwhile, we see that the majority of gender-based violence offenders, Spanish or foreign, are aged 40 or younger (51.3% of Spanish offenders, 70.1% of foreign ones), and that a large proportion are aged 31-40. This group accounts for 32.9% of Spanish offenders and 44.3% of foreign ones.

12.1.7. Gender-based violence offenders serving sentences in penitentiary centres, according to geographical area of declared permanent residence, by age-group.

31 December 2010.

Among those prisoners residing in the autonomous regions of the Canary Isles, the Basque Country and the autonomous city of Ceuta, we find a lower average age than in the rest of the regions. In these, the levels of prisoners aged 30 or under were, in the above order, the highest on record, with none less than 23%. At the other end of the scale, in Melilla, Galicia, Castilla and Leon and Rioja we find the highest levels of prisoners aged over 50, at more than 18%.

Table 12.8. Prisoners serving sentences in penitentiary centres for gender-based violence offenses. by autonomous region according to age-group
31 December 2010

	TOTAL	Vertical %	Aged 18-20	Aged 21-30	Aged 31-40	Aged 41-50	Aged 51-64	Aged over 64	N/A
TOTAL	5,030	100.0%	19	993	1,785	1,500	625	106	2
Andalucía	1,267	27.2%	4	251	429	381	171	30	1
Aragón	121	2.6%		17	36	50	11	7	
Asturias	122	2.6%	1	24	42	38	14	2	1
Baleares	139	3.0%		26	53	42	16	2	
Canarias	332	7.1%	1	78	119	98	33	3	
Cantabria	63	1.4%		14	24	15	7	3	
Castilla - La Mancha	227	4.9%		43	76	78	25	5	
Castilla y León	191	4.1%	2	24	73	57	30	5	
Cataluña	56	1.2%		13	17	19	5	2	
Com. Valenciana	615	13.2%	4	116	210	188	85	12	
Extremadura	127	2.7%		26	36	49	15	1	
Galicia	333	7.1%	1	55	111	101	56	9	
Madrid	516	11.1%	1	107	209	129	59	11	
Murcia	160	3.4%		32	66	51	10	1	
Navarra	55	1.2%		12	22	14	7		
País Vasco	262	5.6%	1	61	97	64	34	5	
La Rioja	33	0.7%		2	13	12	6		
Ceuta	26	0.6%		6	13	6	1		
Melilla	15	0.3%		3	3	6	2	1	
No consta	370	-	4	83	136	102	38	7	

Source: General Office for Penitentiary Institutions at the Ministry of the Interior.

12.1.8. Gender-based violence offenders serving sentences in penitentiary centres, according to geographical area of declared permanent residence by nationality.. 31 December 2010.

As of the end of 2010, Andalusia was the permanent residence of 30.3% of Spanish prisoners serving prison sentences for gender-based violence, fol

**Table 12.9. Prisoners convicted of gender-based violence offenses
by autonomous region, according to nationality.
31 December 2010**

	TOTAL	Vertical %	Nacionalidad		Nacionalidad		Horizontal % Spanish Nationality	Horizontal % Foreign Nationality
			Spanish prisoners	Vertical %	Foreign prisoners	Vertical %		
TOTAL	5,026	100.0%	3,869	76.9%	1,157	23.0%	77.0%	23.0%
Andalucía	1,265	27.2%	1,113	30.3%	152	15.5%	88.0%	12.0%
Aragón	121	2.6%	84	2.3%	37	3.8%	69.4%	30.6%
Asturias	122	2.6%	111	3.0%	11	1.1%	91.0%	9.0%
Baleares	138	3.0%	92	2.5%	46	4.7%	66.7%	33.3%
Canarias	332	7.1%	275	7.5%	57	5.8%	82.8%	17.2%
Cantabria	63	1.4%	54	1.5%	9	0.9%	85.7%	14.3%
Castilla-La Mancha	227	4.9%	173	4.7%	54	5.5%	76.2%	23.8%
Castilla y León	191	4.1%	161	4.4%	30	3.1%	84.3%	15.7%
Cataluña	56	1.2%	41	1.1%	15	1.5%	73.2%	26.8%
Com. Valenciana	615	13.2%	452	12.3%	163	16.7%	73.5%	26.5%
Extremadura	127	2.7%	111	3.0%	16	1.6%	87.4%	12.6%
Galicia	333	7.2%	302	8.2%	31	3.2%	90.7%	9.3%
Madrid	516	11.1%	309	8.4%	207	21.2%	59.9%	40.1%
Murcia	160	3.4%	129	3.5%	31	3.2%	80.6%	19.4%
Navarra	55	1.2%	36	1.0%	19	1.9%	65.5%	34.5%
País Vasco	262	5.6%	184	5.0%	78	8.0%	70.2%	29.8%
La Rioja	33	0.7%	14	0.4%	19	1.9%	42.4%	57.6%
Ceuta	26	0.6%	24	0.7%	2	0.2%	92.3%	7.7%
Melilla	15	0.3%	14	0.4%	1	0.1%	93.3%	6.7%
No consta	369	-	190	-	179	-	51.5%	48.5%

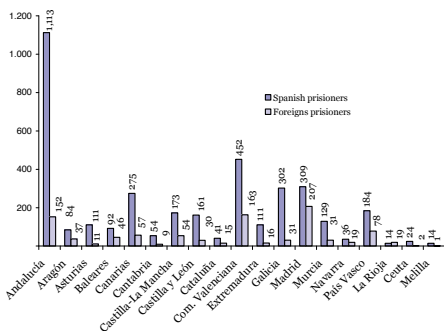
Source: General Office for Penitentiary Institutions at the Ministry of the Interior.
NOTE: There are four people for whom there is no recorded nationality.

lowed by the autonomous region of Madrid, with 21.2%. These two regions account for the largest number of prisoners, Spanish and foreign, respectively.

Within each region, those with the highest rates of Spanish gender-based violence prisoners are Melilla (93.3%), Ceuta (92.3%), Asturias (91%), Galicia (90.7%) and Andalusia (88%), while at the other end of the scale we find the lowest percentage levels of Spanish prisoners in Rioja (42.4%), Madrid (59.9%), the Balearics (67.7%) and Aragon (69.4%).

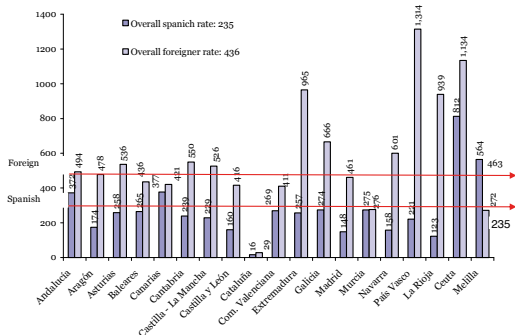
The Basque Country is the autonomous region with the highest rate of foreign prisoners per million foreigners aged 18 and over (1,314, which is well above the average, 463), followed by Ceuta and Extremadura (1,134 and 965, respectively). Ceuta is the region with the highest rate of Spanish prisoners per million Spanish males aged 18 and over (812), followed by Melilla (564) and Andalusia (372).

Graph 12.17. Prisoners according to autonomous region, by nationality.
31 December 2010.
Total prisoners: 5,026



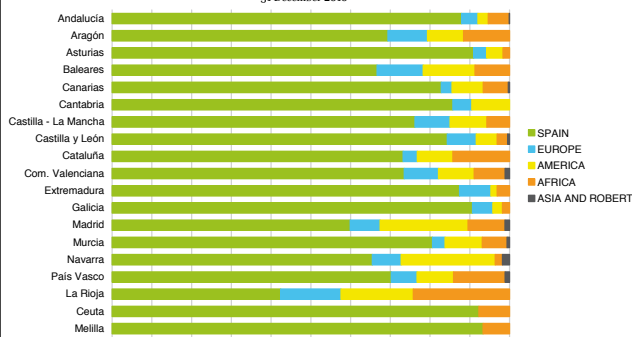
Source: General Office for Penitentiary Institutions at the Ministry of the Interior.

Graph 12.18. Prisoners according to autonomous region, by nationality. Rate per million men aged 18 and over.
31 December 2010



Source: General Office for Penitentiary Institutions at the Ministry of the Interior and the Spanish National Institute of Statistics (Figures from the Municipal Registry of Inhabitants).

Graph 12.19. Prisoners serving sentences in penitentiary centres for gender-based violence offenses according to continent of nationality, by autonomous region. Percentage distribution.
31 December 2010



Source: General Office for Penitentiary Institutions at the Ministry of the Interior.

In terms of foreign prisoners by continent, those with the highest rates are Ceuta (100%), Melilla (100%), and Catalonia (53.3%). Americans are a majority in Navarre (68.4%), Cantabria (66.7%) and Madrid (55.1%), and Europeans in Extremadura (62.5%) and Galicia (54.8%).

12.1.9. Gender-based violence offenders serving sentences in penitentiary centres, according to type of offense by age-group.

31 December 2010.

If we examine types of offense according to prisoner age (total of 5,030 offenses) we see that gender-based violence offenses are clustered most densely around the older age brackets.

Table 12.10. Prisoners serving sentences in penitentiary centres for gender-based violence offenses according to type of offense, by age-group
31 December 2010

	TOTAL	Aged 18-20	Aged 21-30	Aged 31-40	Aged 41-50	Aged 51-64	Aged over 64
TOTAL	5,030	19	993	1,785	1,500	625	106
Murder	95	0	9	22	30	25	9
Manslaughter	107	0	11	29	36	22	9
Abuse	1,570	8	351	580	438	168	25
Threats	813	3	152	304	232	102	19
Violation of sentence or restraining order	807	6	152	268	263	104	14
Bodily harm	726	1	166	266	208	80	5
Habitual violence	481	0	89	153	159	64	16
Sexual aggression or abuse	189	0	27	69	65	23	5
Others	246	1	38	96	69	37	4
N/A	2	-	-	-	-	-	-

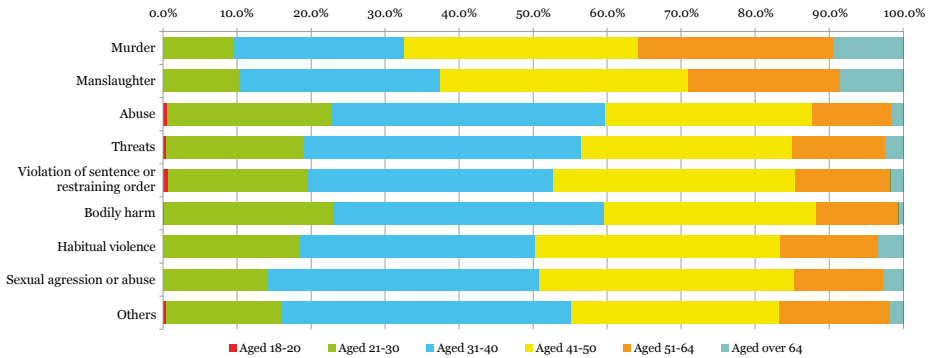
Source: General Office for Penitentiary Institutions at the Ministry of the Interior.

As the graph shows, it is in the 51 and over bracket where we find the highest prisoner convicted of murder rates (35.8% of the total number of prisoners convicted of murder aged 51 and over) and manslaughter rates (29% of the total number of prisoners convicted of homicide aged 51 and over).

Graph 12.20. Prisoners serving sentences in penitentiary centres for gender-based violence offenses according to type of offense, by age group.

31 December 2010

Average age by type of offense: 5,028



Source: General Office for Penitentiary Institutions at the Ministry of the Interior.
Note: There are two entries with no recorded age.

This pattern is confirmed if we consider the average age for each type of offense. As such, the average age of prisoners convicted of murder by gender-based violence is 47, and that of those convicted of manslaughter 45, while much lower figures are recorded for prisoners convicted of bodily harm or abuse, with an average age of 39.

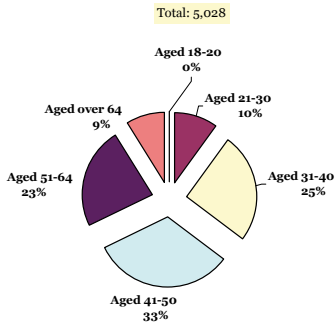
Table 12.11. Average age of prisoners serving sentences in penitentiary centres, according to type of offense.

31 December 2010

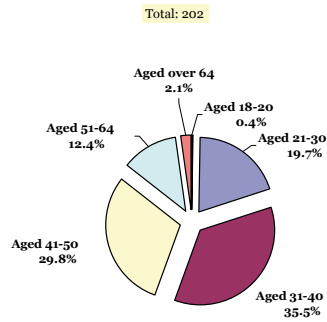
	Average age
TOTAL	40
Murder	47
Manslaughte	45
Habitual violence	41
Sexual abuse or aggression	41
Threats	40
Violation of sentence or restraining order	40
Abuse	39
Bodily harm	39
Others	40

Source: General Office for Penitentiary Institutions at the Ministry of the Interior.

Graph 12.21. Prisoners serving sentences in penitentiary centres for gender-based violence offenses by age- group.



Graph 12.24. Prisoners serving sentences in penitentiary centres for gender-based violence manslaughter or murder, by age group.



Source: General Office for Penitentiary Institutions at the Ministry of the Interior.

12.1.10. Gender-based violence offenders serving sentences in penitentiary centres, according to type of offense, by nationality.

31 December 2010.

Prisoners with Spanish nationality commit an increasing number of gender-based violence offenses involving abuse (30.6%), threatening behaviour (17.8%) and violation of sentences or restraining orders (16.8%), while among foreign offenders, the offenses that predominate are abuse (33.3%), violations of sentences or restraining orders (13.3%) and bodily harm (19.4%).

When we compare by nationality, what stands out is the difference between sentences for bodily harm, where foreigners predominate, and those of threatening behaviour, where Spanish offenders are prevalent.

Among foreign prisoners the numbers of manslaughter and murders relative to the figures for Spanish prisoners have also risen.

Table 12.12. Prisoners serving sentences in penitentiary centres according to type of offense, by nationality.

31 December 2010

	Total	% Vertical	Nationality		Nationality	
			Spanish	% Vertical	Foreign	% Vertical
TOTAL	5,030	100.0%	3,869	100.0%	1,157	100.0%
Murder	95	1.9%	64	1.7%	31	2.7%
Manslaughter	106	2.1%	72	1.9%	34	2.9%
Abuse	1,570	31.2%	1,184	30.6%	385	33.3%
Threats	813	16.2%	688	17.8%	124	10.7%
Violation of sentence or restraining order	805	16.0%	649	16.8%	154	13.3%
Bodily harm	725	14.4%	501	12.9%	224	19.4%
Habitual violence	481	9.6%	380	9.8%	101	8.7%
Sexual aggression or abu	189	3.8%	135	3.5%	54	4.7%
Others	246	4.9%	196	5.1%	50	4.3%

Source: General Office for Penitentiary Institutions at the Ministry of Interior.

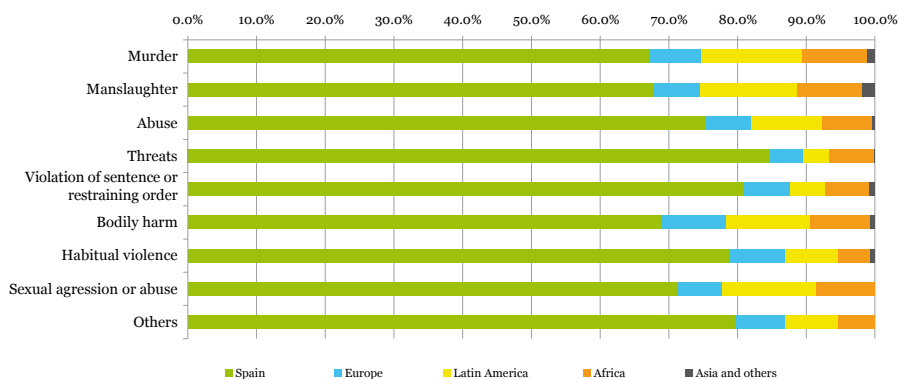
Note: there are 4 entries for wich there is no recorded national

By continent we see a similar pattern for those convicted of manslaughter as those convicted of murder.

Graph 12.21. Prisoners serving sentences in penitentiary centres for gender-based violence offenses according to type of offense, by continent of origin.

31 December 2010

Type of offense according to continent of origin: 5,026



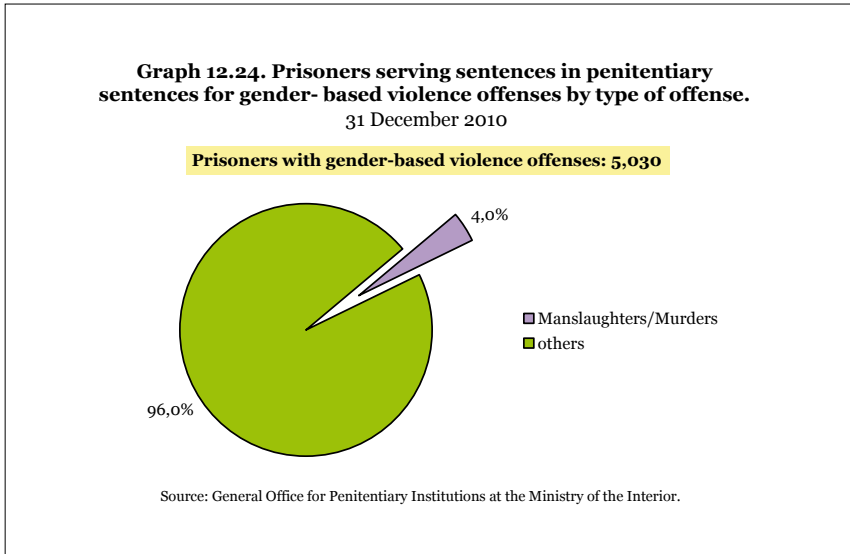
Source: General Office for Penitentiary Institutions at the Ministry of the Interior.

*Note: there are 4 entries for wich there is no recorded nationality

12.1.11. Prisoners serving sentences in penitentiary centres for gender-based violence manslaughter or murder. Socio-demographic characteristics. 2010.

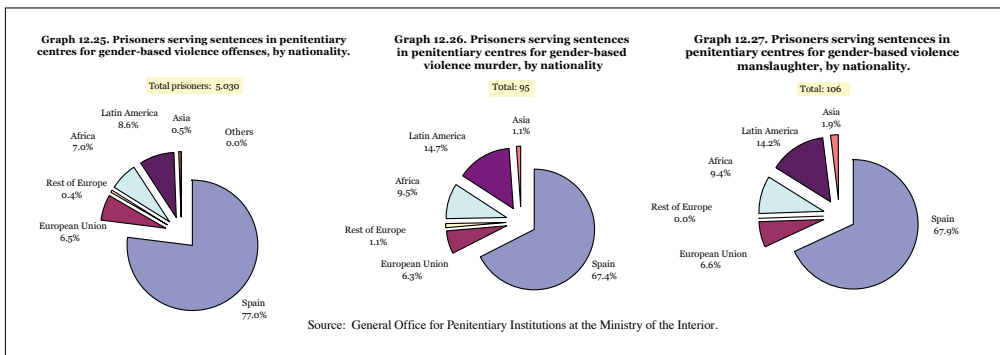
The figures for men serving sentences for murder by gender-based violence stood, at the end of 2010, at 95, and for manslaughter at 106.

These offenders represent 4% of the total number of prisoners serving prison sentences for gender-based violence.



77% of prisoners serving prison sentences for gender-based violence offenses at the end of 2010 were of Spanish nationality, and 22% were foreign. In the case of murder by gender-based violence the percentages stood at 67.4% and 32.6%, while those for manslaughter stood at 67.9% and 32.1%.

The foreign offenders' distribution by continent of origin is inconclusive.

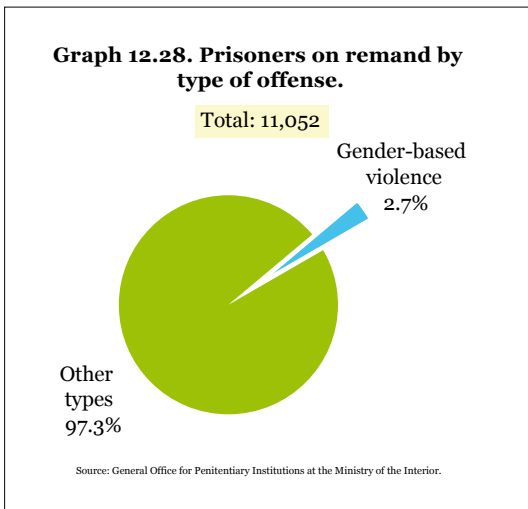


In terms of continent by age of prisoners convicted of gender-based violence offenses, the average age was, as we said earlier, 39: 41 for Spanish offenders and 37 for foreign ones.

The average overall age of those serving sentences for murder by gender-based violence was 47, with the Spanish average age being higher (50).

12.2. GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS ON REMAND.

31 December 2010.



The total number of remand prisoners at the end of 2010 was 10,756; of which 296 (2.7%) were facing charges of gender-based violence.

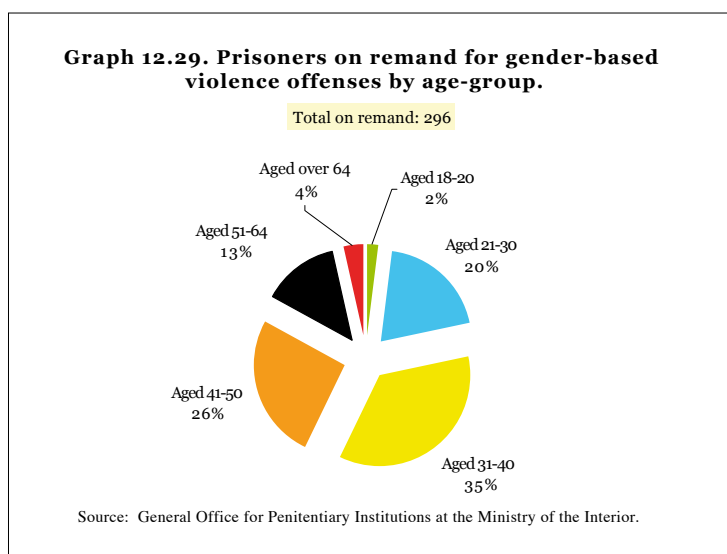
The figure for prisoners on remand for gender-based violence murder stood at 17 and for manslaughter at 55. Those on remand for gender-based violence murder or manslaughter accounted for 24.3% of all gender-based violence remand prisoners.

12.2.1. Gender-based violence offenders on remand by age-group.

31 December 2010.

Of the total number of prisoners on remand for gender-based violence at the end of 2010, 35.5% were aged 31-40, with the second largest group being the 41-50s, at 26%.

Graph 12.29. Prisoners on remand for gender-based violence offenses by age-group.



The average age of prisoners on remand for gender-based violence was 40, while that of prisoners on remand for gender-based violence murder was 52, and for manslaughter 44.

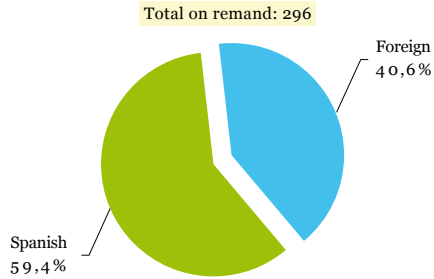
12.2.2. Gender-based violence offenders on remand, by nationality.

31 December 2010.

In terms of nationality, there were 171 Spanish gender-based violence prisoners on remand and 117 foreign ones,⁴⁴ meaning that Spanish offenders accounted for 59.4% and foreign ones for 40.6%.

44. The nationality of eight gender-based violence remand prisoners is not known.

Graph 12.30. Prisoners on remand for gender-based violence offenses by nationality

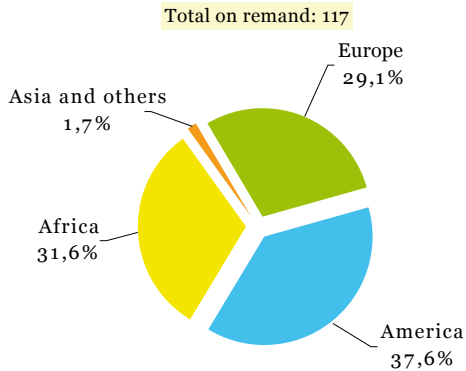


Source: General Office for Penitentiary Institutions at the Ministry of the Interior.

Looking at the continent of origin of these foreign remand prisoners we see that 37.6% were Americans (44 prisoners) followed by 31.6% who were Africans (37 prisoners) and 29.1% Europeans (34 prisoners).

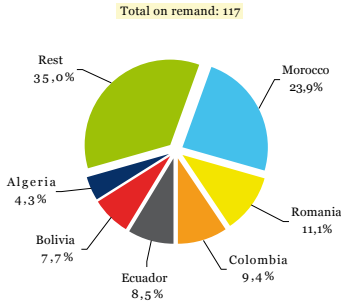
The continent with the least gender-based violence remand prisoners is Asia, with just two (1.7%).

Graph 12.31. Foreign prisoners on remand for gender-based violence offenses, by nationality



Source: General Office for Penitentiary Institutions at the Ministry of the Interior.

Graph 12.32. Foreign prisoners on remand for gender-based violence offenses by country of nationality



Source: General Office for Penitentiary Institutions at the Ministry of the Interior.

In terms of country of origin, 23.9% of prisoners were Moroccan (28 prisoners), while there were 13 Romanians, 11 Colombians, 10 Ecuadorians, 9 Bolivians and 5 Algerians.

12.2.3. Gender-based violence offenders on remand by geographic area. 31 December 2010.

Table 12.13. Prisoners on remand for gender-based violence offenses by autonomous region.

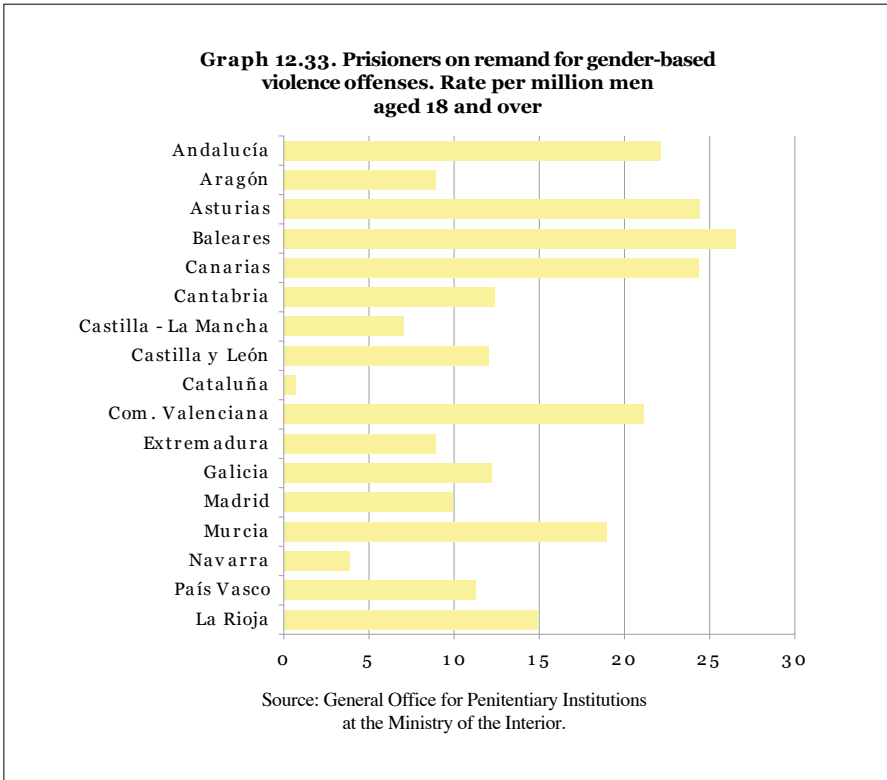
	TOTAL	Vertical %
Total	296	100.0%
Andalucía	73	28.4%
Aragón	5	1.9%
Asturias	11	4.3%
Baleares	12	4.7%
Canarias	21	8.2%
Cantabria	3	1.2%
Castilla - La Mancha	6	2.3%
Castilla y León	13	5.1%
Cataluña	2	0.8%
Com. Valenciana	44	17.1%
Extremadura	4	1.6%
Galicia	14	5.4%
Madrid	25	9.7%
Murcia	11	4.3%
Navarra	1	0.4%
País Vasco	10	3.9%
La Rioja	2	0.8%
Ceuta	0	0.0%
Melilla	0	0.0%
No consta	39	-

Source: General Office for Penitentiary Institutions at the Ministry of the Interior.

Andalusia was claimed as region of permanent residence by 28.4% of the remand prisoners at the end of 2010, followed by the Community of Valencia with 17.1% and Madrid with 9.7%.

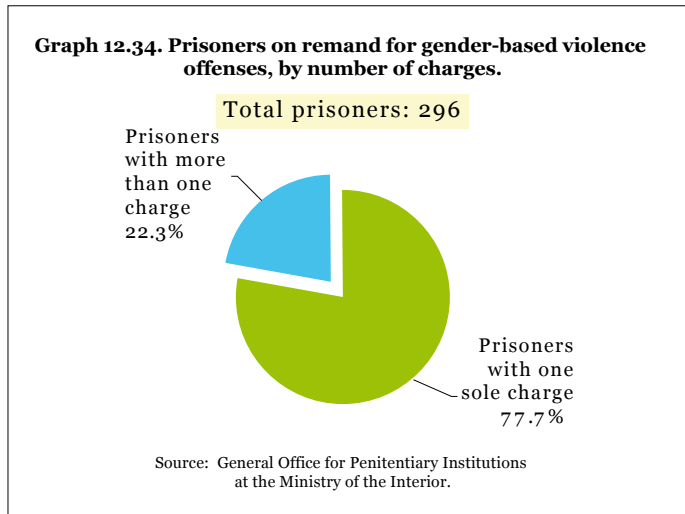
If we look at the rates of prisoners on remand per million inhabitants aged over 18, the regions with the highest levels are the Balearic Islands (26.5 per million), the Canary Islands (24.3), Andalusia (22.1) and the Community of Valencia (21.2).

At the other end of the scale we find Catalonia (0.7 prisoners per million) and Navarre (3.9 prisoners per million).



12.2.4. Charges of gender-based violence offenders on remand by type of offense. 31 December 2010.

Of the total number of prisoners on remand for gender-based violence at the end of 2010 (296), 22.3% were facing more than one charge⁴⁵.



The offense most often committed by the remand prisoners was abuse, accounting for 24.4% of the total number of charges, followed by violation of terms of sentence or restriction orders, with 15.9%.

Of particular note are the charges for gender-based violence manslaughter which, at 13.9%, is in third place in the list of charges awaiting trial by remand prisoners.

With regard to the relative prevalence of the varying offenses of gender-based violence by remand prisoners compared to those of convicted prisoners, we see that in the first group the levels recorded for manslaughter are 12 points higher than they are with the second group, while this percentage drops as much as six points for threatening behaviour, abuse and habitual violence.

45. Note: Analysis in this section was carried out on the basis of the total number of offenses, not the total number of remand prisoners with gender-based violence offenses.

Table 12.14. Prisoners on remand for gender-based violence offenses by type of offense

	Total Gender-based Violence Offenses			
	On remand	Vertical %	Convicted	Vertical %
TOTAL	398	100.0%	5,030	100.0%
Manslaughter	55	13.9%	106	2.1%
Murder	17	4.3%	95	1.9%
Abuse	97	24.4%	1,570	31.2%
Bodily harm	52	13.1%	725	14.4%
Violation of sentence or restraining order	63	15.9%	805	16.0%
Threats	39	9.8%	813	16.2%
Sexual aggression or abuse	21	5.3%	189	3.8%
Habitual violence	18	4.5%	481	9.6%
Others	35	8.8%	246	4.9%
N/A	1	-	-	-

Source: General Office for Penitentiary Institutions at the Ministry of the Interior.

12.2.5. Gender-based violence offenders on remand according to age by nationality.. 31 December 2010.

In terms of nationality by age, we already mentioned that gender-based violence offenders on remand had an average age of 39, with the Spanish averaging 42 and foreigners 36.

Of these, those on remand for gender-based violence murder had an average age of 53, while those on trial for manslaughter averaged 43.

In terms of age brackets, Spanish prisoners on remand were the oldest, with those aged 41-50 accounting for 32.2%, followed by the 31-40 age-group with 30.4%. However, these contrasts may be put down largely to the irregular distribution of foreign population by age bracket, which is densest in the 21-40 age range.

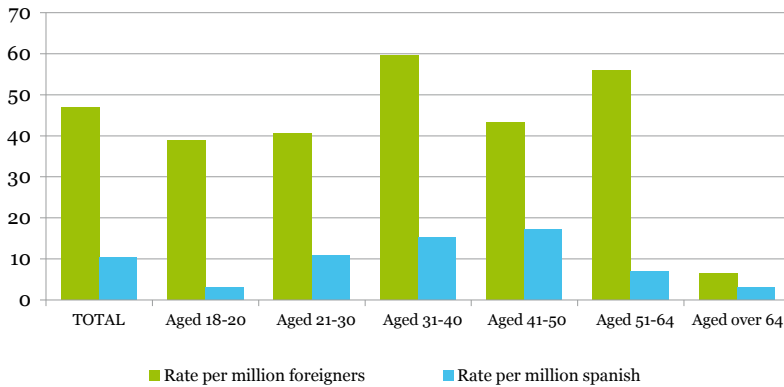
Table 12.15. Prisoners on remand for gender-based violence offenses according to age-group by nationality.

	TOTAL	Vertical %	Nationality		Nationality	
			Spanish	Vertical %	Foreign	Vertical %
TOTAL	296	100.0%	171	100.0%	117	100.0%
Aged 18-20	6	2.0%	2	1.2%	4	3.4%
Aged 21-30	58	19.6%	28	16.4%	28	23.9%
Aged 31-40	105	35.5%	52	30.4%	49	41.9%
Aged 41-50	77	26.0%	55	32.2%	20	17.1%
Aged 51-64	39	13.2%	24	14.0%	15	12.8%
Aged over 64	11	3.7%	10	5.8%	1	0.9%

Source: General Office for Penitentiary Institutions at the Ministry of the Interior.
 Note: there are eight entries for whom there is no recorded nationality

As such, if we take into account the population aged 18 and over, we see that the rate of foreign prisoners per million male foreigners aged 18 and over across all age brackets is higher than in those of Spanish prisoners, with the 31-40 and 51-65 age brackets particularly prominent.

Graph 12.35. Prisoners on remand. Rate per million men aged 18 and over.



Source: General Office for Penitentiary Institutions at the Ministry of the Interior.

By continent, the largest age bracket is 31-40, accounting for 41.2% in Europe, 43.2% in America and 40.5% in Africa.

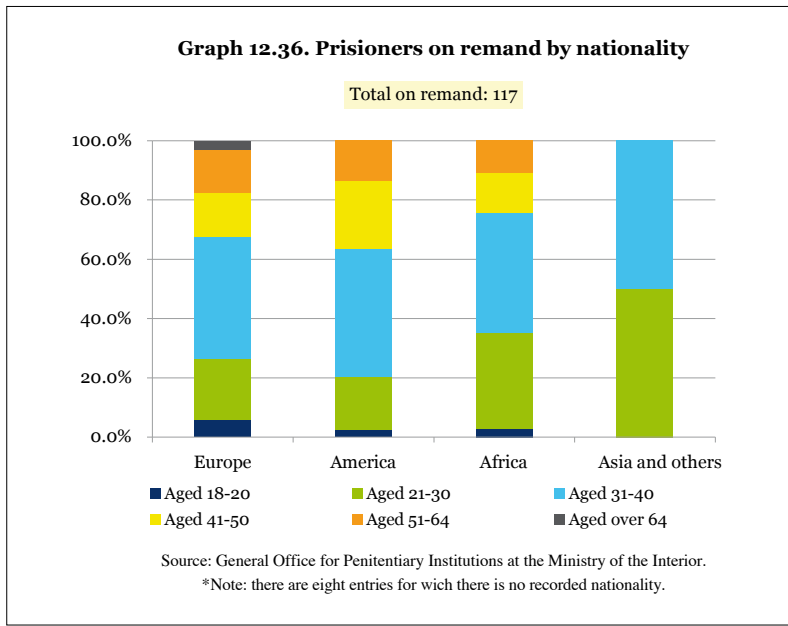


Table 12.16. Prisoners on remand for gender-based violence offenses by continent of origin

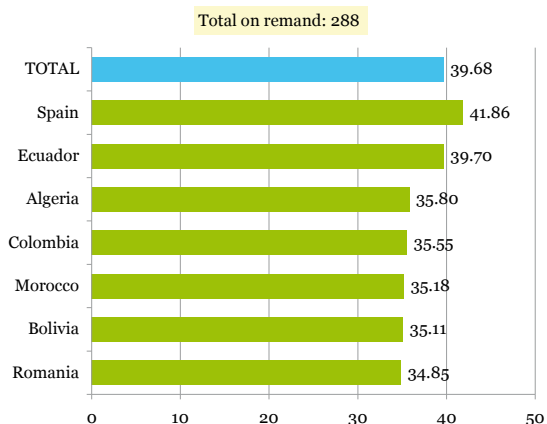
	Average age
TOTAL	40
Spain	42
Europe	38
America	37
Africa	35
Asia and others	30

Source: General Office for Penitentiary Institutions at the Ministry of the Interior.

As can be seen in the following table, the average age of Spanish prisoners on remand is two years above the overall average. By continent, Europe has the highest average (38), followed by America (37), while Africa and Asia have lower averages.

In terms of those nations with the most remand prisoners for offenses of gender-based violence, average ages are around 35-36, other than in Ecuador where the average age matches that of the overall average.

Graph 12.37. Prisoners on remand for gender-based violence offenses by nationality. Average age.



Source: General Office for Penitentiary Institutions at the Ministry of the Interior.

*Note: there are eight entries for which there is no recorded nationality.

12.2.6. Gender-based violence offenders on remand according to geographic area, by nationality.. **31 December 2010.**

The autonomous regions providing permanent residence to the largest number of Spanish gender-based violence offenders on remand are Andalusia (35.6% the total), the Community of Valencia (15.3%) and Galicia and the Canary Islands (6.7% each).

On the other hand, those regions providing permanent residence to the greatest numbers of foreign remand prisoners are the Community of Valencia (18.5% of the total), Madrid (17.4%) and Andalusia (16.3%).

Table 12.17. Prisoners on remand for gender-based violence offenses by autonomous region.

	TOTAL	Vertical %	Nationality		Nationality	
			Spanish	Vertical %	Foreign	Vertical %
Total	296	100.0%	171	100.0%	117	100.0%
Andalucía	73	28.4%	58	35.6%	15	16.3%
Aragón	5	1.9%	3	1.8%	2	2.2%
Asturias	11	4.3%	8	4.9%	3	3.3%
Baleares	12	4.7%	3	1.8%	9	9.8%
Canarias	21	8.2%	11	6.7%	10	10.9%
Cantabria	3	1.2%	2	1.2%	1	1.1%
Castilla-La Mancha	6	2.3%	5	3.1%	1	1.1%
Castilla y León	13	5.1%	10	6.1%	3	3.3%
Cataluña	2	0.8%	2	1.2%	0	0.0%
Com. Valenciana	44	17.1%	25	15.3%	17	18.5%
Extremadura	4	1.6%	4	2.5%	0	0.0%
Galicia	14	5.4%	11	6.7%	3	3.3%
Madrid	25	9.7%	9	5.5%	16	17.4%
Murcia	11	4.3%	6	3.7%	5	5.4%
Navarra	1	0.4%	0	0.0%	1	1.1%
País Vasco	10	3.9%	4	2.5%	6	6.5%
La Rioja	2	0.8%	2	1.2%	0	0.0%
Ceuta	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Melilla	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
No consta	39	-	8	-	25	-

Source: General Office for Penitentiary Institutions at the Ministry of the Interior.
 *Note: there are eight entries for which there is no recorded nationality.

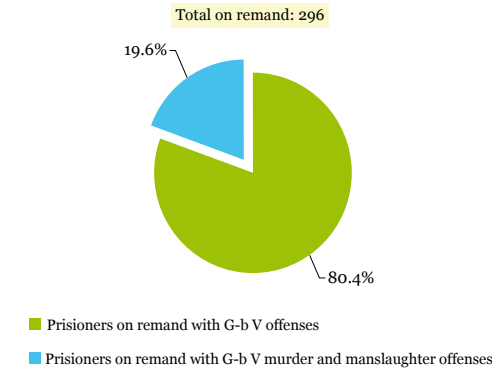
12.2.7. Gender-based violence offenders on remand for manslaughter or murder. Socio-demographic characteristics

31 December 2010.

At the end of 2010 the figure for men on remand for gender-based violence murder was 17 and for manslaughter 55.

Murder and manslaughter accounted for 19.6% of the total number of gender-based violence remand offenders.

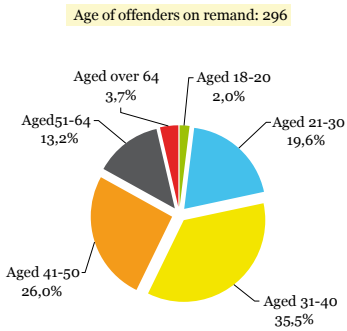
Graph 12.38. Prisoners on remand for gender-based violence offenses



Source: General Office for Penitentiary Institutions at the Ministry of the Interior

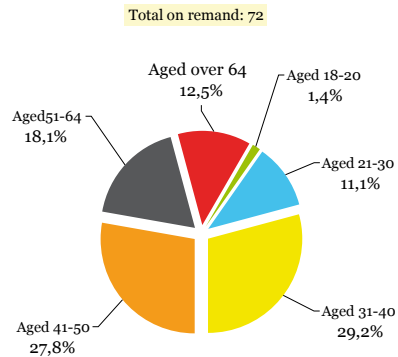
In terms of age, manslaughter and murder offenders are on average older (43 and 53 respectively) than the average gender-based violence remand offender (39).

Graph 12.39. Prisoners on remand by age-group



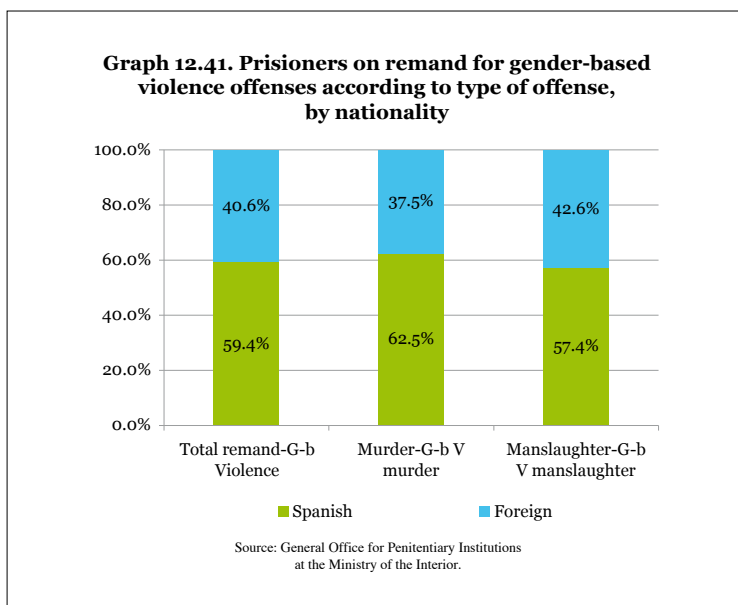
Source: General Office for Penitentiary Institutions at the Ministry of the Interior.

Graph 12.40 Prisoners on remand for manslaughter or murder



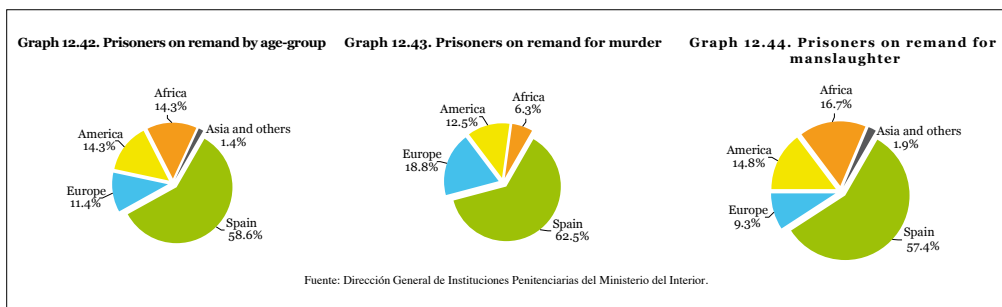
Source: General Office for Penitentiary Institutions at the Ministry of the Interior.

At the end of 2010, 59.4% of gender-based violence remand prisoners had Spanish nationality, while 40.6% were foreign. In terms of gender-based violence murderers, the ratio was of 62.5% to 37.5%, while that of manslaughter offenders stood at 57.4% and 42.6%.



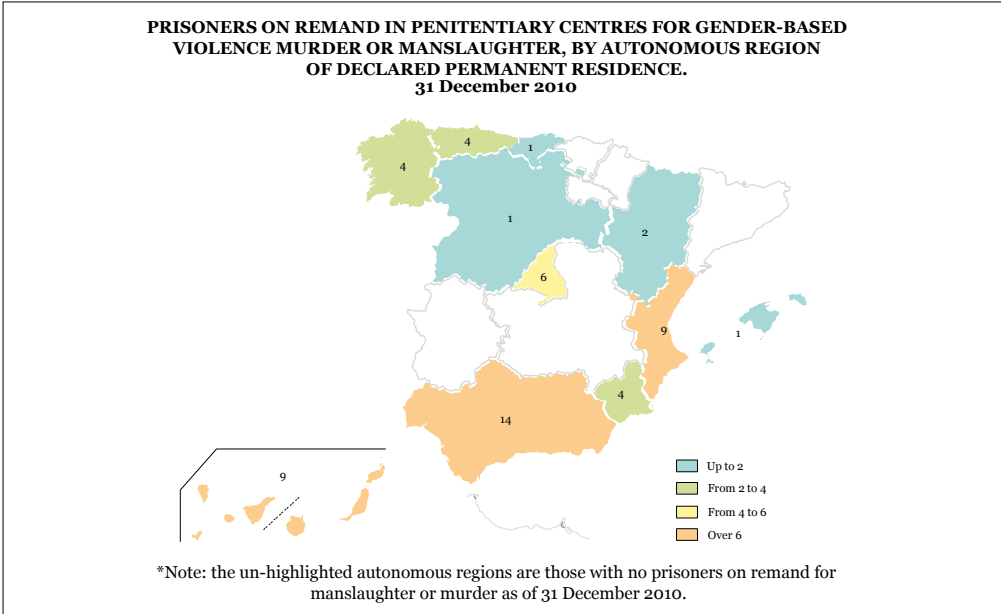
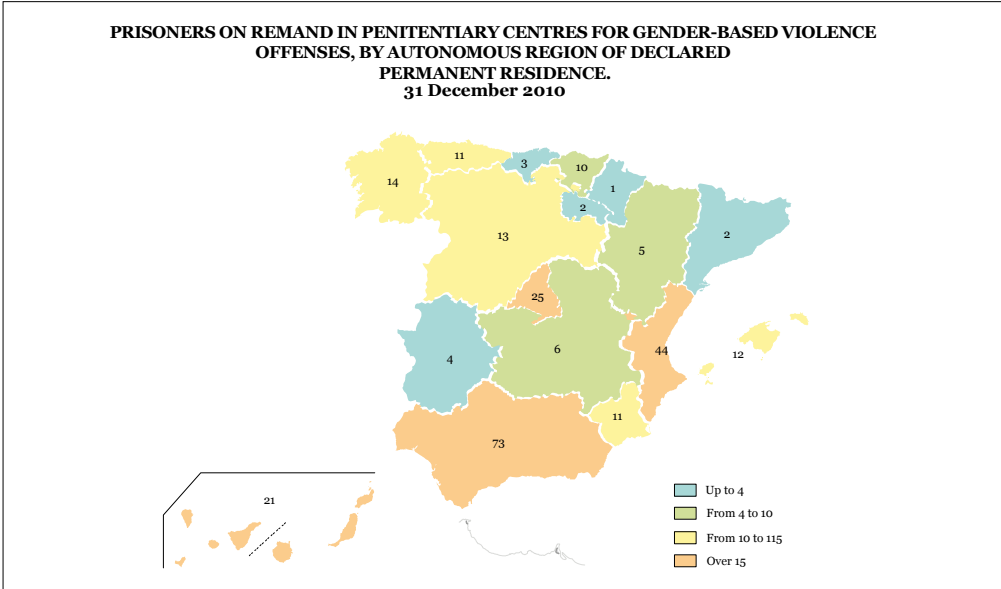
In terms of continent the manslaughter rates were higher in prisoners of Asian, American and African origins, while for Spanish and European prisoners the rates for murder were higher.

With regard to the total distribution of prisoners on remand for gender-based violence offenses there is no great contrast.



In terms of continent by age, as we commented earlier, the average age of offenders on remand for gender-based violence was 40; 42 for Spanish offenders and 37 for foreign ones.

Prisoners on remand for gender-based violence manslaughter or murder averaged 46 (44 for manslaughter and 52 for murder), with the Spanish remand prisoner average age higher at 50.



13 ELECTRONIC MONITORING SYSTEM OF RESTRAINING ORDERS FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS.

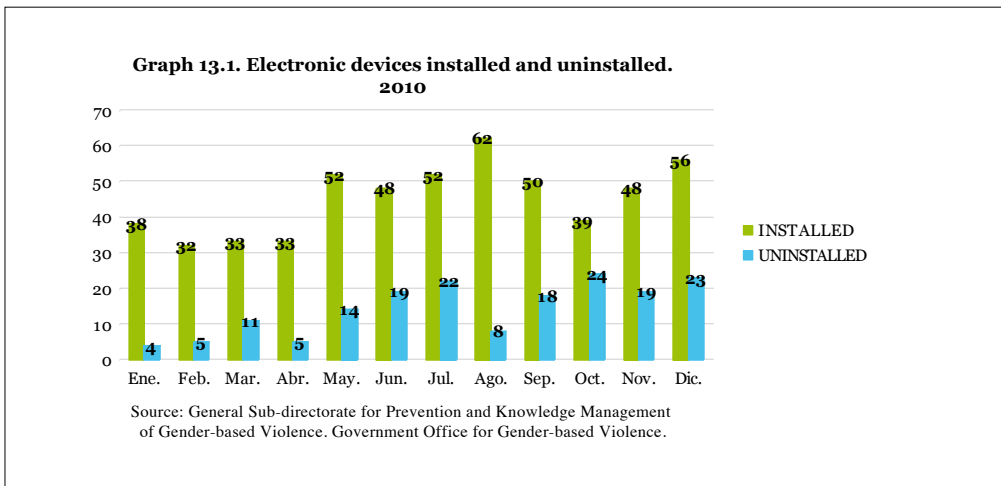
20 July 2009 to 31 December 2010

13.1. FIGURES FOR ELECTRONIC DEVICES. 2010.

In 2010 a total of 543 electronic devices were installed at an average monthly rate of 45. Of all of these, 172 had been uninstalled by the end of the year giving an average monthly rate of 14.

The following table illustrates the numbers of devices installed and uninstalled each month. August is the month in which the highest number of devices was installed (62, or 11.4%), and October the month with the most devices uninstalled (24, or 14%).

Total electronic devices installed in 2010: 543
Total electronic devices uninstalled in 2010: 172



13.2. ACTIVE ELECTRONIC DEVICES BY AUTONOMOUS REGION.

31 December 2010.

In 2010 Madrid was the autonomous region where the most electronic devices were installed (218, or 40.1%) and uninstalled (74, or 43%), followed by Andalusia with 98 devices installed (18%) and 31 uninstalled (18%).

These two regions account for 58.2% of devices installed and 61% of those uninstalled in 2010.

On the other hand, the Government Office for Gender-based Violence has no record of any pair of electronic devices being installed or uninstalled in the course of 2010 in Navarre, Ceuta or Melilla.

13.3. EVOLUTION OF NUMBERS OF ELECTRONIC DEVICES FITTED

24 July 2009 to 31 December 2010.

From the introduction of the electronic monitoring system of restraining orders for gender-based violence offenders on 24 July 2009, and up to 31 December 2010, a total of 710 pairs of electronic devices were installed. By the end of 2010 182 of these had been uninstalled, which means that the number of active pairs of devices on 31 December 2010 was 528.

In the following table we can see the monthly evolution of electronic devices being installed and uninstalled for couples made up of victims and aggressors of gender-based violence.

**Table 13.1. Monthly evolution of installed and uninstalled electronic devices.
24 July 2009 to 31 December 2010**

	Installed	Uninstalled
TOTAL	710	182
august 2009	7	0
september 2009	13	0
october 2009	22	3
november 2009	21	4
december 2009	103	6
january 2010	39	4
february 2010	33	5
march 2010	32	12
april 2010	33	4
may 2010	54	15
june 2010	47	18
july 2010	52	22
august 2010	63	8
september 2010	49	19
october 2010	38	20
november 2010	48	19
december 2010	56	23

Source: General Sub-directorate for Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based Violence.
Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

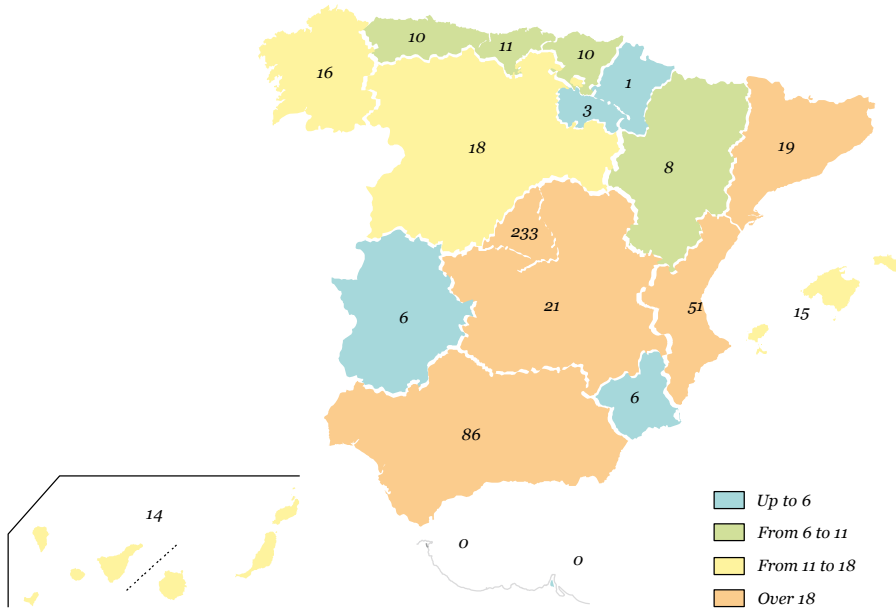
Table 13. 2. Electronic devices installed, uninstalled and active, by autonomous region and province. 24 July 2009 to 31 December 2010

	Installed		Uninstalled		Active	
	Number	Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Vertical %
TOTAL SPAIN	710	100.0%	182	100.0%	528	100.0%
ANDALUCÍA	118	16.6%	32	17.6%	86	16.3%
Almería	7	1.0%	2	1.1%	5	0.9%
Cádiz	12	1.7%	3	1.6%	9	1.7%
Córdoba	9	1.3%	5	2.7%	4	0.8%
Granada	20	2.8%	4	2.2%	16	3.0%
Huelva	5	0.7%	1	0.5%	4	0.8%
Jaén	25	3.5%	5	2.7%	20	3.8%
Málaga	25	3.5%	9	4.9%	16	3.0%
Sevilla	15	2.1%	3	1.6%	12	2.3%
ARAGÓN	11	1.5%	3	1.6%	8	1.5%
Huesca	1	0.1%	1	0.5%	0	0.0%
Teruel	6	0.8%	2	1.1%	4	0.8%
Zaragoza	4	0.6%	0	0.0%	4	0.8%
ASTURIAS	15	2.1%	5	2.7%	10	1.9%
BALEARES	16	2.3%	1	0.5%	15	2.8%
CANARIAS	17	2.4%	3	1.6%	14	2.7%
Las Palmas	7	1.0%	0	0.0%	7	1.3%
S.C.Tenerife	10	1.4%	3	1.6%	7	1.3%
CANTABRIA	18	2.5%	7	3.8%	11	2.1%
CASTILLA - LA MANCHA	25	3.5%	4	2.2%	21	4.0%
Albacete	3	0.4%	0	0.0%	3	0.6%
Ciudad Real	8	1.1%	1	0.5%	7	1.3%
Cuenca	2	0.3%	0	0.0%	2	0.4%
Guadalajara	2	0.3%	0	0.0%	2	0.4%
Toledo	10	1.4%	3	1.6%	7	1.3%
CASTILLA Y LEÓN	29	4.1%	11	6.0%	18	3.4%
Ávila	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%
Burgos	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%
León	2	0.3%	1	0.5%	1	0.2%
Palencia	4	0.6%	0	0.0%	4	0.8%
Salamanca	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Segovia	5	0.7%	4	2.2%	1	0.2%
Soria	7	1.0%	2	1.1%	5	0.9%
Valladolid	8	1.1%	4	2.2%	4	0.8%
Zamora	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%
CATALUÑA	27	3.8%	8	4.4%	19	3.6%
Barcelona	16	2.3%	5	2.7%	11	2.1%
Girona	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%
Lleida	2	0.3%	0	0.0%	2	0.4%
Tarragona	8	1.1%	3	1.6%	5	0.9%
COM. VALENCIANA	63	8.9%	12	6.6%	51	9.7%
Alicante	16	2.3%	3	1.6%	13	2.5%
Castellón	3	0.4%	1	0.5%	2	0.4%
Valencia	44	6.2%	8	4.4%	36	6.8%
EXTREMADURA	8	1.1%	2	1.1%	6	1.1%
Badajoz	5	0.7%	2	1.1%	3	0.6%
Cáceres	3	0.4%	0	0.0%	3	0.6%
GALICIA	23	3.2%	7	3.8%	16	3.0%
A Coruña	10	1.4%	4	2.2%	6	1.1%
Lugo	6	0.8%	1	0.5%	5	0.9%
Orense	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pontevedra	7	1.0%	2	1.1%	5	0.9%
MADRID	307	43.2%	74	40.7%	233	44.1%
MURCIA	6	0.8%	0	0.0%	6	1.1%
NAVARRA	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%
PAÍS VASCO	21	3.0%	11	6.0%	10	1.9%
Álava	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Guipúzcoa	4	0.6%	4	2.2%	0	0.0%
Vizcaya	17	2.4%	7	3.8%	10	1.9%
LA RIOJA	5	0.7%	2	1.1%	3	0.6%
CEUTA	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
MELILLA	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
TOTAL SPAIN	710	100.0%	182	100.0%	528	100.0%

Source: General Sub-directorate for Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based Violence.
Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

**Graph 13.2. Electronic devices by autonomous region.
31 December 2010**

Total: 528



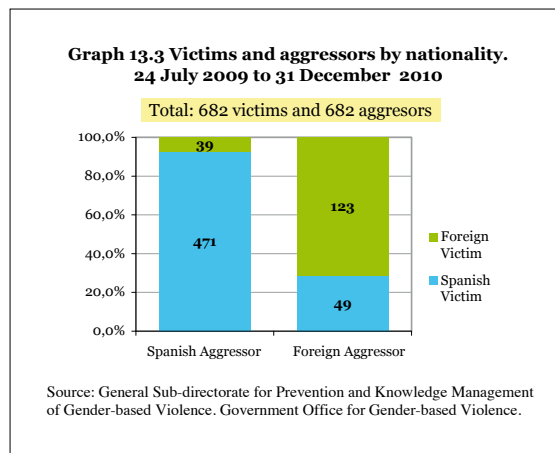
13.4. SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS⁴⁶ OF VICTIMS AND AGGRESSORS WITH DEVICES FITTED.

24 July 2009 to 31 December 2010

Of the total number of couples who have been fitted with an electronic device in the period under review (688), the nationality of both victim and aggressor is known in 682, of which in 68.5% both were Spanish and in 17.9% both were foreign. Meanwhile, we note that 24% of foreign victims

46. Note: The processing of socio-demographic data for these different types of alarm was carried out by cross-referencing these figures with those of pairs of devices fitted, and as such we only take into account those records in both files which have a common identifier.

had a Spanish aggressor while, on the other hand, 9.4% of Spanish victims had a foreign aggressor..



The following table shows the distribution by age-group of victims and aggressors. The lion's share of couples fall within the 21-50 age bracket (83.3% of victims and 78.6% of aggressors).

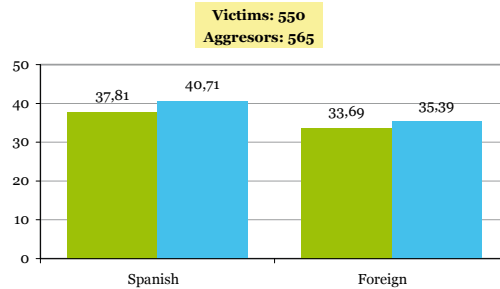
Table 13.3. Electronic devices installed according to age-group, by victim and aggressor
24 July 2009 to 31 December 2010

	Victim Age	Vertical %	Aggressor Age	Vertical %
Total	550	100.0	565	100.0
Aged 15-17	8	1.5	0	0.0
Aged 18-20	21	3.8	19	3.4
Aged 21-30	156	28.4	129	22.8
Aged 31-40	169	30.7	167	29.6
Aged 41-50	133	24.2	148	26.2
Aged 51-64	49	8.9	79	14.0
Aged over 64	14	2.5	23	4.1
N/A	138	-	123	-

Source: General Sub-directorate for Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

The average age of aggressors is 39 and that of victims is 37. However, if we compare average ages by nationality, we see that both for victims and for aggressors the average age of foreigners is less than that of those from Spain.

**Graph 13.4. Average age of victims and aggressors, by nationality.
24 July 2009 to 31 December 2010**



Source: General Sub-directorate for Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

Looking at geographic distribution, we see that four out of ten are from the autonomous region of Madrid (42.4% of victims vs. 40.3% of aggressors).

At the other end of the scale, the autonomous region with the least electronic devices is Navarre (0.1% of victims; 0.3% of aggressors), followed by Rioja (0.6% of victims; 0.6% of aggressors) and Murcia (1.2% of victims; 1.3% of aggressors).

Table 13.4. Electronic devices installed according to autonomous region, by victim and aggressor. 24 July 2009 to 31 December 2010.

	Distribution by Autonomous Region			
	Victim	Vertical %	Aggressor	Vertical %
Total	688	100.0%	688	100.0%
Andalucía	112	16.3%	121	17.6%
Aragón	10	1.5%	8	1.2%
Asturias	16	2.3%	16	2.3%
Baleares	16	2.3%	16	2.3%
Canarias	16	2.3%	16	2.3%
Cantabria	18	2.6%	18	2.6%
Castilla - La Mancha	27	3.9%	32	4.7%
Castilla y León	29	4.2%	29	4.2%
Cataluña	27	3.9%	28	4.1%
Com. Valenciana	65	9.4%	59	8.6%
Extremadura	8	1.2%	11	1.6%
Galicia	19	2.8%	23	3.3%
Madrid	292	42.4%	277	40.3%
Murcia	8	1.2%	9	1.3%
Navarra	1	0.1%	2	0.3%
País Vasco	20	2.9%	19	2.8%
La Rioja	4	0.6%	4	0.6%
Ceuta	-	-	-	-
Melilla	-	-	-	-

Source: General Sub-directorate for Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based Violence. Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

Table 13.5. Electronic devices installed according to autonomous region and province, by victim and aggressor. 24 July 2009 to 31 December 2010

	Geographic Area			
	Victim	Vertical %	Aggressor	Vertical %
TOTAL SPAIN	688	100.0%	688	100.0%
ANDALUCÍA	112	16.3%	121	17.6%
Almería	6	0.9%	8	1.2%
Cádiz	12	1.7%	14	2.0%
Córdoba	8	1.2%	12	1.7%
Granada	19	2.8%	23	3.3%
Huelva	5	0.7%	6	0.9%
Jaén	24	3.5%	23	3.3%
Málaga	24	3.5%	21	3.1%
Sevilla	14	2.0%	14	2.0%
ARAGÓN	10	1.5%	8	1.2%
Huesca	1	0.1%	-	-
Teruel	5	0.7%	4	0.6%
Zaragoza	4	0.6%	4	0.6%
ASTURIAS	16	2.3%	16	2.3%
BALEARES	16	2.3%	16	2.3%
CANARIAS	16	2.3%	16	2.3%
Las Palmas	9	1.3%	9	1.3%
S.C.Tenerife	7	1.0%	7	1.0%
CANTABRIA	18	2.6%	18	2.6%
CASTILLA - LA MANCHA	27	3.9%	32	4.7%
Albacete	2	0.3%	3	0.4%
Ciudad Real	8	1.2%	8	1.2%
Cuenca	3	0.4%	3	0.4%
Guadalajara	1	0.1%	9	1.3%
Toledo	13	1.9%	9	1.3%
CASTILLA Y LEÓN	29	4.2%	29	4.2%
Ávila	1	0.1%	-	-
Burgos	5	0.7%	2	0.3%
León	3	0.4%	3	0.4%
Palencia	4	0.6%	6	0.9%
Salamanca	-	-	1	0.1%
Segovia	3	0.4%	4	0.6%
Soria	6	0.9%	6	0.9%
Valladolid	7	1.0%	7	1.0%
Zamora	-	-	-	-
CATALUÑA	27	3.9%	28	4.1%
Barcelona	17	2.5%	16	2.3%
Girona	1	0.1%	3	0.4%
Lleida	3	0.4%	2	0.3%
Tarragona	6	0.9%	7	1.0%
COM. VALENCIANA	65	9.4%	59	8.6%
Alicante	16	2.3%	17	2.5%
Castellón	2	0.3%	3	0.4%
Valencia	47	6.8%	39	5.7%
EXTREMADURA	8	1.2%	11	1.6%
Badajoz	5	0.7%	6	0.9%
Cáceres	3	0.4%	5	0.7%
GALICIA	19	2.8%	23	3.3%
A Coruña	6	0.9%	8	1.2%
Lugo	5	0.7%	6	0.9%
Ourense	-	-	1	0.1%
Pontevedra	8	1.2%	8	1.2%
MADRID	292	42.4%	277	40.3%
MURCIA	8	1.2%	9	1.3%
NAVARRA	1	0.1%	2	0.3%
PAÍS VASCO	20	2.9%	19	2.8%
Álava	-	-	1	0.1%
Guipúzcoa	4	0.6%	4	0.6%
Vizcaya	16	2.3%	14	2.0%
LA RIOJA	4	0.6%	4	0.6%
CEUTA	-	-	-	-
MELILLA	-	-	-	-

Source: General Sub-directorate for Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based Violence.
Government Office for Gender-based Violence.

14 SOCIAL PERCEPTION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN.

Septiembre 2000 to December 2010.

14.1. INTRODUCTION

Since the mid-80s the Centre for Sociological Research (CIS in the Spanish acronym) has been carrying out monthly public surveys to find out what respondents feel are the major problems in Spain, and those which affect them most personally.

The questions in the CIS's monthly survey, with an open and unprompted response, are:

- “In your opinion what is currently the most important problem in Spain? And the second most important? And the third?”
- “And what is the problem that is personally affecting you the most? And the second? And the third?”

In the September 2000 survey “violence against women” came up for the first time as one of the most relevant problems mentioned spontaneously by the public. From that moment on, that specific response has consistently come up in all the monthly surveys, which shows that a section of the Spanish population identifies the problem as one of the three major problems in Spain as well as one of their main personal problems.

The Government Office for Gender-based Violence has processed the micro-data of the CIS monthly surveys referring to both the above questions, comparing the responses that mention “violence against women” with the rest of the responses and with several socio-demographic characteristics on the part of the respondents.

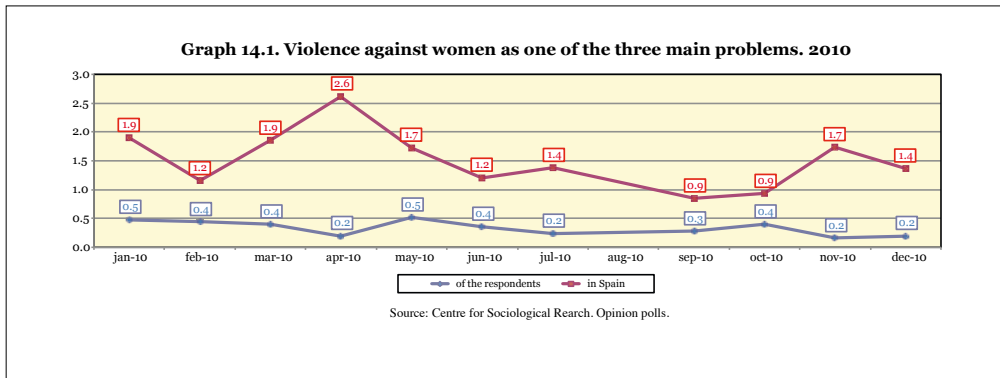
From September 2000 to December 2010 a total of 280,622 surveys were carried out, at a monthly average rate of 2,483

Below we provide a brief analysis of the data relating to the responses that flagged up “violence against women” as either one of Spain's main problems or one of those of the respondent, and will start with an examination of the results of the monthly surveys in 2010.

14.2. SOCIAL PERCEPTION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AS ONE OF THE THREE MAIN PROBLEMS IN SPAIN AND/OR OF THE RESPONDENTS. SURVEYS CARRIED OUT IN 2010.

In 2010, the CIS interviewed a total of 27,265 persons, of which 1.5% (415 persons) named violence against women as one of the three main problems in Spain, and 0.3% (92 persons) said that violence against women was one of their three main personal problems.

In 2010, April was the month in which the most respondents showed concern for violence against women by naming it as one of Spain's three main problems, accounting for 2.6% of the total number of respondents. It so turns out that this month is also one of the months with the lowest levels of respondents naming the issue as one of their three main personal problems (0.2% of the total).

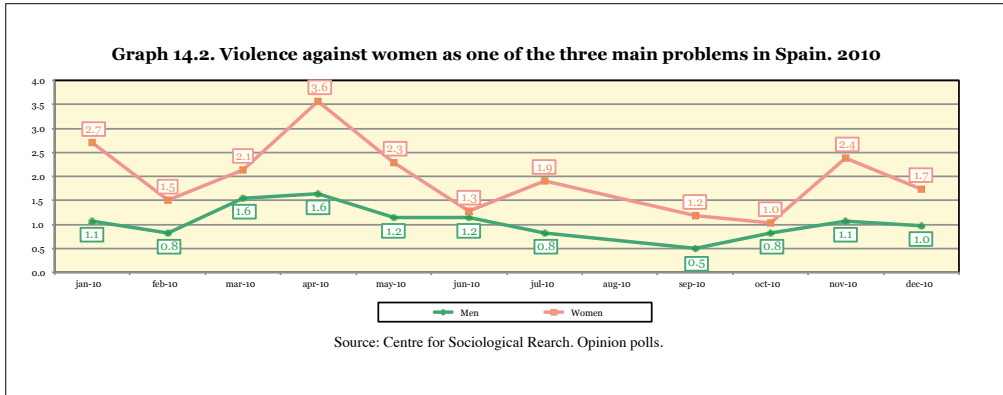


14.2.1. Socio-demographic characteristics.

A total of 2% of female respondents (274 women) named violence against women as one of the three main problems in Spain, and 0.5% (70 women) claimed that it was one of their three main personal problems. In the case of male respondents, the percentages were 1.1% (141 men) and 0.2% (22 men).

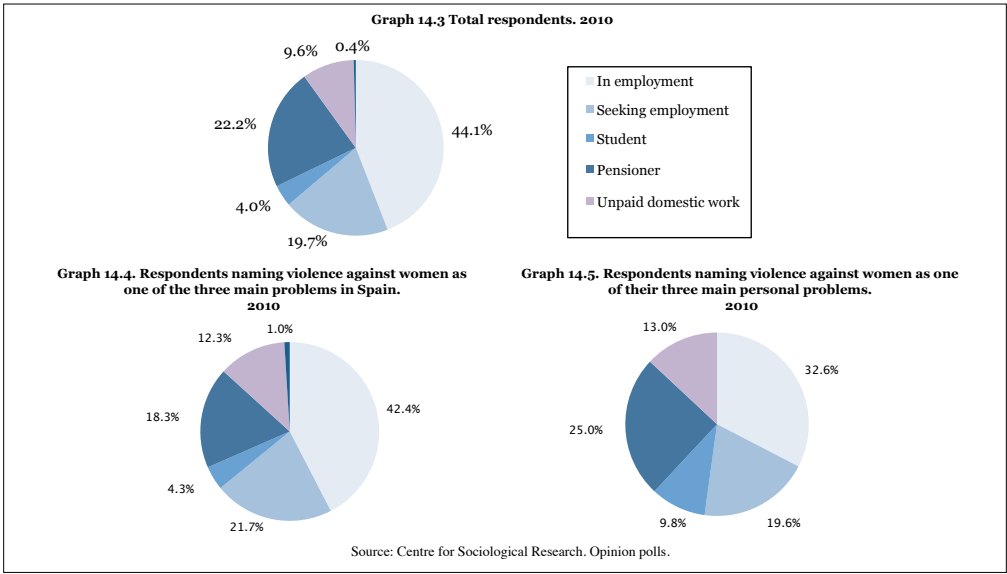
This means that 66% of those respondents who named violence against women as one of the three main problems in Spain were women, while 34% were men, and that 76.1% of those respondents who named violence against women as one of their three main personal problems were women, while 23.9% were men.

Comparing these figures with those from 2009, we see an increase in the numbers of men who feel that violence against women is one of the three main problems in Spain.

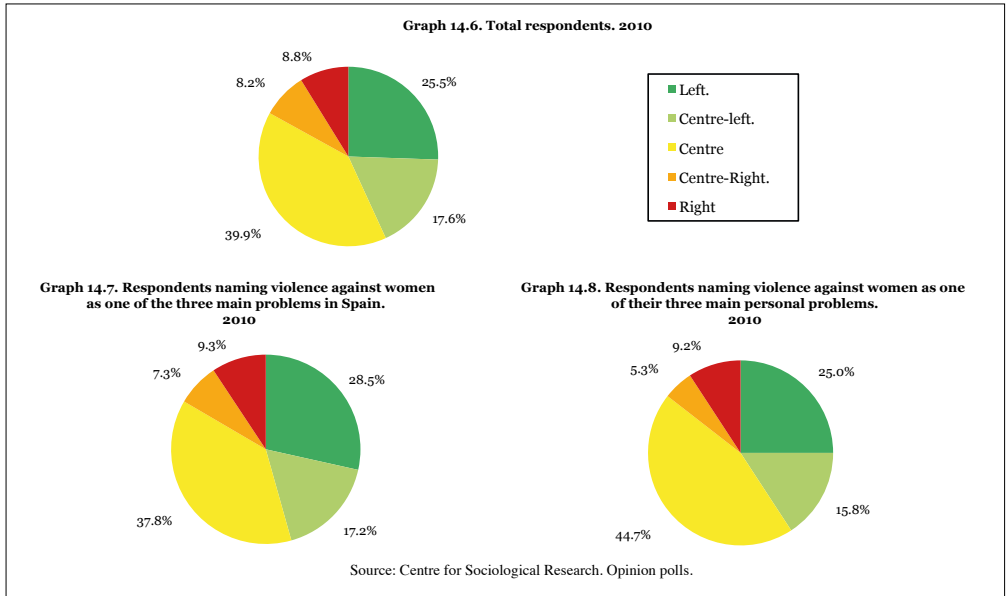


In 2010 the average age of respondents was 47; the average age of those who named violence against women as one of the three main problems in Spain was 46, and the average age of those who felt it was one of their three main personal problems was 48.

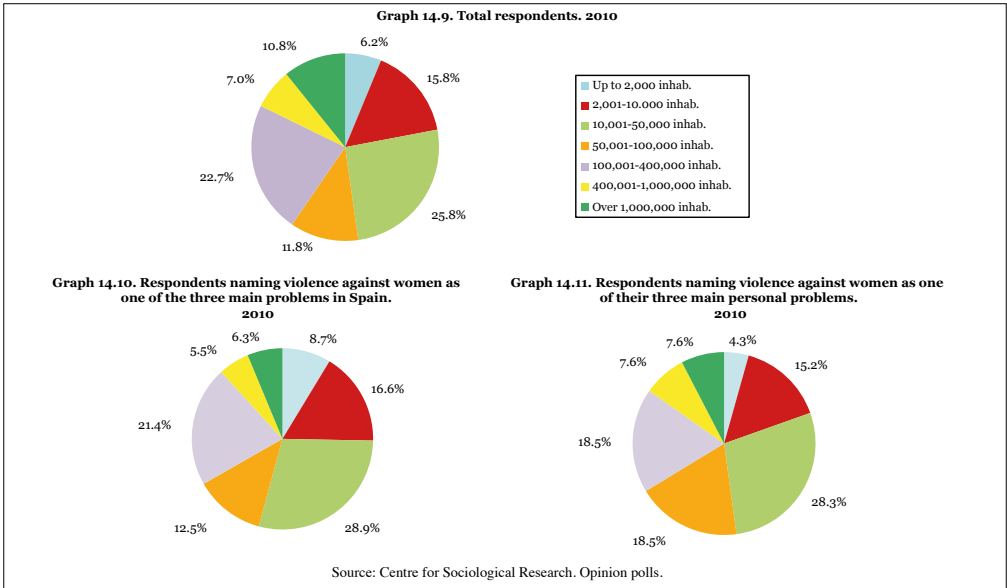
Respondents with no more than secondary education accounted for a large proportion of those who named violence against women as one of the three main problems in Spain (47.2%), and also for a considerable share of those who felt it to be one of their three main personal problems (43% of the total).



64.7% of those respondents who named violence against women as one of the three main problems in Spain in 2010 were either working or seeking employment, although as with previous years, the group expressing the most concern for the issue are those employed in unpaid domestic work (2% of all those in this employment status).



In terms of political inclinations, those most concerned by gender-based violence as one of Spain’s main problems stood on the left of the political spectrum (1.8% of all respondents with this ideological inclination).



Lastly, in terms of the size of town/city of residence, the respondents who showed greatest concern about violence against women, placing it among the three major problems in Spain, lived in municipalities with less than 2,000 inhabitants (2.1% of all those living in municipalities of this size), while those living in towns of 50,001-100,000 made up for the biggest share of those who claimed that violence against women was one of their three main personal problems (0.5% of all those living in this size of town).

14.2.2. One of Spain’s main three problems or one of the respondents’ three main personal problems. 2010.

In this section we aim to compare the main problems expressed by the respondents who in 2010 claimed that violence against women was one of them (either one of the three main problems in Spain and/or one of their three main personal problems) with the main problems generally expressed by all the respondents in that same year⁴⁷.

47. To calculate the percentages that appear in the following charts, we took the responses into account (a maximum of

14.2.2.1. Violence against women as one of the three main problems in Spain. 2010.

Comparing the responses of those who stated that violence against women was one of Spain's main three problems with all the responses given we should stress that the first places on the list of most predominant problems are occupied by the same concerns⁴⁸.

Table 14.1. Main problems in Spain and respondents who feel that violence against women is one of them

Main problems in Spain	Total responses 2010			Total number of responses naming Violence against Women as one of the three main problems in Spain. 2010		
	No. response	Vertical %	Order	No. response	Vertical %	Order
Unemployment	21,753	35.0	1	349	29.7	1
Problems of an economic nature	13,319	21.5	2	153	13.0	2
The political classes and political parties	5,034	8.1	3	18	1.5	6
Immigration	3,885	6.3	4	32	2.7	5
Terrorism, ETA	2,655	4.3	5	72	6.1	3
Public security	2,262	3.6	6	37	3.1	4
Housing	1,797	2.9	7	16	1.4	7
The Government, politicians and parties	1,594	2.6	8	8	0.7	12
Education	1,260	2.0	9	10	0.9	11
Corruption and fraud	1,077	1.7	10	11	0.9	9
Drugs	282	0.5	20	14	1.2	8
Violence against women	415	0.7	18	415	35.3	-

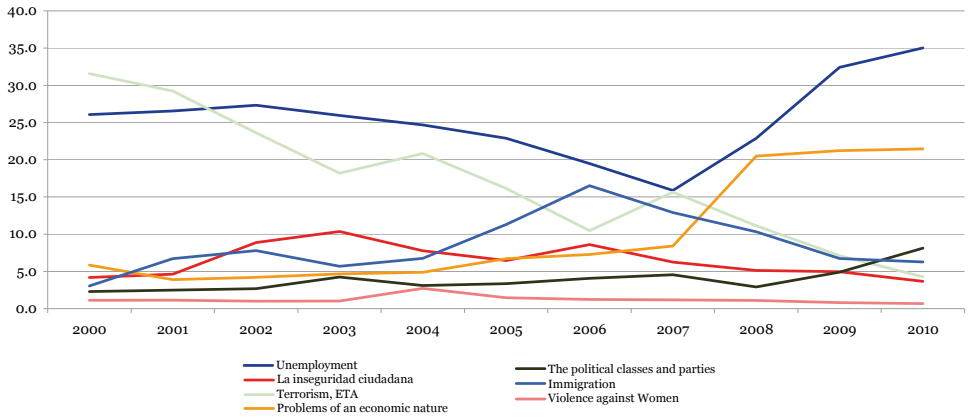
Source: Centre for Sociological Research. Opinion polls.

As was the case in 2009, it is worth highlighting that those who showed concern for violence against woman showed increased concern for terrorism and less for problems of an economic nature, immigration or politicians.

three per respondent) and ignored the blank or "Didn't know" or "Didn't respond" responses. In this respect, the data that appears throughout this section relates to responses and not to individuals.

48. The following two tables show the main responses given by the individuals interviewed, illustrating the order of relevance that each of the problems holds based on the number of responses by the total number of respondents and by those who stated that violence against women was one of the three main problems.

Graph 14.12 Prevalence of the three main problems in Spain, according to type of problem, by year.



Source: Centre for Sociological Research. Opinion polls.

14.2.2.2. Violence against women as one of the respondents' three main personal problems. 2010.

When we compare the responses of those who named violence against women as one of their three main problems with all the responses given, we see more differences than in the previous section, namely that respondents who named violence against women showed less concern for the economy, pensions and housing.

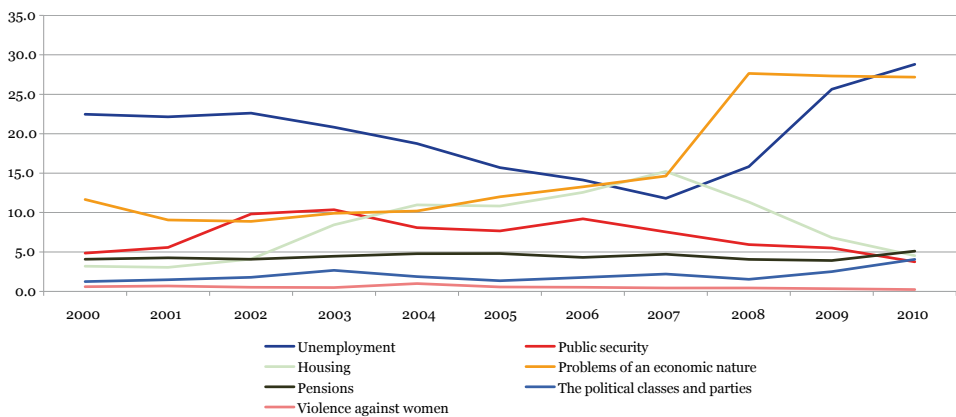
We should point out that both sections clearly mirror the current economic crisis, given that the respondents emphasized their concern about the economy and employment.

Table 14.2. Violence against women as one of respondents' three main personal problems

Main personal problems	Total responses 2010			Total responses naming Violence against Women as one of their three main personal problems. 2010		
	No. responses	Vertical %	Order	No. responses	Vertical %	Order
Unemployment	11,469	28.8	1	60	24.4	1
Problems of an economic nature	10,822	27.2	2	22	8.9	2
Pensions	2,030	5.1	3	7	2.8	5
Housing	1,806	4.5	4	4	1.6	10
The political classes and political parties	1,623	4.1	5	6	2.4	7
Public security	1,494	3.8	6	8	3.3	4
Problems related to employment quality	1,472	3.7	7	3	1.2	11
Education	1,313	3.3	8	6	2.4	8
Immigration	1,201	3.0	9	6	2.4	7
Health	1,151	2.9	10	9	3.7	3
Terrorism, ETA	421	1.1	15	6	2.4	6
Violence against Women	92	0.2	24	92	37.4	-

Source: Centre for Sociological Research. Opinion polls.

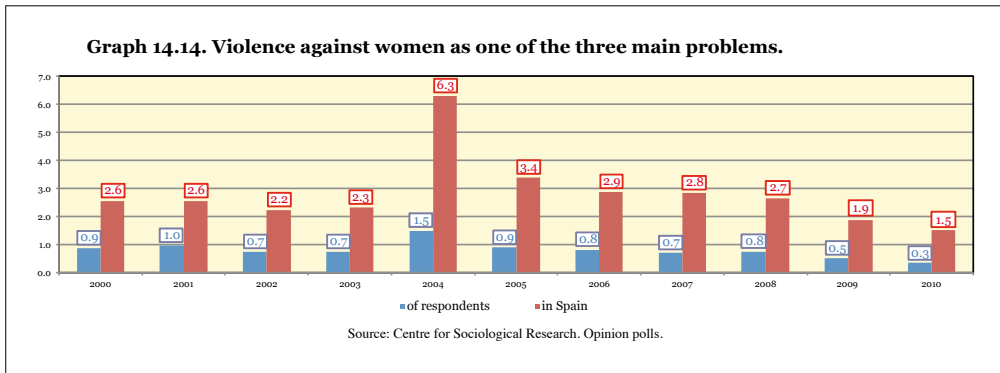
Graph 14.13. Violence against women as one of the respondents' three main personal problems. Evolution 2000-2010



Source: Centre for Sociological Research. Opinion polls.

14.3. EVOLUTION OF THE SOCIAL PERCEPTION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AS ONE OF THE THREE MAIN PROBLEMS IN SPAIN AND/OR OF THE RESPONDENTS. September 2000 to December 2010.

Since violence against women emerged as one of one of the responses given in the monthly CIS surveys, results have fluctuated from year to year, with the highest levels going back to 2004 and 2005, which was the period when the Comprehensive Law was being drafted, approved and introduced.



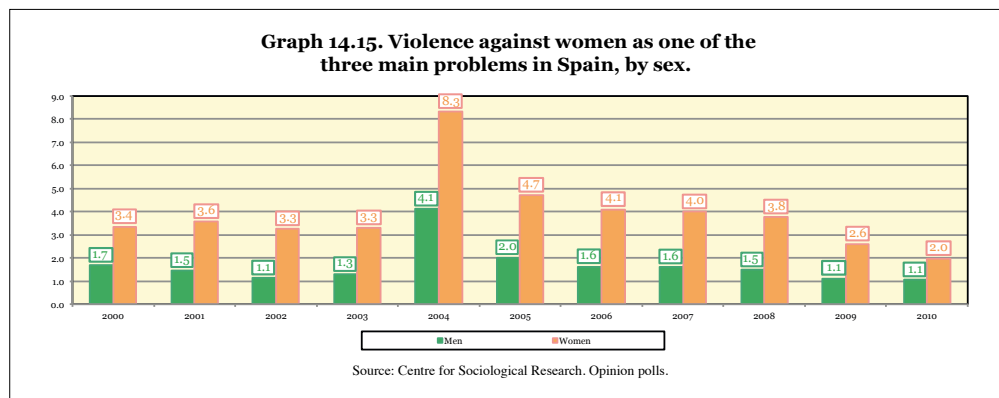
Of the overall total of 280,622 respondents in the CIS monthly survey, 7,987 named “violence against women” as one of the three main problems in Spain (2.8%) and 2,236 named it as one of their three main personal problems (0.8%).

14.3.1. Evolution by sex of respondent. September 2000 to December 2010.

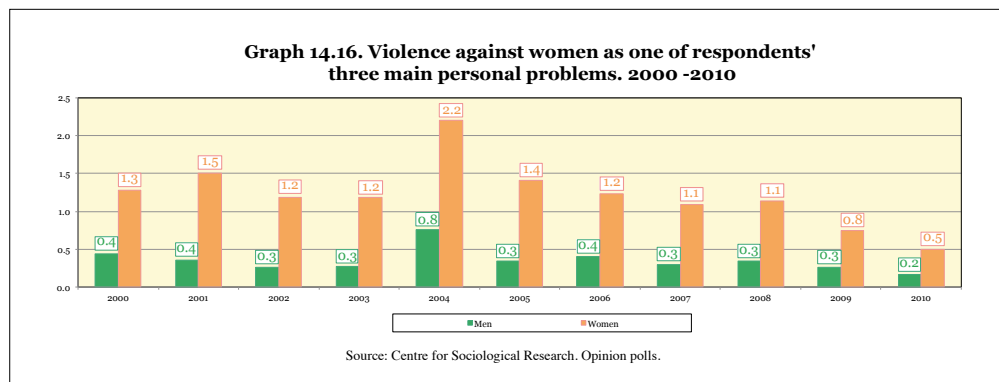
The phenomenon of violence against women is perceived somewhat differently by men and women, with the latter reacting more intensely to the problem as they feel themselves to be potential victims.

Of the 280,622 people interviewed in the period under review, 144,044 (51.3%) were women and 136,578 (48.7%) were men. Of the 7,987 who named violence against women as one of the three main problems in Spain, 5,684 (71.2%) were women and 2,303 (28.8%) were men.

Looking at the annual evolution of the perception of violence against women as one of Spain's three main problems, we see differences of up to four points between male and female responses in 2004, the year the greatest level of concern was recorded..

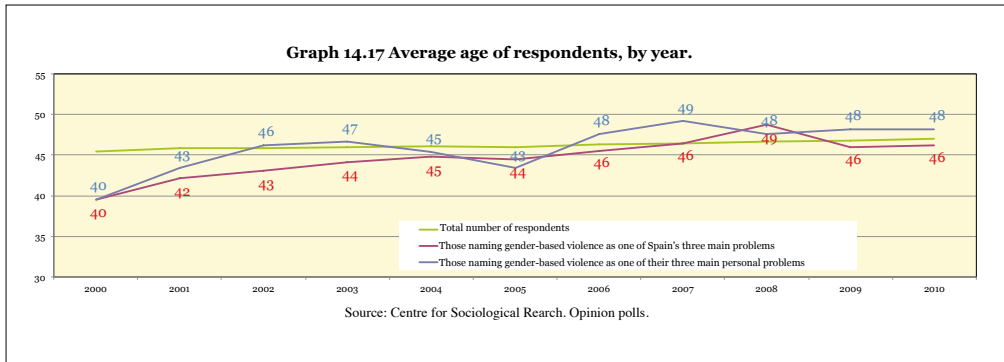


Meanwhile, of the 2,236 respondents who named violence as one of their three main personal problems in the period under review, we should note that 1,761 (78.8%) were women and 475 (21.2%) were men.



14.3.2. Evolution by age of respondent. September 2000 to December 2010.

The following graph illustrates both the average age of all respondents over the course of the period under review as well as that of those who named violence against women as either a national or personal problem.



14.4. SOCIAL PERCEPTION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AS ONE OF THE THREE MAIN PROBLEMS OF SPAIN AND/OR OF THE RESPONDENT, BY AUTONOMOUS REGION. September 2000 to December 2010.

As may be observed in the following table, Extremadura is the autonomous region with easily the highest level of respondents naming violence against women as one of the three main problems of Spain, and the second in terms of naming it as one of their three main personal problems, behind the Community of Valencia (despite being only fifth in the list of those naming violence as one of the three main national problems).

Table 14.3 Social perception of violence against women as one of the three main problems in Spain

	Total No. of Respondents	Respondents naming violence against women as one of the three main problems in Spain		Respondents naming violence against women as one of their three main personal problems	
		Number	%	Number	%
TOTAL SPAIN	280,622	7,987	2.8	2,236	0.8
Andalucía	49,092	1,817	3.7	319	0.6
Aragón	8,566	234	2.7	99	1.2
Asturias	7,729	108	1.4	14	0.2
Baleares	5,212	196	3.8	40	0.8
Canarias	10,889	409	3.8	81	0.7
Cantabria	3,781	89	2.4	13	0.3
Castilla - La Mancha	12,238	334	2.7	86	0.7
Castilla y León	17,524	518	3.0	75	0.4
Cataluña	44,740	774	1.7	179	0.4
Com. Valenciana	29,234	913	3.1	625	2.1
Extremadura	7,208	467	6.5	112	1.6
Galicia	19,191	639	3.3	126	0.7
Madrid	36,855	784	2.1	284	0.8
Murcia	7,899	218	2.8	102	1.3
Navarra	3,779	76	2.0	15	0.4
País Vasco	14,729	377	2.6	60	0.4
La Rioja	1,956	34	1.7	6	0.3

Source: Centre for Sociological Research. Opinion polls.

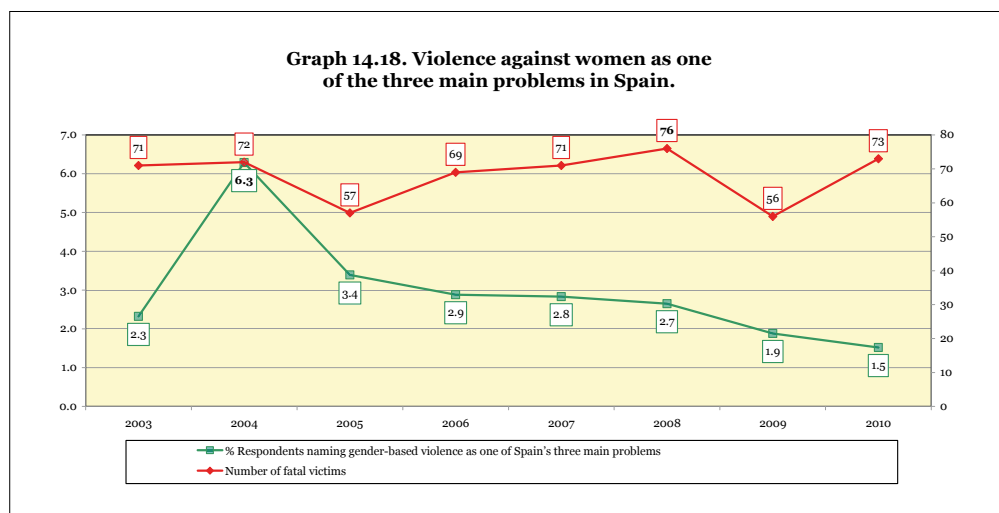
14.5. SOCIAL PERCEPTION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AS ONE OF THE THREE MAIN PROBLEMS IN SPAIN AND/OR OF RESPONDENTS, IN RELATION TO THE NUMBER OF FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE.

September 2000 to December 2010.

Opinion poll results may be influenced by crimes with a strong impact on the public opinion, either because of their media profile or because of their numbers and/or severity.

This could explain the latest highs recorded, in February and December 2008. In February 2008 there were four gender-based murders in less than 24 hours, and in December a total of 11 were recorded, being the greatest monthly average, as seen in the first section of this Year-book.

However, as the following graph illustrates, higher victim levels do not always go hand in hand with higher levels of concern in the surveys, perhaps due to “deviation” in social preoccupation towards other concerns that have a heightened profile at the time in question (especially with regard to economic or employment issues) or due to little media coverage.



15 OPINION POLLS ON GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE. MAIN RESULTS.

June 2009 / June 2010⁴⁹.

15.1. OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE OF THE STUDY

In June 2009 the Government Office for Gender-based Violence conducted an online opinion poll into gender-based violence. In the interests of examining the issue's evolution the Office repeated the poll in June 2010, with basically the same questionnaire, although the results of the latter poll did call for the inclusion of some new questions and the modification of others already included. What follows is an analysis of the main results, comparing them with those of 2009, carried out in collaboration with the sociologist Fernando González Herмосilla.

15.1.1. Objective. Current public opinion on gender-based violence.

Gender-based violence is a reflection of the cultural tradition of patriarchal societies and, as such, is part of the social construction of these societies:

- it is a response to a substantive part of the interpretive system of the experience of patriarchal society: male chauvinism.
- it is rooted in one of the underlying emotional levels which shape the dynamic exchange between its members: inequality.
- it reproduces itself according to one of the dominant features shaping its behavioural patterns: the use of force.

Gender-based violence is a social behavioural pattern which needs to be addressed via a comprehensive approach, taking into account:

- the real component: those things that happen in daily life and those developments that mark the event's evolution.

49. For information on the characteristics of the survey see the "Methodological Notes".

- the rational component: the state of current opinion shaping social perception of events.
- and the emotional component: the underlying symbols and attitudes providing a foundation for violent behaviour.

This study, including the second survey, represents a significant step in the study of the state of public opinion regarding gender-based violence. Its scope has the characteristic limitations of the channel used to collect the information but, even so, the results provide us with greater knowledge on how gender-based violence is perceived by society.

The first results were obtained in 2009 after an initial wave of 1,000 surveys, and its main conclusions were publicised in the Observatory's 3rd Report. In 2010 a second wave of 2,000 surveys was conducted. **The bringing together of the data from both waves enables us to work with a sample of 3,000 respondents.** Introducing differences between waves into the statistical processing of the data, and considering the different sizes of each, we can analyse the existing variations from one year to the next and obtain specific results regarding unique matters addressed in each of them.

As will become clear in the course of the analysis, the variations identified from one wave to the next are only significant in certain areas, with two direct consequences for the systematization of results:

- we have chosen to treat those questions common to both on the basis of the accumulated database, indicating those significant differences from one year to the next in the context of all 3,000 responses.
- the analysis of the overall sample is similar to that of 2009, even though the majority of the figures are slightly different as a result of the accumulation of the two waves.

In addition to the specific objective of discovering how respondents' opinions had evolved, **the second wave enabled us to gain a greater understanding of the current state of opinion** in this area, in more the one sense: by delving into the underlying motives fuelling gender-based violence; tackling some of the questions which had become crucial in dealing with the problem, and assessing the scope of some of the awareness-raising initiatives undertaken.

Progress made in improving our understanding of social perception of gender-based violence has led to **a new systematization of the results, which provides us with a more comprehensive and complete interpretation of them.** For this we made complementary use of overall results relating to the database accumulation from both waves (3,000) and the contribution of the second wave (2,000), specifying the origin of each.

15.1.2. Scope: Who is talking to us?

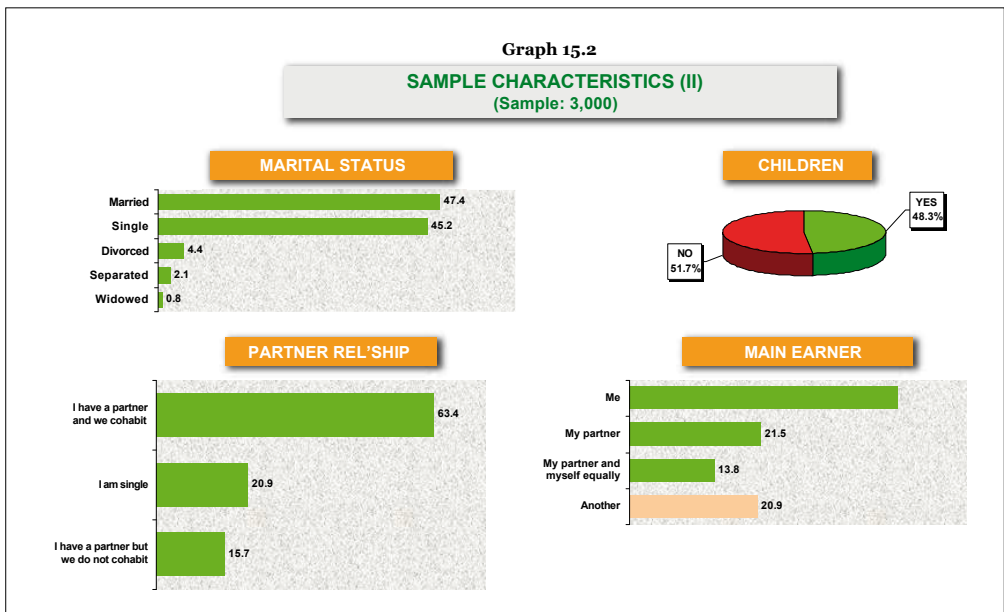
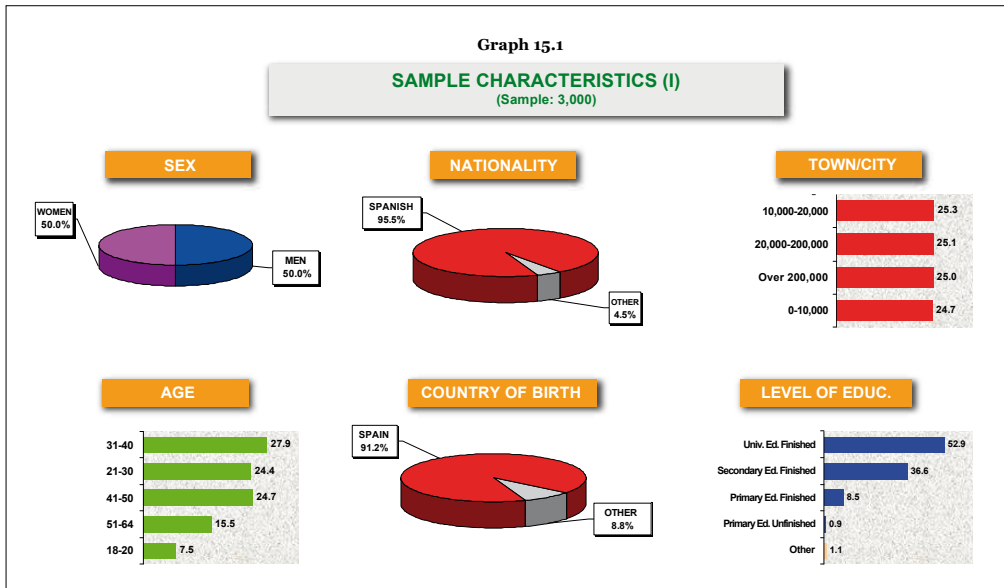
Increasing our sample to **3,000 respondents** has made a marked improvement in the statistical representation of its reference universe; a universe defined first and foremost by our access to it:

- Internet users.
- Who were willing to complete a survey on gender-based violence.

The above sets out the scope and margins of our universe, which is directly reflected in the sample make-up:

- Persons in their great majority (95.5%) of Spanish nationality and **born in Spain** (91.2%). Under-representation of foreign resident population, accounting for less than 5%.
- Weighted towards those aged **between 21 and 50** (77%). Those aged 51-64 represent less (15.5%) and the young (aged 18-20) represent just 7.5%.
- Located primarily in the **autonomous regions with the highest populations**: with Catalonia, Andalusia and Madrid accounting for 59.3%.
- Having a **high level of education**: 52.9% hold university degrees and 36.6% have finished secondary education, with less than 10% (9.4%) not having finished primary education.
- Most are **active in the labour market** (68.1%). Students only account for 9.6%, with very few unpaid housewives (2.1%) or unskilled workers (4.2%).

- The **majority consider themselves to be Catholics** (54.3%), although most of these are non-practising (43.2%). Those describing themselves as **non-believers/atheists account for 30.3%**.



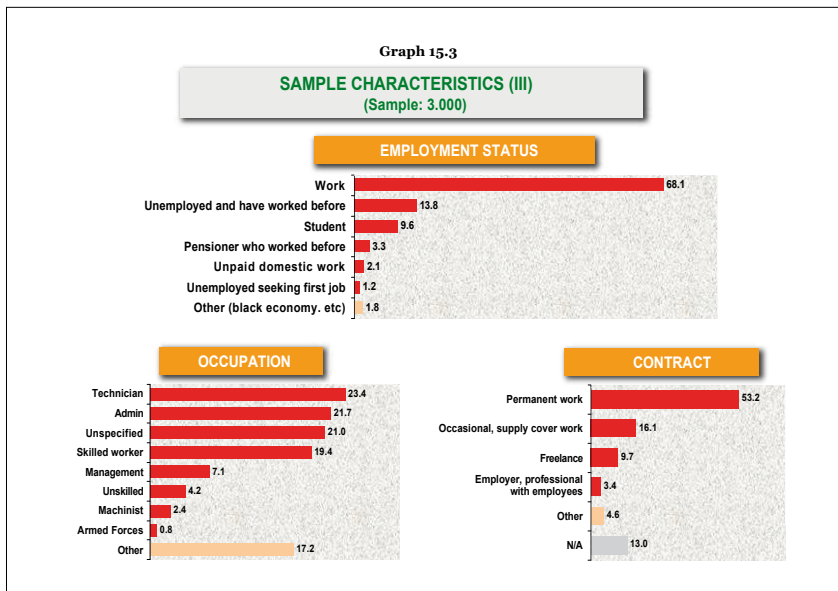
The sample is made up of a similar number of respondents in terms of:

- Sex: around 50% male and female
- Location: almost equal representation of towns/cities of all sizes.

In terms of marital status there is almost parity between married respondents (47.4%) and single ones (45.2%), making up 92.6% of the sample, with divorced, widowed and separated respondents only accounting for 7.3%.

79.1% have a partner, 63.4% cohabit with a partner and 48.3% have children.

59.7% of men describe themselves as the main earners in their households, compared to just 27.8% of women.



15.2. CURRENT OPINION AND SOME ISSUES UP FOR DISCUSSION.

15.2.1. Public opinion is fed by the media.

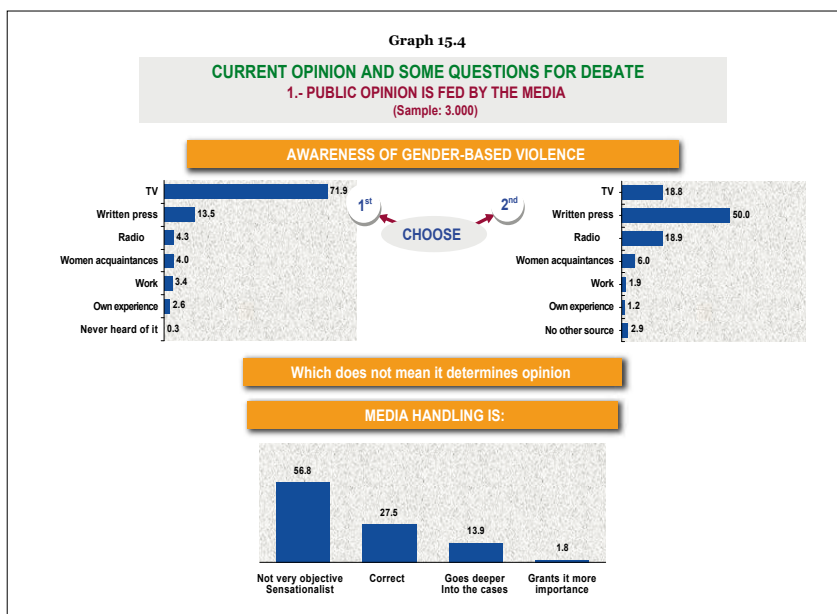
The survey provides a state of public opinion that reflects publicised opinion: approximately 90% of our respondents say that **their knowledge on gender-based violence comes first and foremost from the media** (television, radio and the printed press. Despite the fact that 87.1% feel gender-based violence is a fairly widespread phenomenon in Spain, only 10% of the sample claimed to have personal experience of it (women they knew, work environment or their own personal experiences).

Television exerts hegemony within the media: 71.9% of the sample named it as the primary source of knowledge on the subject, with 18.8% putting it in second place. Next comes the written press, accounting for 13.5% of first-place mentions and 50% of second places. In third place comes the radio, with 4.3% and 18.9% respectively.

This media hierarchy is largely upheld across sex and age although there are some significant differences in the second: TV's influence stands at 84.7% among the youngest, to the detriment of other media formats, while its hegemony is less among the over-50s (58.8%) where the written press (21.1%) and radio (8.8%) gain ground.

The above, however, **does not mean that publicised opinion determines the current majority opinion:**

- In fact, more than half of the sample (56.8%) feel that the way the media handles the subject is more sensationalist than objective, setting a clear distinction between publicised opinion and their perception of the phenomenon.
- There are quite a few questions where the opinion of a majority clearly coincides with the social construction of the phenomenon, beyond the dominant points of view of the publicised opinion, although public opinion is not exempt from its influence. This is something we will be seeing when we analyse the state of current opinion on certain issues for discussion with particularly high media profiles.



15.2.2. False claims of abuse

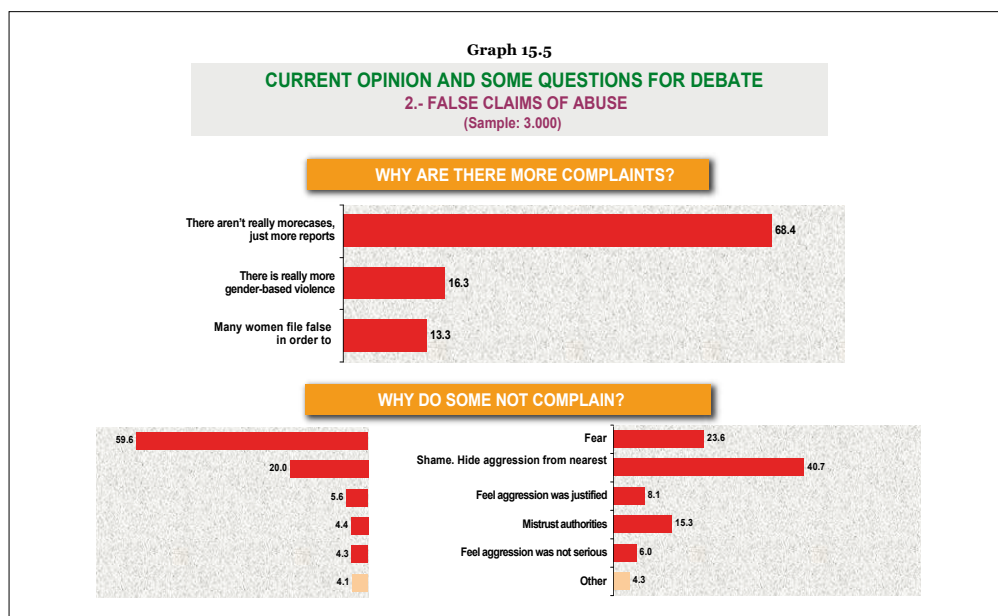
The issue of the extent of false claims has become **one of the subjects with the greatest impact on the discussion of gender-based violence in the media in recent years**. As such it was already approached in the first wave of the study, and for that reason the second wave of surveys has attempted to delve deeper.

Some of the results from the 2009 wave of surveys provided significant information to improve understanding of public opinion on this matter, and were confirmed in the combined results of 2009-10 (3,000 respondents). The following are the most significant:

- A marked majority (68.4%) felt that considerable progress had been made in terms of women who dare to report abuse situations, which does not mean that more cases of gender-based violence are occurring, but that **more women are coming forward to report the abuses they are suffering**.
- **Fear of the consequences of filing a report (59.6%) and shame (20%),** lead to victims hiding aggressions from their most immediate surroundings come up as **major reasons why many victims of**

gender-based violence **do not report their situation**, both in the first and second response option, and also in the accumulation of both.

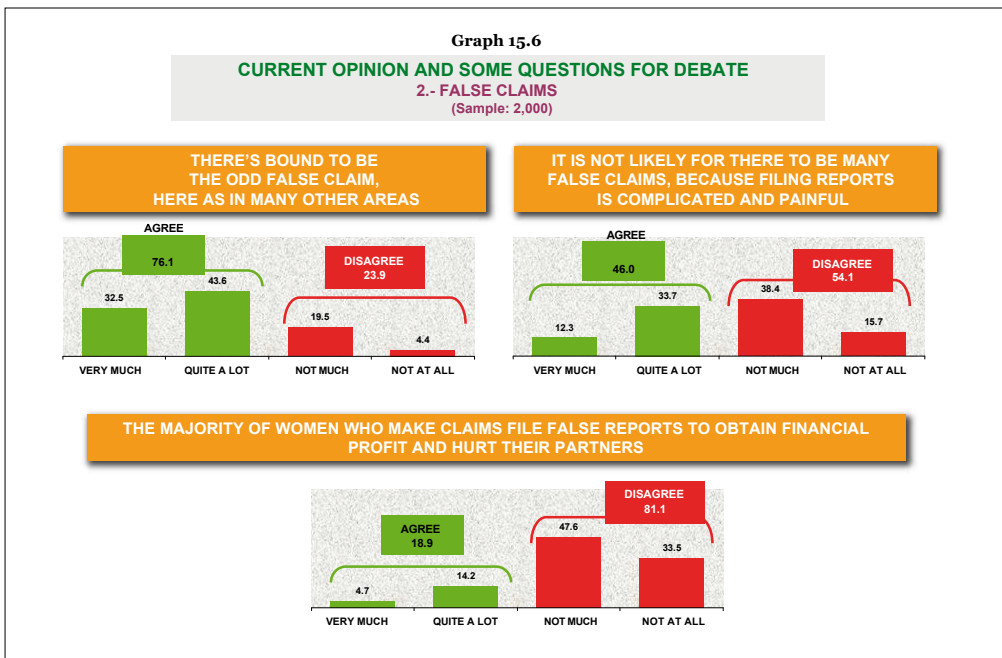
- **13.3% believe** that more complaints are filed because **many women wrongly take advantage of the law** that protects them to cause harm to their partners or to obtain benefits on the basis of false claims. On this issue there is a **significant difference in terms of sex**, when responding to the statement “Many women file false claims”: with 10.1% of women agreeing compared to 16.5% of men.



Analysis of the figures obtained in the responses to the new questions introduced in the **2010 wave** allows us to get a clearer picture of the logic behind the way public opinion takes shape on this matter:

- **81.1%** of the sample said they did not agree that the majority of victims' reports were faked in order to obtain economic profit and/or cause harm to their partners. This figure rose to 84.2% among women respondents.

- **76.1% were certain that this does occur on occasions, just like in other areas.** Agreement with this statement is lowest (62.8%) among the youngest respondents (aged 18-20).
- **88.9% agreed that the fact that some women withdraw their claims does not mean that they are false.** There is a great disparity between the sexes here, with women being much more drastic, 53.6% saying they agreed strongly compared to 38.6% of men.
- **With** regard to the complications and suffering involved in filing a report being enough to argue the improbability of false reports, most of our respondents did not agree (54.1%), this figure rising to 59.4% among men. The majority of women (51.4%) vouched for the argument, as did the majority of respondents aged 51-64.
- **Differences between the sexes are most marked** when it come to assessing **the notion that those who disseminate opinions regarding the extent to which women file false claims contribute to women continuing to suffer abuse in silence.** Although the majority of both men and women were in agreement with this, the male figure of 56.6% falls well short of the female one, at 69.3%.



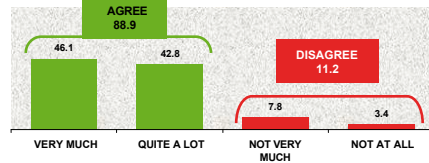
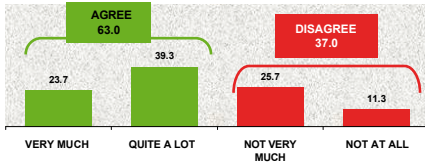
Graph 15.7

CURRENT OPINION AND SOME QUESTIONS FOR DEBATE

2.- FAKE CLAIMS
(Sample: 2,000)

THOSE WHO SPREAD THESE OPINIONS MAKE IT MORE LIKELY THAT WOMEN WILL PUT UP WITH ABUSE

THAT SOME WOMEN WITHDRAW THEIR COMPLAINTS DOES NOT MEAN THEY ARE FALSE



15.2.3. Aggressors and child custody.

One of the issues with the highest profile in publicised opinion regarding gender-based violence is the question of whether abusive fathers should be granted custody of children. As such a series of questions in this field were introduced to the **2010 wave of surveys**.

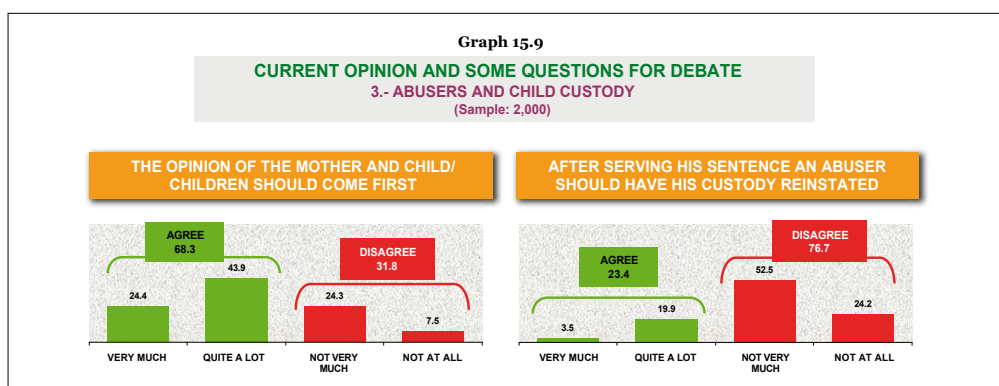
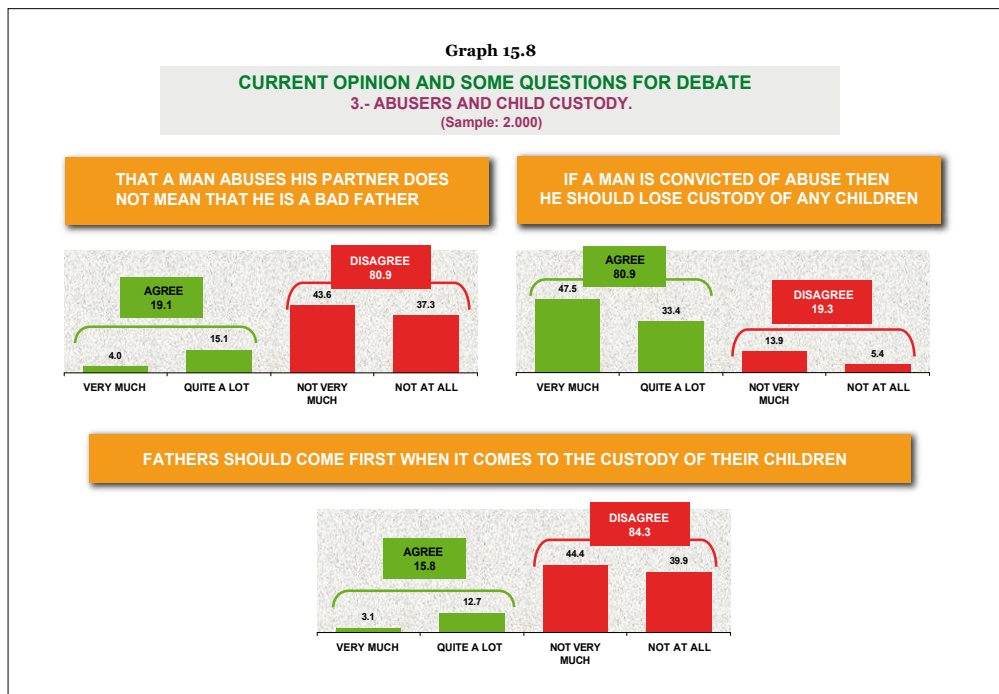
In this case social perception of the matter is highly conclusive, with a vast majority coming out in favour of the child's interest, stating that **the father's right to custody of the child cannot be the overriding factor**. **84.3%** of the sample agreed with this, though the figure for female respondents (89.7%) was considerably higher than that for men (78.8%).

A similar difference between men and women may be identified regarding the assertion that **a man who abuses his partner is not necessarily a bad father**: **80.9%** of the sample disagreed with this, 86.8% for women and 75% for men.

From there we conclude that:

- 80.9% agree that child custody should not be granted to a father who has been convicted of gender-based abuse. An opinion supported by 85.5% of women and 76.1% of men.
- And 76.7% do not agree that custody be granted again once the sentence has been completed, though in this case the male figure (68.2%) falls markedly short of that for women (85%)

The division between the sexes is most marked when it comes to whether mothers' and children's opinions should come first. Although the total number that agreed with this stood at 68.3%, figures for women (76.2%) far exceeded those for men (60.3%).



15.3 THE UNDERLYING MOTIVES OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE.

15.3.1. The causes.

To delve into the social perception of the underlying motives of this kind of violence, we developed our approach to our respondents' opinions regarding causes. The results obtained demonstrate that gender-based violence is socially perceived as **a problem whose main origin is in our culture**:

- Both in **inherited culture**: the family and its “environment” continue to transmit male chauvinism and authoritarianism which have historical baggage in patriarchal societies. And this is the main reason that our respondents flag up as a cause of gender-based violence, both in their first unprompted response (25.5%) as well as in all responses combined (46.6%).
- **Also** important is the **socio-cultural environment** in which our lives take place: education, information and communication. This is the second reason named as a cause of the problem, both as first unprompted response (21.9%) and for all responses combined (39.4%).

Following those two factors we find more psycho-sociological factors, concerning **interaction between individuals and the problems that affect them**: jealousy, mistrust, and so on, which were named as a cause in first unprompted responses by 14.9% of respondents, and accounted for 33% of all responses.

Some way behind we find **other relevant factors**: socio-economic and lifestyle conditions, personal medical conditions, the effect and consumption of narcotics and other drugs, which accounted for 19.7% of overall responses and 4.8% of first unprompted responses.

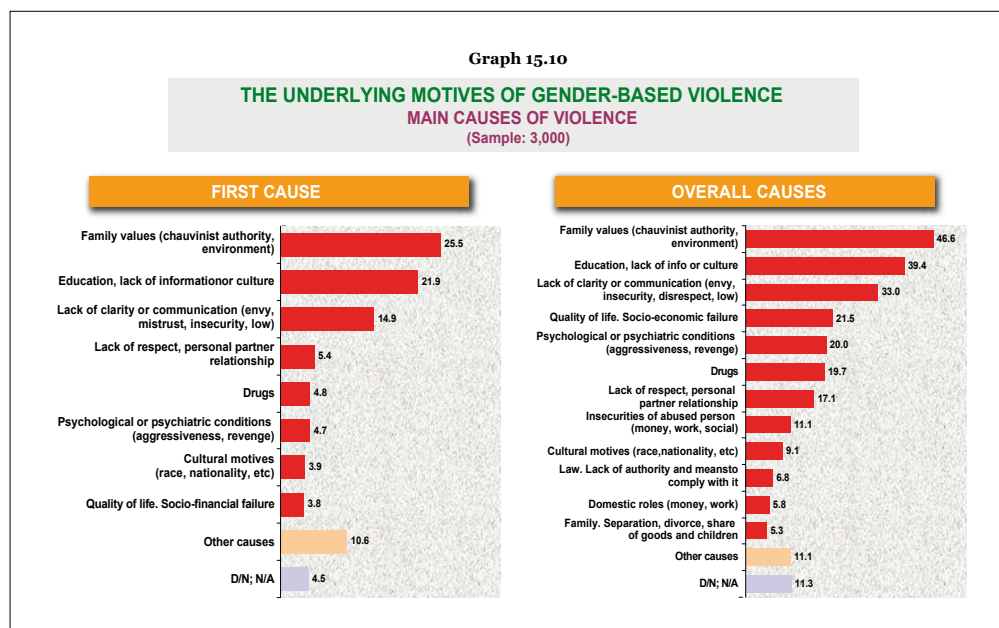
Cross-referencing responses received **by sex** of the respondent gives us the following significant information:

- **Women** stress the importance of **cultural baggage** as a cause of gender-based violence (53.9% of overall responses) with socialisation factors accounting for 36.4%). They also ascribe considerable importance to the **abused victim's insecurities**.

- **Men**, on the other hand, underline the role attributed to the **socio-cultural environment** being experienced (42.5% of all responses) as well that of **socio-economic conditioning factors** and quality of life.

Both sexes agree on the importance attributed to problems that affect interaction: lack of clarity and communication in relationships (31.3% and 34.7%).

If we take into account the respondents' **age**, it is significant **that the youngest ones ascribe the least importance to socio-cultural environments** (education, information, communication), with response levels dropping 11.5 points for first mention and almost 19 for overall responses.



15.3.2. The *supposed* attitude of the victim.

When it comes to interpreting survey results on these matters, we should take into account that this is the analysis of a study into current opinion, and which does not diagnose deep and real motives, which would only be possible through a different research approach.

And that is why at first (2009 wave) we only had isolated data regarding the **underlying emotional states of some women trapped in the vicious circle of gender-based violence.**

- One of these questions related to the **reasons why**, in the opinion of the respondents, **many women fail to report their aggressors**; something we mentioned earlier. The main assumption of our respondents was that those women find themselves unable to come forward because they are afraid of the **consequences and shame of filing a report**, which leads them to conceal their abuse from their most intimate surroundings.
- Another question deals with **why some abused women forgive their aggressors**. In this respect the majority of respondents mention **emotional dependence** as the main reason, accounting for almost twice as many as those who mention fear of reprisal (33.4% vs. 18.5%). The figure for those who said women felt their aggressors could change stood at 16%, ahead of economic dependence on 12.3% and the interests of the children at 10.4%.
- A third question is particularly relevant, making reference to **the assumption that women are to blame for being abused**. Although a sizeable majority of 60.8% said they did not agree much or at all with blaming women for the abuse they suffered just because they carried on living with their aggressors; it is true that **a significant minority (36.9%) did indeed feel they were to blame**.

This question also throws up a **significant division between the sexes**, amounting to 15.7 points. While 68.6% of women did not agree much or at all with the proposition, for men the percentage was 52.9%.

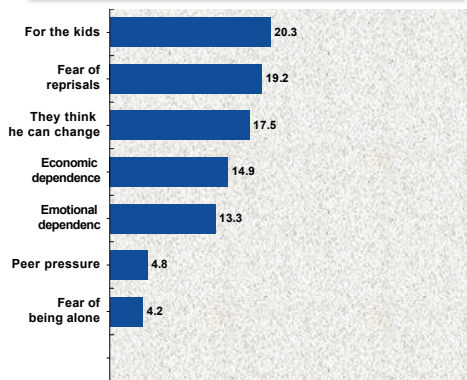
Graph 15.11

THE UNDERLYING MOTIVES OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE
2.- THE SUPPOSED ATTITUDE OF THE VICTIM
 (Sample: 3,000)

WHY DO SOME WOMEN FORGIVE THEIR ABUSERS? 1st mention



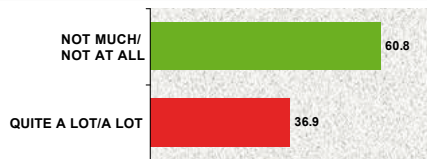
WHY DO SOME WOMEN FORGIVE THEIR ABUSERS? 2nd mention



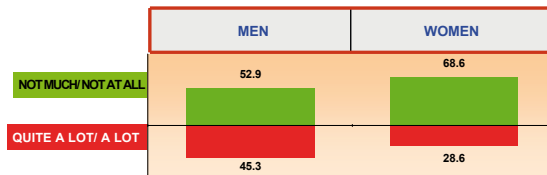
Graph 15.12

THE UNDERLYING MOTIVES OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE
2.- THE SUPPOSED ATTITUDE OF THE VICTIM
 (Sample: 3,000)

GUILTY FOR PUTTING UP WITH IT?



SEXUAL DIVIDE



In the **wave of 2010** a complementary perspective was sought with regard the attitude of victims of gender-based violence, introducing a scale of agreement/disagreement concerning **possible types of response to abuse from a partner**.

Analysing the results obtained, we find that the **majority of our respondents are in agreement** regarding the behaviour they find most appropriate to respond adequately to this kind of situation:

- **Distance oneself immediately from the personal situation involving abuse** (separation, divorce): 92%.
- **An attempt at a new life asking for whatever help you need:** 92.9%

Closely related to the demand that victims abandon their abusive situation and make a new life for themselves is the demand, and conditioning factor, of **filing a complaint against the abuser** (96.5%). And it is particularly significant that both sexes are almost in complete agreement here (94.9% for men and 98% for women).

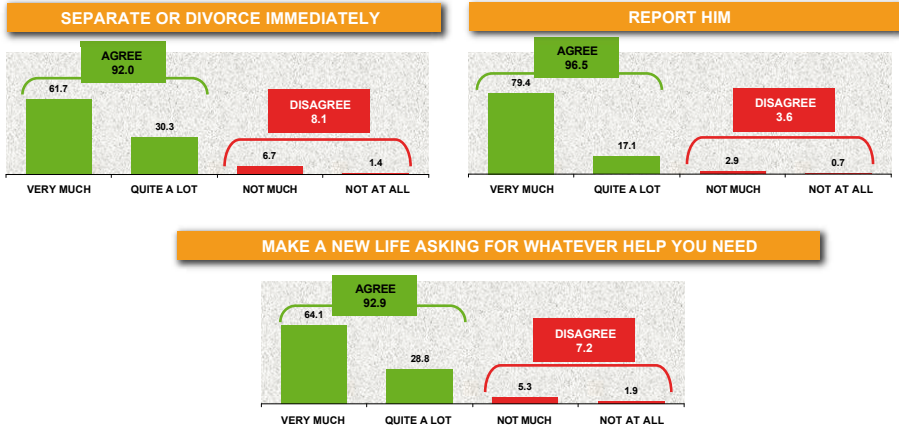
Men and women are also largely in agreement when it comes to showing their **complete disagreement with the notion that the victim try to change the attitude of the abuser** and improve her relationship with him. 85.3% of the whole sample said they did not agree that this was an adequate approach to dealing with the situation.

The majority of respondents (57%) also disagreed with the idea of victims trying to make their abusers see that their behaviour is not correct. But in this case there is a significant disparity of opinions, with 43.2% being in agreement with victims making this effort. And it is significant that both men and women shared opinions on this matter.

Both sexes agree even more strongly when it comes to convincing the aggressor to seek professional help that will help to change his behaviour, with 59.7% of men in agreement and 61.2% of women.

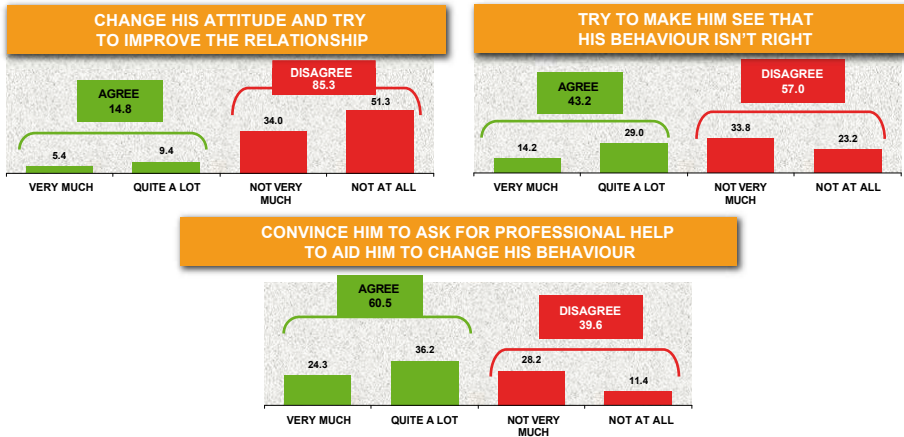
Graph 15.13

THE UNDERLYING MOTIVES OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE
2.- THE SUPPOSED ATTITUDE OF THE VICTIM
 (Sample: 2,000)



Graph 15.14

THE UNDERLYING MOTIVES OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE
2.- THE SUPPOSED ATTITUDE OF THE VICTIM
 (Sample: 2,000)



15.3.3. The *supposed* profile of the abuser

As early as the first **wave of 2009** we noted certain important aspects regarding **the supposed profile of the aggressor** and the supposed motives behind his behaviour:

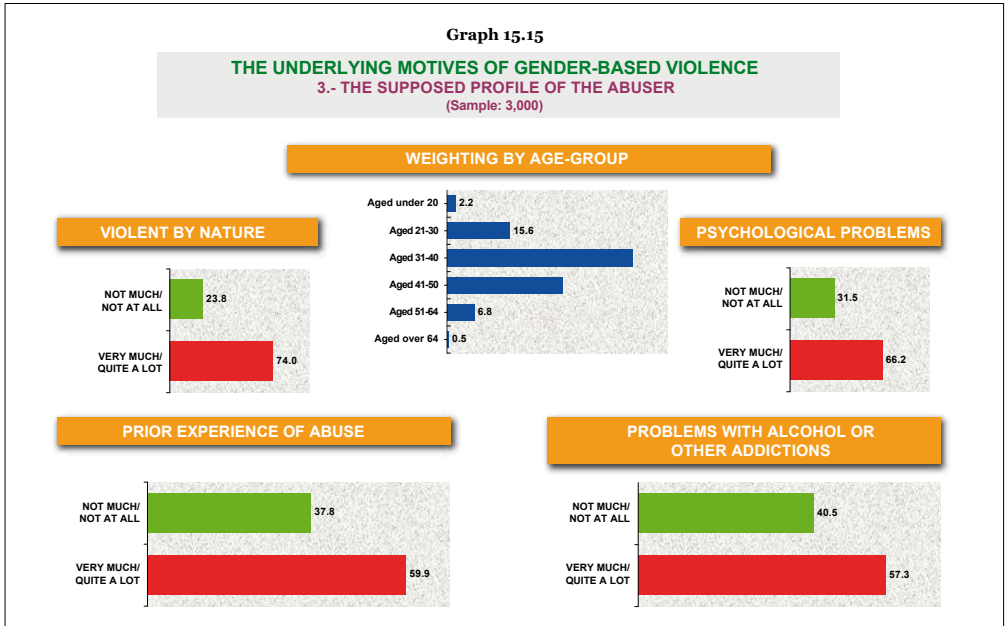
In terms of age, **gender-based violence is primarily attributed to men aged 31-40** (71.62% of the sum of the two response options), followed by those aged 41-50 (59.72% of the sum of the two options). Men under 30 come third, with 37.69%, while in fourth we find men over 50, with just 21.52% of the sum of the two response options.

With regard to underlying motives which might socially explain abusive behaviour in a partner, the survey results mark out a two-fold dimension in the social perception of attitudes which predispose to gender-based violence.

On the one hand we have **the agree/disagree responses** on an array of propositions concerning “men who abuse their partners”, drawn from both public and publicised opinion. The results largely **point to the conditioning factors of the subjective/biographic type-fit and intervening factors** such as problems with alcohol or other addictions.

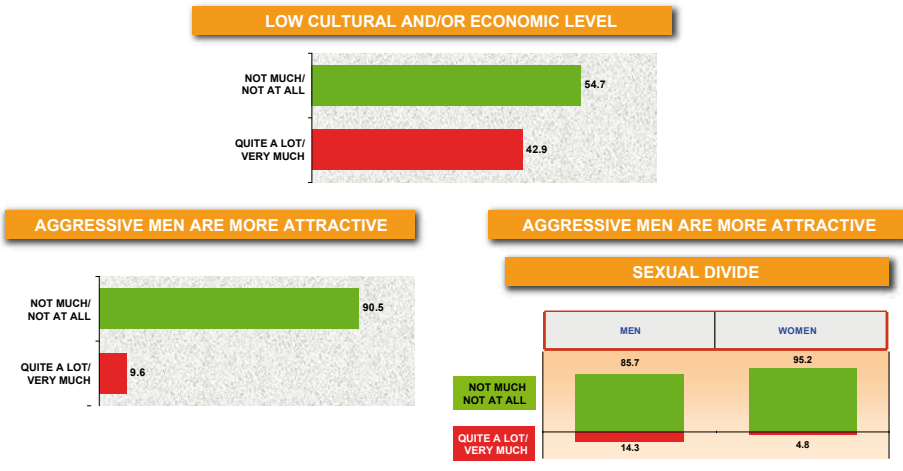
- 74% agree quite a lot or very much with the statement that men who abuse women are **violent by nature**.
- 66.2% agree quite a lot or very much with the statement that **they do so due to psychological problems**.
- 59.9% agree quite a lot or very much with the statement that **aggressors come from a background of abuse**. This level of agreement increases almost 14 points (from 53.0% to 66.9%) from first to second wave.
- 57.3% agree quite a lot or very much with associating abuse with **alcohol or drugs problems or another type of addiction**.
- However, a huge majority (90.5%) **did not agree much or at all with the statement that men who look aggressive are more attractive**, although 14.3% of men and 4.8% of women do still think so. Disagreement with the link between male aggressiveness and attraction rose from 86% to 90.5% between the two waves.

- There is also a majority, although smaller (54.7%), who say **that they disagree with associating female abuse with the cultural or socio-economic background of aggressors**. Even so, a significant 42.9% of the respondents still agree that gender-based violence is associated with a low economic and cultural level.



Graph 15.16

THE UNDERLYING MOTIVES OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE
3.- THE SUPPOSED PROFILE OF THE ABUSER
 (Sample: 3,000)



Furthermore, the opinions provided by our respondents regarding men who abuse partners or ex-partners are of someone they cannot trust on two fronts: **they do not believe they can change, and they are frightened of confronting them**. In other words they believe them capable of violent and uncontrollable outbursts.

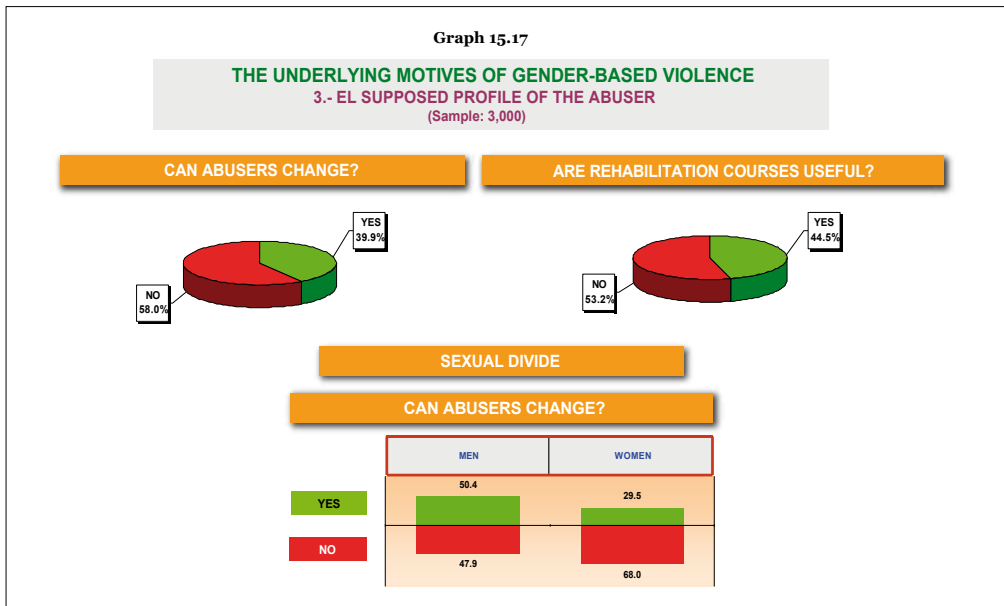
The first cause for distrust concerns the aggressor’s ability to change and the usefulness of rehabilitation courses. Two questions from the survey tackle both issues directly, and the analysis of the results obtained confirms this lack of trust, particularly on the part of women.

- **58% of the whole sample reject the possibility that the aggressor can change**, with just 39.9% believing that he can. This is one of the main issues marking out a divide between the sexes: **half of male respondents believe the aggressor can change (50.4%)** while 68% of women feel he cannot.
- **53.2% reject the effectiveness of rehabilitation courses** while 44.5% felt they had some kind of effectiveness.

The survey also deals with the **type of response given faced with witnessing gender-based violence at close hand**, and in this context we again

pick up some interesting points. One of the questions proposes the respondent imagines witnessing a violent situation, and only a highly significant 18.8% were certain of confronting the aggressor, broken down as 29.1% of men, being more used to physical force, and just 8.6% of women. **The most popular choice, with 66%, was to avoid confrontation** by calling the police.

This should be interpreted as a reluctance to get involved in alien situations or those that seem private, but it may also be thought of as part of a social perception of gender-based violence as a threatening situation akin to delinquency.



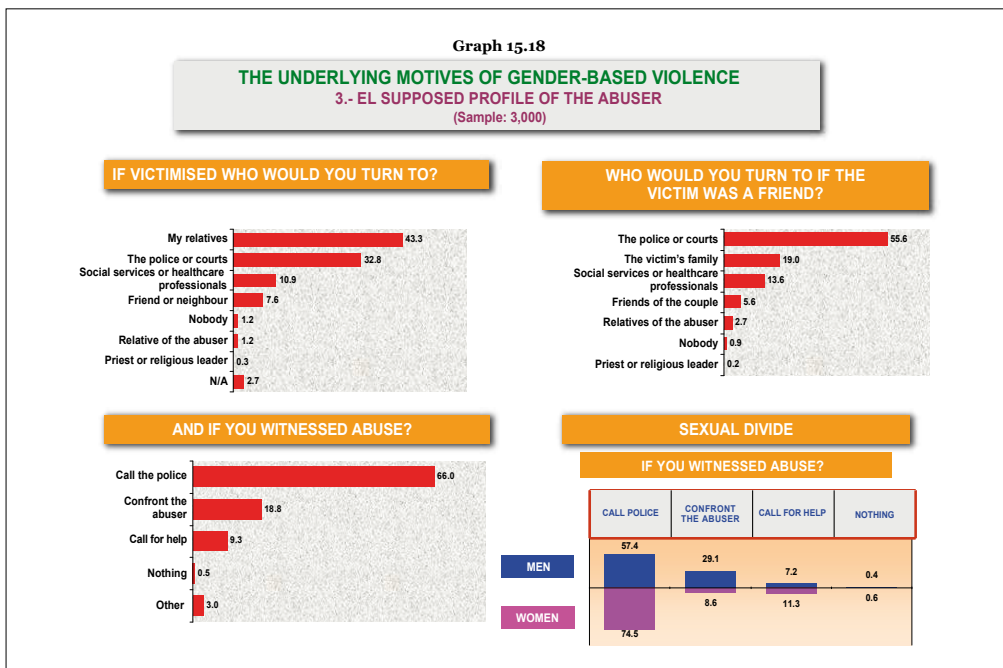
In fact involving the police or the courts is also the most popular response (55.6%) in the event of a friend being affected by gender-based violence, with calling on family help only scoring 19%. Calling on social services or healthcare professionals comes third with 13.6%.

It is significant, however, that in the case of the respondent being the victim herself, the most popular choice was to call on help from close family members (43.3%), with the police and courts relegated to second choice (32.8%), and with social services and healthcare professionals in third with 10.9%.

It is striking that **variations identified** between first and second wave point to an increase in distrust of those who abuse partners or ex-partners:

- **The opinion that aggressors cannot change gains ground** (from 54.7% to 61.3%) and that rehabilitation courses are of no use (50.7% to 55.7%).
- **Numbers who favour direct confrontation fell** when it came to witnessing an abusive situation (from 20.9% to 18.8%), which invites one to consider the possible impact of certain publicised cases of men who have suffered injuries confronting abusive men.

We can pick up another indicator of respondent distrust of abusers regarding their **indisposition to grant them custody of children**: they felt custody should be taken away from men convicted of abuse of a partner or ex-partner and that it should not be re-instated once the sentence had been served..



15.4. SOCIAL PERCEPTION OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE.

15.4.1. Contradiction between social desirability and perceived reality.

The state of the majority's opinion compiled from the responses to the survey shows a clear contradiction between:

- a. **The ideal component** of social correctness, plausibility, or desirability (correct thinking, acceptable outward displays, the desirable ideal).

In the sample as a whole a very large majority (over 90%) agreed that **gender-based violence should, on principle, not exist.**

- 91.4% describe gender-based violence as **something totally unacceptable.**
- 90.1% feel that **it is unjustified for a man to assault his partner if she decides to leave him**, which is precisely one of the scenarios in which abuse most often occurs.

- b. **The rational component** of perception and interpretation of one's reality (the idea derived from all the interactions with that reality):

A considerable majority (over 70%) believes that, despite the fact that it should not exist, **gender-based violence takes place quite frequently in Spain:**

- 87.1% of the whole sample feel that **gender-based violence is quite or very widespread in Spain.**
- 67.5% feel that cases of gender-based violence are not very isolated in Spain.
- 74.7% feel that **gender-based violence is not in decline in Spain** (q.10), even though 68.4% feel that rather than there being more cases, increased numbers are due to cases being reported more often.

The responses to these questions show **significant differences of opinion between men and women.**

- Although a sizable majority of men and women agree that gender-based violence is very or quite widespread in Spain, this opinion is shared by more women (94.6%) than men (79.7%).
- Although a significant majority of both sexes either quite agree or very much agree that cases of gender-based violence are not very isolated in Spain, this is once again an opinion shared by more women (76.3%) than men (58.7%).
- Even though a majority of both sexes feel that gender-based violence is not in decline in Spain, there is a difference of 19 points between men (65.2%) and women (84.2%) agreeing with this assertion.

There are also **a number of significant differences on account of age.** Among the eldest (50 to 64 years), the percentage of those who believe that cases of gender-based violence are very isolated in Spain is 10 points higher.

Graph 15.19

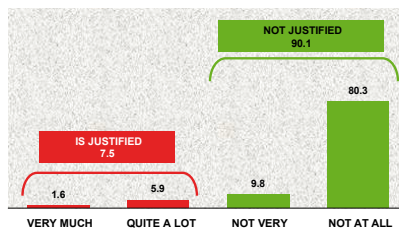
SOCIAL PERCEPTION OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE
1.- CONTRADICTION BETWEEN SOCIAL DESIRABILITY AND PERCEIVED REALITY
 (Sample: 3,000)

2.1.- Gender-based violence should never occur on principle

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IS...

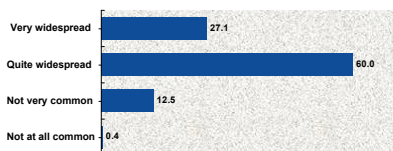


Is a man justified in assaulting his wife/ girlfriend if she decides to leave him?

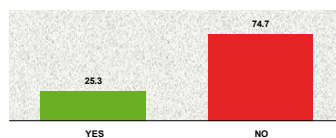


2.2.- Gender-based violence still happens quite frequently in Spain

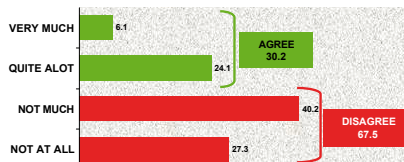
GENDER BASED VIOLENCE IN SPAIN IS...

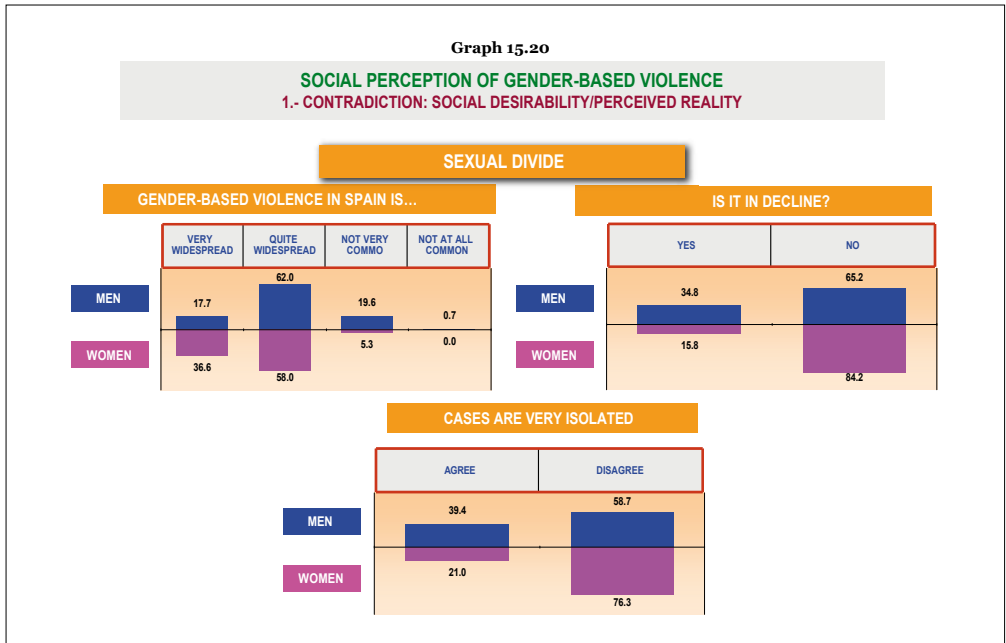


IS IN DECLINE?



CASES ARE VERY ISOLATED





15.4.2. Different types of abuse

The survey results provide us with further significant data regarding current opinions on gender-based violence, some of which throw considerable light on current social perception of the abuse men may inflict on partners or ex-partners.

There has been much analysis of the evolution of the awakening of a social conscience regarding gender-based violence in Spain, attributing considerable influence to the social alarm generated by the dramatic consequences of physical violence in certain cases. The symbolic rule of the use of physical force on the part of aggressors has led to concern regarding the risk of social perception of gender-based violence adopting a reductionist bias toward the physical side of abuse, ignoring those psychological aspects.

As such it is highly significant that 68.2% of the total sample did not distinguish between the severity of **varying types of abuse** (psychological, physical, and sexual) and felt they were **all equally serious**. We should, however, take into account the fact that women of this opinion outstrip men by 12 points (74.3% to 62%).

It is also worth noting that, when distinction is made between types of abuse, 15.9% felt psychological abuse to be the most serious, compared to physical abuse (11.2%) and sexual abuse (4.7%).

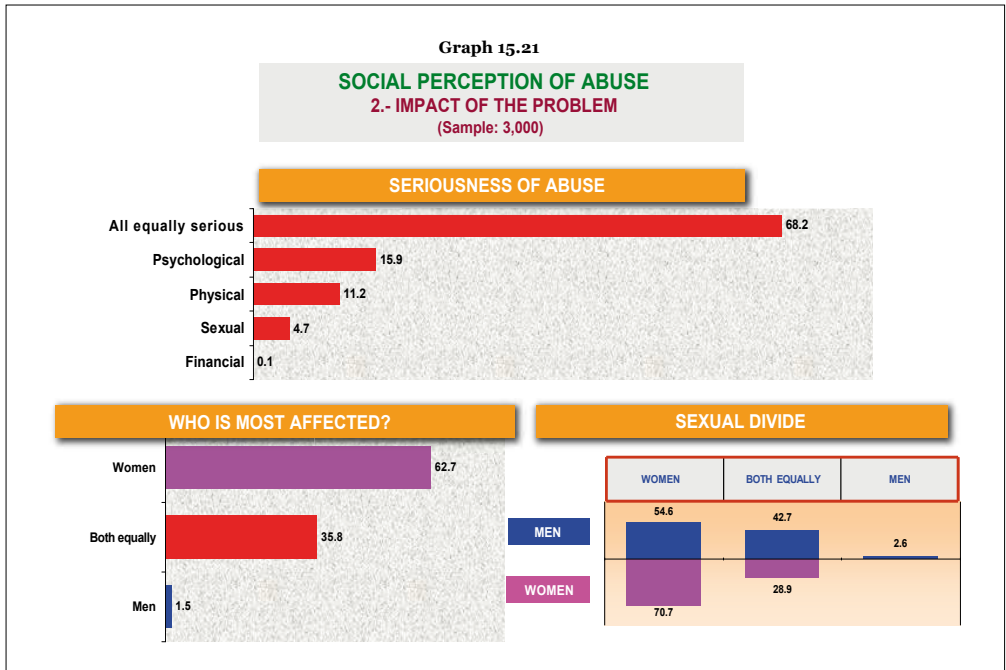
We should also bear in mind the significance of the fact that economic abuse is ascribed so low a level of seriousness (0.1%).

There is insistence, from female respondents, on the fact that in spite of gender-based violence specifically affecting women, it should be seen as a male problem. One of the survey questions provides data on the state of current opinion regarding the distribution of the weight granted to the issue between the sexes. In this respect one particularly significant aspect is the **share of concern for gender-based violence between men and women.**

- The fact that only 1.5% identify the issue as of specific concern for men is indicative of the extent to which gender-based violence continues to be thought of as a female problem.
- And although 35.8% feel that it is a shared problem (in equal measure), **62.7% still see it as a problem that primarily affects women.**

This issue presents a **marked division of opinion with regard the sexes.** The percentage of men who feel gender-based violence is of greater concern to women is almost 15 points below that expressed by women (54.6% vs. 70.7%). On the other hand, the level of men who believe it is of equal concern to both sexes is almost 14 points higher (42.7% vs. 28.9%). What this means is that **men tend to attribute themselves a greater level of concern for the problem of gender-based violence than they are credited with by women.**

It also so happens that this question threw up **significant variations between the responses from first to second wave;** in the latter the level of respondents feeling that gender-based violence was something of concern primarily for women was 4.5 points down, while that of those who felt it concerned both sexes equally was 4.2 points up.



15.5. SUPPORTS AND RESOURCES. MEASURES AND MECHANISMS.

15.5.1 Two dimensions and two types of approach.

The rest of the questions in the opinion poll have a common denominator: how to respond to the problem. If we classify the responses by reference subject area we find they are enlightening in four areas:

- With regard to assessing current support measures, “which public administrations already provide victims with”: psychological and legal support, sheltered accommodation, employment aid to help find work compatible with their current situation, economic aid to safeguard their personal sustainability and that of their family in such situations.
- In terms of assessing support resources aimed at helping victims escape situations of abuse (016 helpline) or victim protection measures which have been slowly implemented to protect vulnerable victims: mobile tele-assistance and protection.

- In terms of spontaneous proposals for additional measures to be taken to “increase and improve protection of and support for victims of gender-based violence”.
- With regard to evaluation and assessment of the most efficient mechanisms in the fight against gender-based violence.

The overall analysis of all this feedback provides us with significant conclusions regarding the social perception of the phenomenon, with two clearly differentiated dimensions involving two types of approach emerging.

- On the one hand it is seen as the victims’ personal situation, for which a form of comprehensive support is required to enable them to distance themselves from their situation and start a new life.
- On the other hand gender-based violence is seen as a social problem against which the best tools are social awareness, education and tougher sentencing.

15.5.2. The need for comprehensive support.

The **need for comprehensive victim support** is a conclusion evidenced by our respondents’ feedback, with overwhelming support for providing victims of gender-based violence with all kinds of support in overcoming their situation. Responses established **a hierarchy of importance with regard to each form of support.**

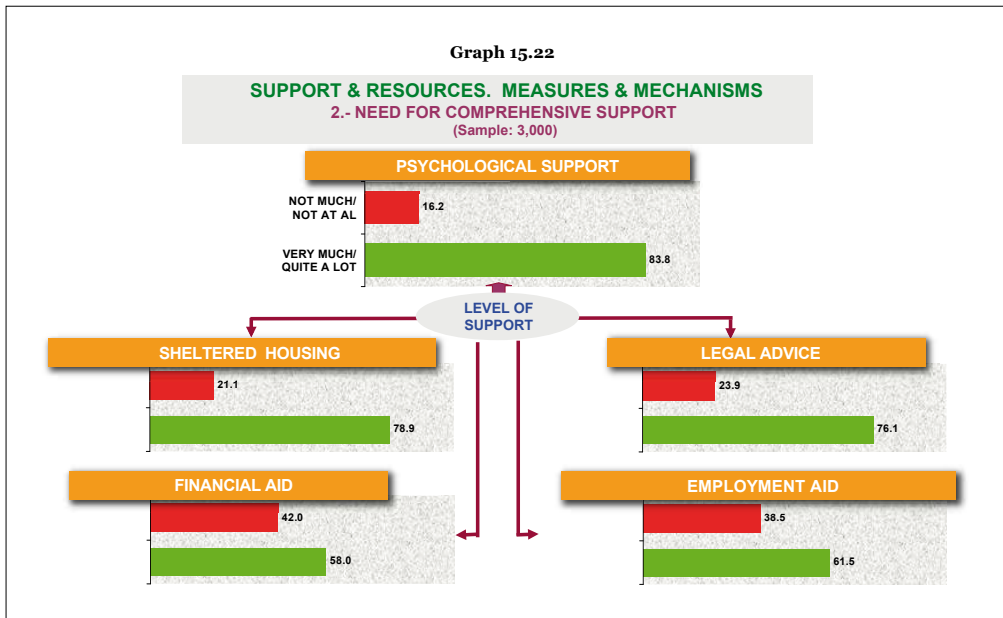
- **Firstly**, importance is given over to **psychological victim support** to deal with the situation. 83.8% feel that this is quite or very useful in this regard.
- **In second place** comes the possibility of victims having access to **sheltered accommodation** (78.9%), and **legal support** (76.1%), to help them escape situations of abuse.
- **In third place** we find the need for **financial** (58%) and **employment aid** (61.5%) for victims’ social reintegration.

As we see from the above order, top priority is given to administrative measures that will aid the victim’s escape from an abusive situation (psycho-

logical and legal support, sheltered accommodation) then those that will help to guarantee its sustainability (financial and employment aids), although we should not underestimate the importance attributed to the latter in helping victims.

The rationale of the responses is entirely coherent with what is considered to be the appropriate response to abuse: distance oneself immediately from the aggressor and make a new life asking for whatever support is needed, as we mentioned in the section on “The supposed attitudes of the victims”.

All of this leads us directly to one of the two specific dimensions making up the social perception of the problem: gender-based violence is seen as **a high-risk personal situation that the victim must escape as soon as possible making use of all possible support measures.**



It is significant that **some of the variations identified from one wave to the other focus on this subject:** there is a significant increase in the importance given over to victim support, defence and protection resources, while there is a substantial drop in the importance attributed to financial aid.

- More respondents attribute a lot of importance to legal support, rising 6 points from 32.3% to 38%.

- Fewer respondents attribute not much importance to sheltered accommodation, with a percentage rate dropping 5 points from 20.9% to 15.9%.
- Fewer attribute not much importance to psychological support, falling from 16.1% to 12.8%.
- The level ascribing a lot of importance to financial aid drops from 24.9% to 16.3%.

15.5.3. Assessment of certain resources.

The survey results provide us with significant data regarding the level of awareness and acceptance of certain resources provided for victim support. In the 2009 wave we observed that:

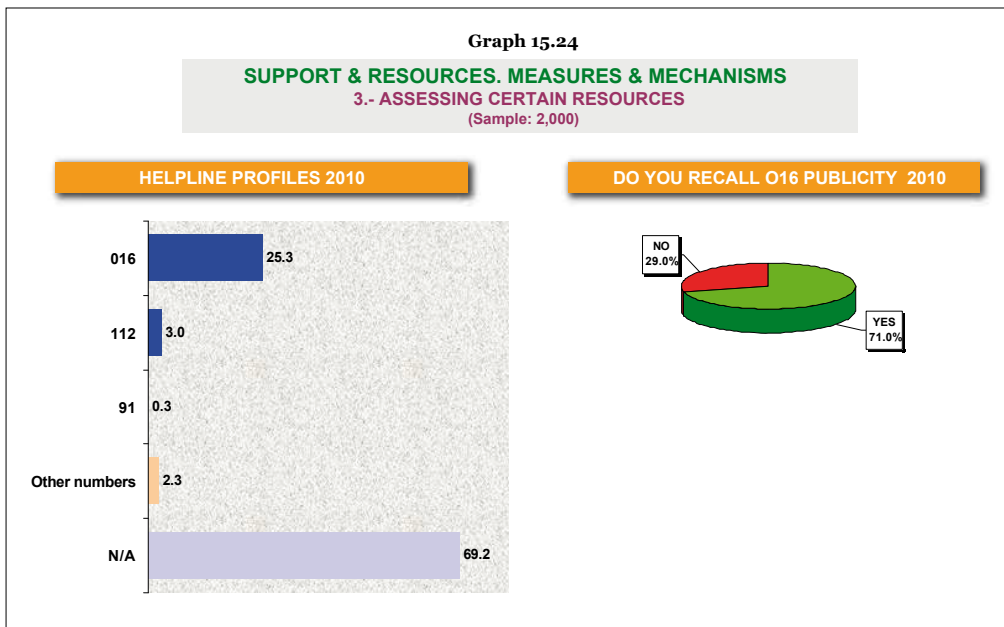
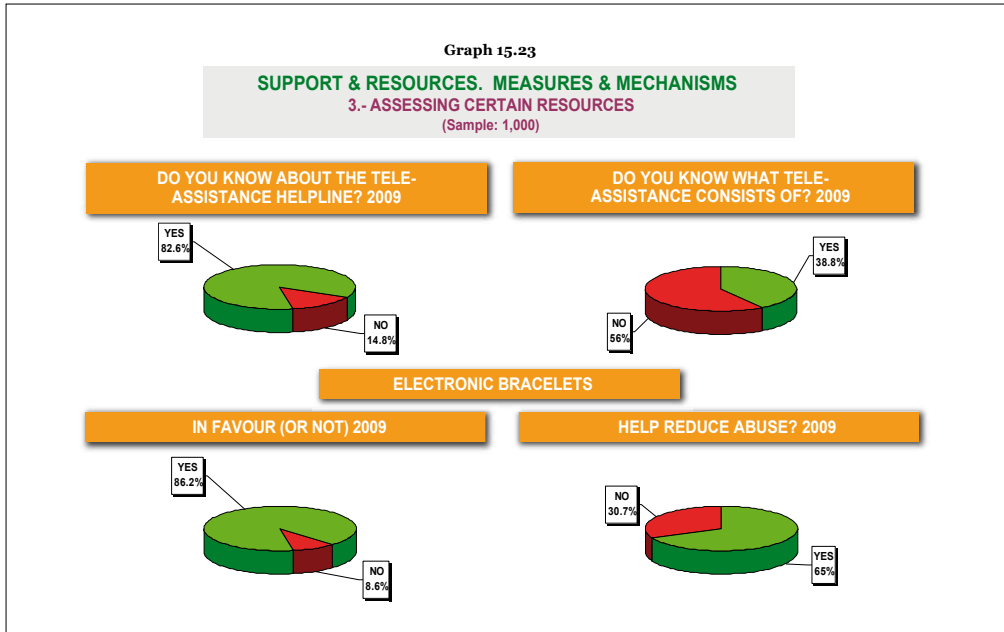
- 82.6% of our respondents were aware of the victim helpline.
- 38.8% said they knew what the victim tele-assistance service consisted of.
- 86.2% said they were in favour of using electronic bracelets as a protective measure, and 65% felt this kind of device helped to reduce the abuse of women.

The 2010 wave provided us with new data on the subject:

- 31.4% of respondents knew a helpline number for victims of gender-based violence.
- 72% of the sample from that year recalled it being advertised.
- And 25.3% underlined the high profile of the 016 helpline.

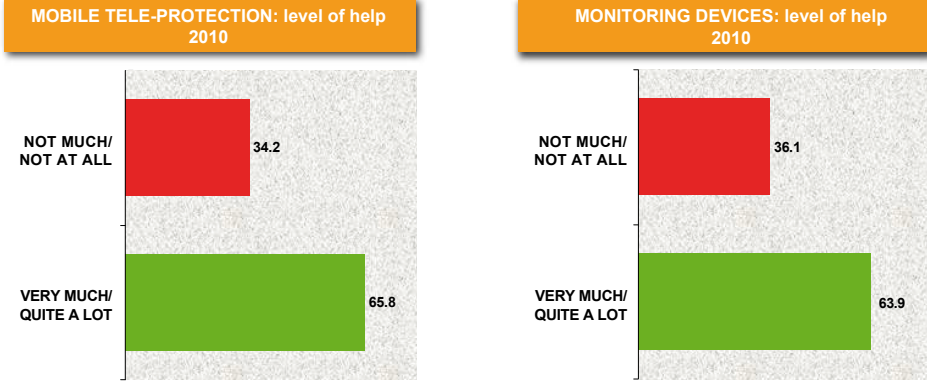
This second wave also saw the introduction of the level of support attributed to protective resources: mobile tele-protection (a helpline putting the victim in contact directly with a specialised help centre), and monitoring devices (bracelet worn by the aggressor making it possible to detect immediately if he tries to approach the victim and enabling the police to act as well as warning the victim). More than 60% of respondents feel that both measures

can be quite or very useful to victims: 65.8% for mobile tele-protection and 63.4% for bracelets.



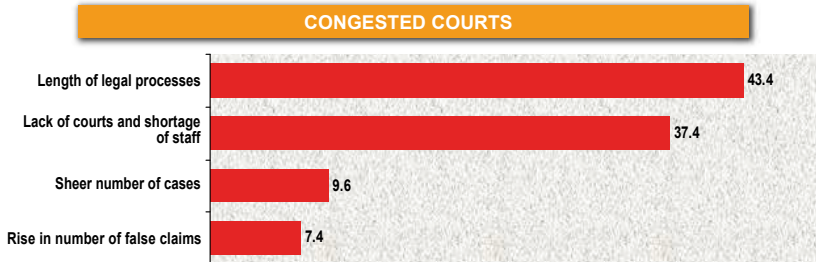
Graph 15.25

SUPPORT & RESOURCES. MEASURES & MECHANISMS
3.- ASSESSING CERTAIN RESOURCES
(Sample: 2,000)



Graph 15.26

SUPPORT & RESOURCES. MEASURES & MECHANISMS
3.- ASSESSING CERTAIN RESOURCES
(Sample: 3,000)



The precarious nature of justice administration – the scarcity of means (37.4%) and the length of the trial process (43.4%) – appear as the main reason behind the judicial congestion in courts dealing with gender-based violence; something which we have reason to attribute to the overall perception of the way justice is administered in Spain.

This is the question which results in the greatest variation in response from one wave to another, with the lack of court-rooms falling

from 41.2% to 33.7% while the length of trial processes rising from 38.4% to 48.5%.

15.5.4. Additional measures.

When our respondents were asked open questions requiring them to propose possible additional measures **to increase victim support and protection**, their spontaneous responses took a significant shift when it came to dealing with gender-based violence.

50% of spontaneous suggestions focussed directly on measures aimed at **reinforcing victim safety**, whether generically and explicitly (“more safety and protection for victims”: 10%) or indirectly and implicitly:

- Changes to the law with tougher sentencing: 20.3%.
- Improving judicial resources: 7.5%.
- More efficient restraining orders: 7.4%.
- More permanent surveillance of aggressors: 5.1%.

And it is significant that, in this context of spontaneous proposals, a sizeable share take in a **scope that goes beyond the specific abuse situation**:

- To include the victims’ social reintegration (“facilitate, monitor and support reintegration”): 8.4%.
- Including a social approach to the problem of gender-based violence (“improve society’s education and awareness”: 8.5%.

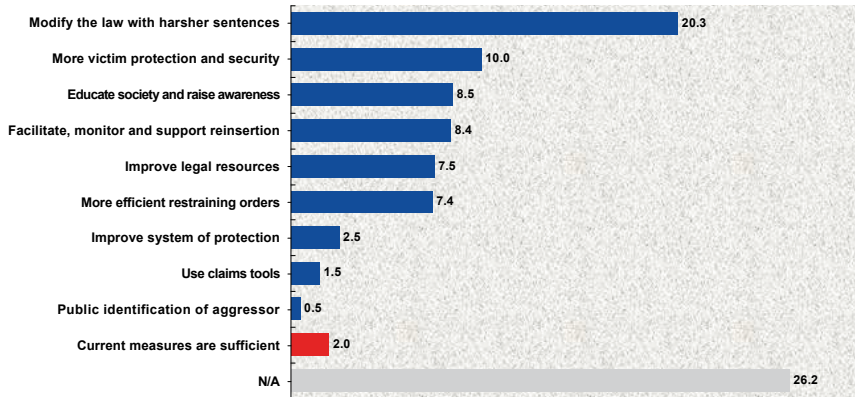
Graph 15.27

SUPPORT & RESOURCES. MEASURES & MECHANISMS

4.- ADDITIONAL MEASURES

(Sample: 3,000)

ADDITIONAL MEASURES SUGGESTED



15.5.5. The mechanisms of social struggle.

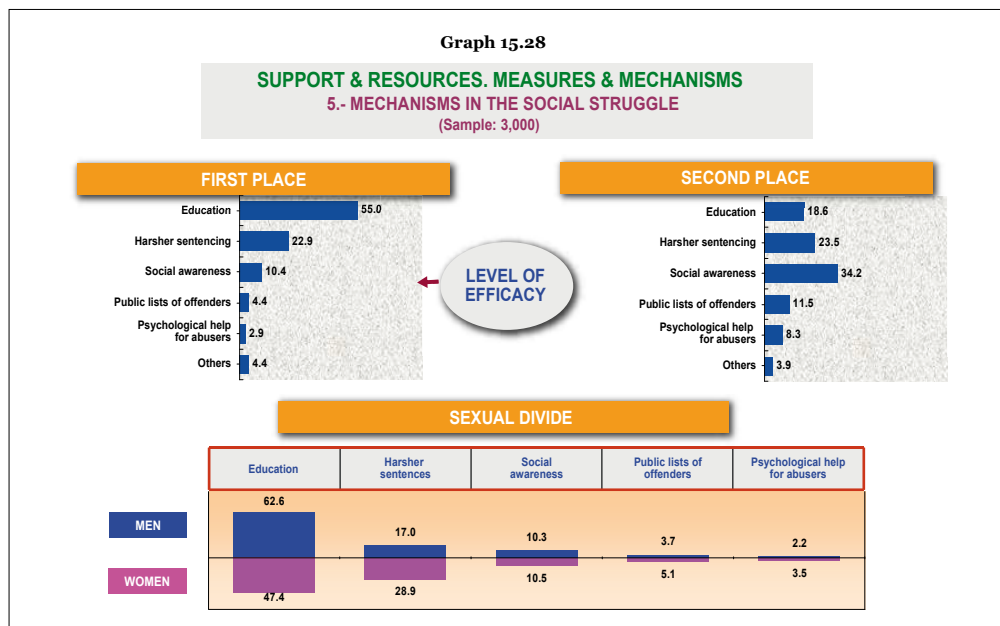
As we delve deeper into this matter we find ourselves faced with its second dimension: **gender-based violence as a social problem**. And this demands **a shift in our way of tackling the issue**, calling for far-reaching and long-term approaches which involve **socio-cultural change**.

It is as such that when respondents answer open questions concerning **the most efficient mechanism for conducting the social struggle against gender-based violence** (q.13a and b), their responses focus on **education and social awareness**, which take top spot in both first and second options (55% and 34.2% respectively), with punitive measures (tougher sentencing: 22.9% and 23.5%; publishing offender lists: 4.4% and 11.5%) and corrective ones (psychological support for aggressors: 2.9% and 8.3%) some way behind.

We should also highlight here the division of opinion between the sexes. Although both men and women put **education** first, men outstrip women by **15 points** (62.6% vs. 47.4%) as they do once again in opting for **social awareness** (39.4% against 29.1%). Women, on the other hand, are **stronger in their support for tougher punitive measures** (28.9% vs. 17%).

Against this backdrop it is highly significant that 72.4% of our respondents should claim to recall some campaign against gender-based violence and that 76.4% should recall having heard and seen publicity surrounding the “show the abuser the red card” campaign.

Opinion regarding **the effectiveness of awareness campaigns** seems rather more divided: 57.5% do not consider them effective, and 42.5% do.



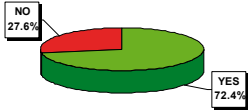
Graph 15.29

SUPPORT & RESOURCES. MEASURES AND MECHANISMS

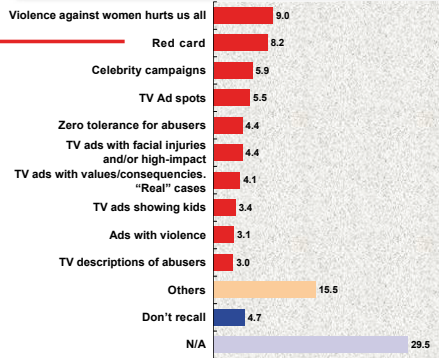
5.- MECHANISMS IN THE SOCIAL STRUGGLE

(Sample: 2,000)

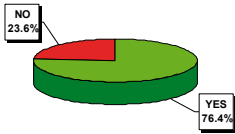
CAN YOU RECALL A CAMPAIGN IN THE FIGHT AGAINST GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE?



WHICH CAMPAIGN CAN YOU RECALL? WHICH MADE THE MOST IMPACT?



DO YOU REMEMBER HAVING SEEN OR HEARD PUBLICITY ABOUT THE CAMPAIGN "SHOW THE ABUSER THE RED CARD"? (Q. 6c)

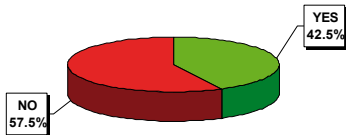


SUPPORT & RESOURCES. MEASURES & MECHANISMS

5.- MECHANISMS IN THE SOCIAL STRUGGLE

(Sample: 3,000)

AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS
Are they effective?



DO ARTISTS raise awareness with works concerning gender-based violence?



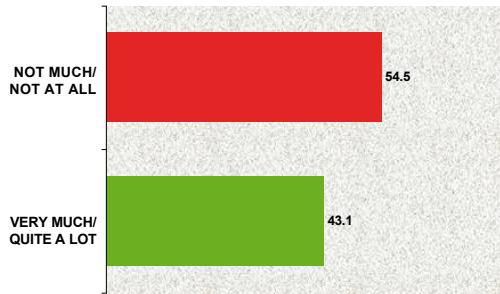
Graph 15.30

SUPPORTS & RESOURCES. MEASURES & MECHANISMS

5.- MECHANISMS IN THE SOCIAL STRUGGLE

(Sample: 2,000)

WOMEN SHOULD HAVE THE OPTION TO FIND OUT WHETHER A MAN HAS BEEN CONVICTED OF ABUSE BEFORE ENTERING INTO MATRIMONY OR A COMMON-LAW PARTNERSHIP WITH HIM



15.6 CONCLUSIONS

15.6.1.Main conclusions.

Beyond the limitations of our own survey universe, the strength of conviction of some of the response models allows us to draw certain significant conclusions regarding **the current state of opinion on gender-based violence**.

- Even though there is a **generalised rejection of gender-based violence, on principle** (91.4%), the general opinion is still that it is more than a question of a few isolated cases, being a **fairly widespread phenomenon in Spain** (87%), **currently showing no signs of decline**.
- Even though there is a majority perception of this being a widespread phenomenon, there is still only a small minority (10%) claiming to have close-hand knowledge of it: friends, working environment or their own personal experiences. This is an indication that **gender-based violence is still keeping itself hidden away behind closed doors in everyday life**.

- Even though **public opinion regarding gender-based violence is primarily fed by publicised opinion**, with the majority of information on the subject coming from the mass media (89.7%), **that does not mean that the media message determines social perception of the phenomenon.**
- Even though the **public visualisation of gender-based violence is largely dominated by the symbolic use of physical force** on the part of the aggressor, the majority opinion (68.2%) is that **all types of abuse of women are equal**, whether physical, psychological or sexual.
- Even though a significant minority (35.8%) feel that gender-based violence is a problem shared by both sexes, **the majority (62.7%) still see it as primarily of concern to women.** An opinion particularly prevalent among women.
- Even though **81.1% of the sample (b. 2,000) express disagreement with the notion that the majority of women who file reports file false ones**, while 76.1% agree that some false claims do exist in this field as in many others, there is, however, **a sizable minority (12.3% of women and 16.1% of men) who believe that many women wrongly take advantage of the Law** which attempts to protect them, by filing false reports.

A sizable majority (79.6%) are of the opinion that **the main reasons why many women do not report abuse are fear and shame**, which leads them to conceal aggressions from their most intimate surroundings.

- Even though increasing priority is given to measures dealing with the urgent need to escape situations of abuse (psychological and legal support and sheltered accommodation) over and above those aimed at safeguarding the sustainability of that escape (financial and labour-market aid), **the need for comprehensive victim support is a conclusion backed up by the majority of our respondents.**
- Even though significant divisions emerge between the sexes with regard to the most effective mechanisms in the fight against gender-based violence, with men highlighting the role of education (62.6% vs. 47.4%) and men stressing the importance of tougher sentencing (28.9% vs. 17%), both sexes do emphasize the importance of social measures: **education and social awareness.**

- Even though a significant majority (60.8%) do not blame victims for their situation, **almost half of male respondents (45.3%) and 28.6% of female ones do hold victims responsible for their own abuse if they continue to live with their aggressors.**
- Even though, **in responding to the open question on the motives of gender-based violence, inherited culture is highlighted** (male chauvinism, authoritarianism and so on) **as well as the socio-cultural environment in which we live our lives** (education, communication, etc), and the responses given show **high levels of distrust with regard to the aggressor**, when it comes to describing the latter's profile, the majority emphasize conditioning factors of a subjective/biographical nature or intervening factors.
- Even though there is considerable **majority agreement between men and women across most of the responses, an overall analysis of them does make it quite clear that men have a considerably more condescending approach to the issue.**

Considerably less (79.7% vs. 94.6%) men (than women) feel that gender-based violence is widespread in Spain, or ascribe importance to preventive measures in fighting the problem, or who disagree with holding women responsible on the ground of continuing to live with their aggressors (52.9% vs. 68.6%).

On the other hand, quite a lot more men (than women) feel that these are just isolated cases (39.4% vs. 21%) which are in decline (34.8% vs. 15.8%), or who believe that the problem is of equal concern to men as to women (42.7% vs. 28.9%); or who think that it is possible for aggressors to change (50.4% vs. 29.5%).

Finally, it is worth noting that the main variations between the two waves emerge:

A) With regard to:

- The importance attributed to certain forms of support for victims of gender-based violence. **There has been a significant increase in the importance ascribed to resources related to victim support, defence and protection** (legal and psychological support and sheltered accommodation), while there has been a significant fall in the importance attributed to financial aid.

- Perception of the abuser. **The opinion that one cannot expect the aggressor to change or trust in his rehabilitation has gained ground.** The rise in negative responses here stands at five points in both cases.

B) With regard to the telephone helpline for victims of gender-based violence we have seen significant consistency in the results of both waves. In fact the resultant figures establish a sort of **scale grading of the helpline's profile:**

- Up to 82.6% know of the existence of the victim helpline (2009 version).
- 70.5% recall it being advertised (2010 version).
- 31% know a helpline number (2010 version).
- And 25.3% stress the high profile of the 016 helpline (2010 version).

QUESTIONNAIRE
OPINION POLL ON
GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE
JUNE 2010

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

1. Sex:

Woman Man

2. Age:

3. Nationality:

- Spanish
- Other. Which? – DROPDOWN MENU

4. Country of Birth – DROPDOWN MENU

If your country of birth is not Spain,

4a. Provide the year of your arrival in Spain

5. Town/city where currently resident – DROPDOWN MENU

6. Marital status:

- Single
- Married
- Separated
- Divorced
- Widow/er

6a. Current partnership status:

- You have a partner and you live together
- You have a partner but you do not live together
- You do not have a partner

7. Do you have children?

- Yes
- No

8. How many people normally live at your current address?

9. Who is the main bread-winner in your house-hold?

- You
- Your partner
- You and your partner equally
- Someone else

10. Do you have any certified disability?

- Yes, physical
- Yes, mental
- Yes, both physical and mental
- No

11. Level of education:

- Incomplete primary education
- Completed primary education
- Completed secondary education (Higher Secondary Education; Intermediate Vocational Training)
- Completed higher education (University Degree, Advanced Vocational Training, Postgraduate Degree)
- Other

12. Main Employment Status:

- In employment
- Unemployed and looking for first job
- Unemployed but have worked before
- Student
- Unpaid domestic work
- Pensioner who used to work
- Pensioner who has never worked
- Other (shadow economy, etc.)

12b. I work or used to work...

- Full-time
- As a temp or supply cover worker
- As an employer or professional with employees
- As a freelancer
- Other

13. How would you describe yourself religiously?

- Practising Catholic
- Non-practising Catholic
- Other religion (SPECIFY)
- Agnostic/Atheist/Non-believer
- I would prefer not to answer.

14. In terms of politics, could you tell us, on a scale of 1-10 (where 1 is the far left and 10 the far right) where you stand ideologically?

Left.										Right.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10		

- I would prefer not to answer.

OPINION OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

The following set of questions refers to gender-based violence, i.e., violence inflicted on a woman by her partner or ex-partner.

1. In your opinion, gender-based violence in Spain is...

- Very widespread
- Quite widespread
- Not very widespread
- Not at all widespread

2. Which of the following do you think has the highest rate of gender-based violence?

- The European Union
- Rest of Europe
- Latin America
- North America
- Africa
- Asia
- Gender-based violence is equally present in all societies

3. Which of the following age-groups do you think is most affected by gender-based violence?

- The under-20s
- Those aged 21-30
- Those aged 31-40
- Those aged 41-50
- Those aged 51-64
- Those aged over 64

4. Your knowledge of gender-based violence comes primarily from...

- Television
- Radio
- Written press
- Working environment
- Comments or experiences of female friends or relatives

- Own experience
- I have never heard of this kind of violence

5. Do you feel that awareness campaigns against gender-based violence are effective?

- Yes
- No

6. Mark whether you recall any campaign against gender-based violence

- Yes.
- Please indicate which one had the most impact on you (include message or campaign description).
- No.

Those who did not name the “Show abusers the red card” campaign or do not recall any campaigns, do you remember having heard or seen any publicity surrounding the “Show abusers the red card” campaign?

- Yes
- No

7. Do you think that artists help raise public awareness of gender-based violence through their work?

- Yes
- No

8. Who do you think is more concerned about the gender-based violence phenomenon?

- Men
- Women
- Both in equal measure

9. In your opinion, gender-based violence is...

- Something inevitable that has always been there
- Acceptable in certain circumstances
- Totally unacceptable

10. Do you think that gender-based violence is on the decline in Spain?

- Yes
- No

11. What do you feel to be the main cause of gender-based violence? And the second? And the third? – NUMBER RESPONSES

12. In your opinion, which are the two most effective mechanisms in fighting gender-based violence? Indicate order of preference. – NUMBER RESPONSES

- Education
- Tougher sentences
- Social awareness
- Psychological help for aggressors
- Public lists of aggressors
- Some other mechanism: _____

13. Of the following measures made available to victims of gender-based violence by the public authorities, mark to what extent you feel they help victims.

- | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Financial aid | | | | |
| • Employment aid | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • (flexible hours, | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • justified leave, benefits after | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • voluntary redundancy, | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • subsidised contracts, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • Psychological support | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • Legal support | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • Sheltered accommodation | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • Mobile tele-protection | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • Monitoring devices | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

(A telephone number putting the victim in direct contact with a specialised assistance centre)(The abuser wears a bracelet which immediately detects whether he is attempting to approach the victim, enabling immediate police intervention as well as warning the victim)

14. What additional measures would you propose to increase protection or support for victims of gender-based violence?: _____

15. Do you know of any telephone helpline for victims of gender-based violence?

- Yes. Which? _____
- No.

For those who did not name the 016 helpline or cannot remember the number: do you recall having seen publicity surrounding 016, the telephone helpline for victims of gender-based violence?

- Yes
- No

16. There are now more reports of gender-based violence than ever before. Why do you think is the case?

- Because there really is more gender-based violence
- There aren't really more cases, just more complaints
- A lot of women file false claims to cause their partners harm and/or to get benefits

17. Why do you think that many victims of gender-based violence do not report abuse? Mark the two main reasons, in your opinion, in order of importance. – NUMBER RESPONSES

- They don't think the aggression is serious
- Fear
- They feel the aggression was justified
- Shame. Hiding aggression from friends and family
- Lack of trust in authorities
- Some other reason: _____

18. Why do you think that the Violence against Women Courts are suffering from work backlogs?

- Increase in number of cases
- Few courts and lack of staff/resources
- Lengthy trial processes
- Rise in number of false claims

19. Sometimes in the media we find the opinion that the majority of claims of gender-based violence are false. To what extent are you in agreement (Not at all/Not very /Quite a lot/Very much) with the following assertions?

- There is certain to be the occasional false claim, in this area as in many others
- It is unlikely that there are many false claims because filing a report is complicated and painful
- The majority of women who file complaints file false claims in order to obtain benefits and cause harm to their partners
- Those who disseminate these views make it more likely for women to carry on putting up with abuse
- There are women who withdraw their complaints but that does not mean they were false

20. Do you think aggressors can change?

- Yes
- No

21. Do you think that courses re-educating aggressors are useful?

- Yes
- No

22. Why do you think that some abused women forgive their aggressor? Choose the two main reasons, in your opinion, in order of importance. – NUMBER RESPONSES

- Emotional dependence
- Financial dependence
- Fear of reprisal
- Fear of being alone
- Pressure from immediate surroundings
- Belief that the aggressor can change
- Interests of the children
- Religious reasons
- To maintain social status
- Some other reason: _____

23. If a man abuses his partner, do you think the woman should...Mark the extent to which you agree (Not at all/Not much/Quite a lot/Very much) with the following options:

- Separate or divorce immediately
- Report him
- Make a new life asking for whatever help is needed
- Change his attitude and try to improve the relationship
- Try to make him see he is not behaving correctly
- Convince him to seek professional help in changing his behaviour

24. Who would you turn to first if you were to suffer gender-based violence? (Only answer if you are a woman)

- A family member
- A family member of the aggressor
- A friend or neighbour
- The police or courts
- Social services or a healthcare professional
- Nobody

25. If a female friend was suffering gender-based violence, who would you turn to first?

- A family member of the victim
- Family members of the aggressor
- Shared friends of both victim and aggressor
- The police or courts
- Social services or a healthcare professional
- I would consult a lawyer
- Nobody

26. And if you witnessed a scene of gender-based violence, what do you think you would do?

- I would confront the aggressor
- I would call the police
- I would call on other people to help
- Something else: _____
- Nothing

27. There has been debate surrounding the idea that men convicted of gender-based violence lose custody of underage children. Mark the extent to which you agree (Not at all/Not much/Quite a lot/Very much) with the following opinions:

- That a man abuses his partners doesn't make him a bad father
- If he is convicted of abuse, he should lose custody of underage children
- Fathers should have the right, above all else, to custody of their children
- The opinion of the mother and child/children should come first
- Having served his sentence custody should be reinstated

28. Please mark the extent to which you agree with the following statements:

28a. If a woman is frequently abused, it is her fault for continuing to live with that man.

Not at all Not much Quite a lot V. much

28b. Men who abuse generally do so because they have problems with alcohol, drugs or some other type of addiction.

Not at all Not much Quite a lot V. much

28c. Men who abuse their partners do so because of psychological problems.

Not at all Not much Quite a lot V. much

28d. Men who assault their partner are violent by nature.

Not at all Not much Quite a lot V. much

28e. Men who abuse their partners were probably abused themselves as children or witnessed sustained abuse.

Not at all Not much Quiet a lot V. much

28f. Cases of gender-based violence are very isolated but get a lot of media cover.

Not at all Not much Quiet a lot V. much

28g. Gender-based violence mostly takes place in families with low cultural levels or with scarce financial means.

Not at all Not much Quiet a lot V. much

28h. A woman should have the option of knowing whether a man has been convicted of abuse before entering into marriage or common-law partnership with him.

Not at all Not much Quiet a lot V. much

28i. A man is justified in assaulting his wife/girl-friend if she decides to leave him.

Not at all Not much Quiet a lot V. much

28j. Men who look aggressive are more attractive.

Not at all Not much Quiet a lot V. much

16 OPINION POLLS ON THE WAY GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IS HANDLED BY THE MEDIA. EVOLUTION.

November 2009 / November 2010.

16.1. SUBJECT, SCOPE AND MAIN CONCLUSIONS.

In 2010 the Government Office for Gender-based Violence carried out an online survey into the way that gender-based violence is handled by the media. This report includes the analysis of its main findings and was undertaken in collaboration with the sociologist Fernando González Herмосilla.

16.1.1. Subject. Opinion regarding the way gender-based violence is handled by the media.

This report presents the findings of the analysis of three opinion polls carried out in the course of 2009-10. The study's underlying purpose was to **find out about opinion regarding how gender-based violence is handled by the media.**

We could not justifiably tackle this subject without taking into account two basic issues:

- Social perception of an “issue” is generated through the dynamic exchange between **public and publicised opinion.**
- The result of the communication of said issue is, a priori, prefigured by those points of view dominating the forum in which the exchange is taking place: **those who emit (media professionals) and those who receive (general public).**

As such, these were the two reference universes used in our search for information and in selecting samples, the characterisation of which we will comment on later. In the course of the report we make reference to them as “general (non professional) public” and “media professionals”.

Being the first survey of its type, without having prior studies to draw on, the analysis of the findings poses two primary objectives:

- To formulate the universe of meanings which makes up the state of current opinion on the way gender-based violence appears in the media and the role of the media in the social perception of the problem and the way it is tackled.
- To consider the importance which is granted, in said universe, to the various matters that make up public-publicised opinion in this subject area.
- **To make comparative analysis possible between the two points of view consulted.** To this end a set of common questions was drafted for the questionnaire to be answered by both groups (general public and media professionals).

Data analysis allows us to stratify and systematize the study's subject (perception of the way the media handles gender-based violence) around **five fields of meaning:**

- The level of impact attributed to the media regarding awareness of social issues in general and that of gender-based violence in particular.
- Recognition of the way gender-based violence is represented in the media.
- Assessment of the way the media tackles the subject.
- Concept of media's ideal role in terms of a socially responsible approach to the issue.
- Social perception of gender-based violence that results from the interaction of public and publicised opinion.

The findings are structured in preparation for the subject of social perception, then going on to deal with the other fields of meaning one by one.

16.1.2. Scope: Who is talking to us?

16.1.2.1. The general public.

Putting the findings of both waves (2009 and 2010) together and processing the data in one block allows us to build up a sample base of **3,009 respondents**, giving considerably greater strength to the statistical representation of the reference universe. A universe primarily defined by our access to it:

- Internet users.
- Willing to complete a survey on gender-based violence.

This vital condition establishes the scope and margins of our universe. Something which is directly reflected in the composition of the sample itself:

- The vast majority are of Spanish nationality (95.5%) and were born in Spain (96.1%). Resident foreigners are under-represented (barely 4.5%).
- Largely made up by people aged 26-45 (60.5%). A third of the sample (32.9%) is equally distributed across the under-25s and those aged 46-55 (16.4% and 16.5% each). The least represented group are those aged 56-65, with just 6.5%.
- They are well-educated, with 45.4% having university education and 42% having completed secondary education. Those not having completed basic primary education made up just 0.7%.

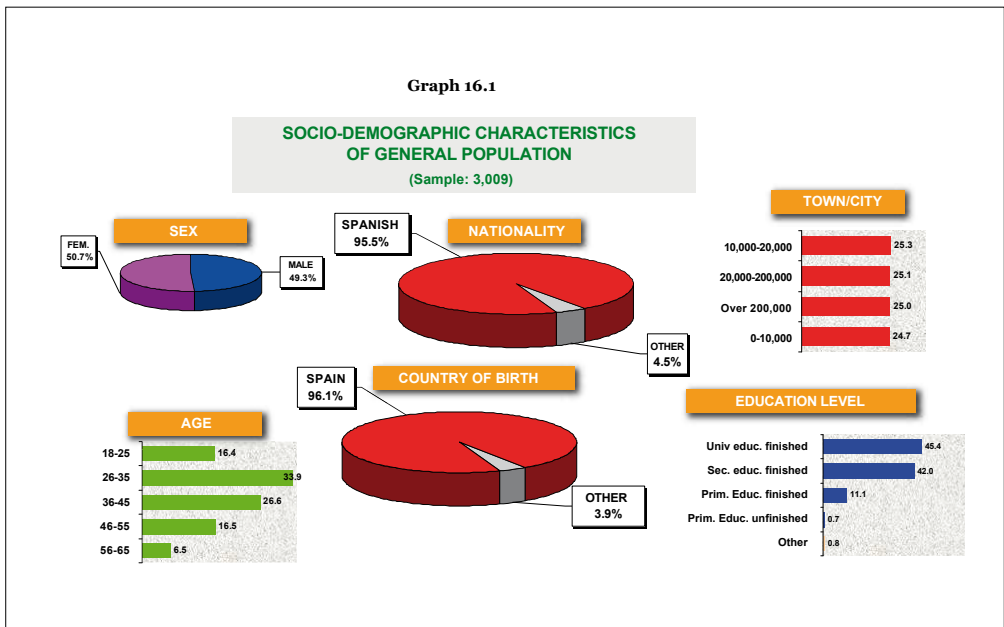
The vast majority of these individuals are actively **involved in the labour market** (79.4%), although 8.1% are seeking employment. Students account for just 7.2%. Unpaid domestic workers make up just 1.2% and pensioners 2.3%.

- 53.9% have a permanent job and 15% a temporary one, while 11.7% are self-employed or run their own companies.
- In terms of marital status we have an equal number of married respondents (46.3%) and single ones (45.3%), together accounting for 91.6% of the sample. Divorced, separated and widowed respondents account for just 7.8%.

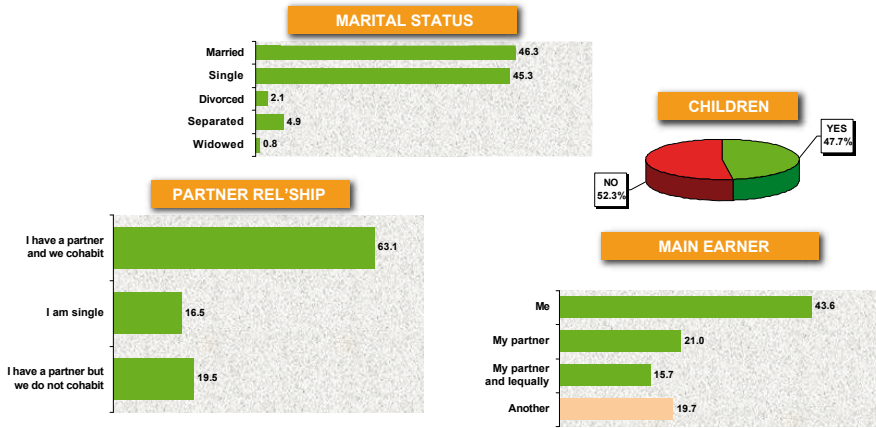
- 82.6% have a partner with whom 63.1% live. 47.7% have children.
- 58.9% of males consider themselves the main bread-winner in their household, compared with just 27.8% of women.
- Most consider themselves to be Catholics (53.9%), although most are non-practising (43.3%). Those claiming to be **non-believers/atheists represent 36.4%**.

The sample is equally balanced in terms of:

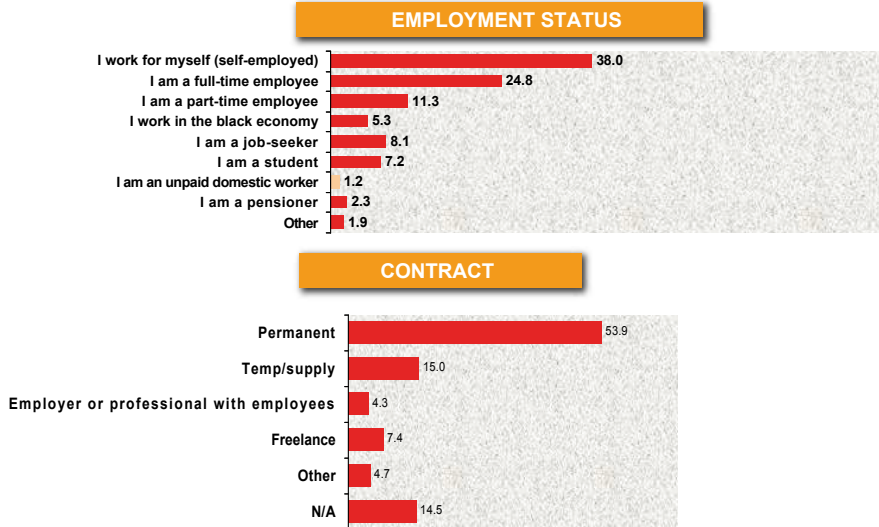
- Sex: more or less 50% men and 50% women.
- Place of residence: almost equal representation of **all sizes of Spanish towns and cities**.



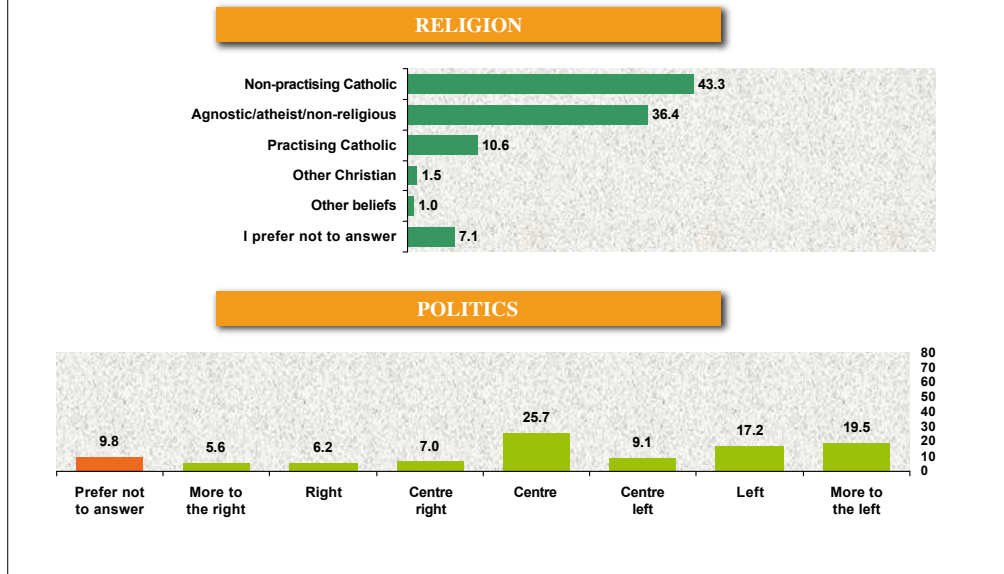
Graph 16.2



Graph 16.3



Graph 16.4



16.1.2.2. Media professionals.

The online survey of media professionals took place in late 2009.

The sample was obtained by sending an email letter of presentation with a link to the survey to 15,000 media professionals in Spain (print press, radio, television, wire agencies, internet sites, press offices, etc).

The resultant sample is made up of those journalists who completed the survey (6.3% of those sent out), or to be exact 948 media professionals, with the following characteristics:

- 60% women; 40% men.
- 60% aged 31-50. Those over 50 account for 24.2% of the sample. Those aged 21-30 are under-represented, at just 16.8%.

Professionals from all areas of the media participated, with the following break-down:

- The printed press is the largest group at 31.4%.
- Next come TV and radio, accounting for 15.5% and 14.1% each.
- A significant 11.8% belong to press offices (working in the subject area)
- Just 5.1% of the sample came from those working on the internet.

Methodological notes of interest:

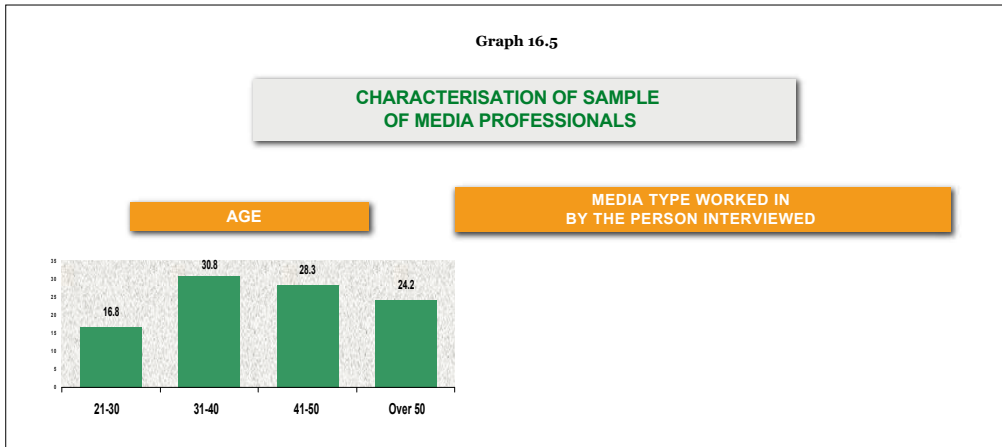
To guarantee, as far as possible, the validity of the information gathered, checks were carried out as follows:

- To verify the number of questions answered which were significantly affected by the omission of this response alternative: seven in total, two of which were from the shared block and five from the media professionals section.
- To verify the extent to which the obtained values were affected: a maximum of 2-3 percentage points.

All of which allows us to conclude that the few deficiencies detected have had little effect on the validity of the findings, neither in the questions themselves nor in their intensity or polarisation.

It is important to highlight the **high levels of convergence between the two groups consulted** in terms of the responses given to the vast majority of the questions included in the main block of questions for both the general public and media professionals, as we will observe later.

Graph 16.5



16.1.3. Main conclusions.

The data obtained from the whole body of survey questions bears witness to a significant evolutionary trend in terms of the social perception of women abused by their partners: **it is gradually moving from the domestic sphere into one pertaining to the public interest and taking on a universal dimension as a human rights violation.**

This rationale is largely informed by the term the general public identifies with this kind of phenomenon. **The term which is gaining ground in terms of number of mentions when dealing with the subject is “gender-based violence”** (65% of response options), well ahead of those who uphold a more traditional perception (“domestic violence”, at 30%), or those whose approach is more informal (“violence against women”) or, finally, those who choose to stress the chauvinistic element of this kind of behaviour, referring to it as “male chauvinist violence”.

All of which invites us to conclude that a predominant “specific designation” of the issue is taking hold, and imposing itself on the formerly dominant neo-chauvinist discourse which set out to undermine the specific identity of the term gender-based violence.

At another point in the survey a sizable majority of the general public **(76.6%) openly rejected the domestic character of the problem**, making it clear that they feel that gender-based violence is a subject of public interest.

85.8% of professionals and 84.1% of the general public expressed their agreement that **cases of gender-based violence should be presented as violations of human rights.**

Around 95% of the general public consulted expressed the opinion that the **media has a substantial influence on awareness of what goes on in society and in the forming of opinion in that regard**, although only 60% felt that the media had a significant influence on their own opinions.

The media appears as the main source of information on gender-based violence. In fact, TV, radio and the press combined account for 85.1% of first-choice responses and 73.8% of second choices. Backing this up, 87.7% of the sample felt that **“the media is the fundamental channel of information on gender-based violence”**.

The majority opinion is that the subject is not over-exposed in the media. In fact, the vast majority of the general public feels that the media does not pay it much attention (78.9%), and it is significant that this percentage goes up to 91.2% among media professionals. Most also reject the notion that cases of gender-based violence get too much media attention.

However, when our respondents were asked if they would agree to **the media publicising a case of gender-based violence in their families**, there was a significant division of opinions with 43.5% saying yes, **and the majority (56.5%) saying no.**

A sizable majority (72.8%) of the general public said it was very much or quite in agreement with the opinion that the media **only dedicates enough time to providing information on cases of this type of violence when they are especially striking.** And it is highly significant that this same opinion is shared in equal measure by media professionals (72.2%)

The fact that the majority of respondents feel that the way the media presents cases of gender-based violence is overwhelmingly informed by how sensational the individual case is leads us to two assertions: **information regarding gender-based violence is dominated by the coverage of cases resulting in death** (the murder of women by their partners/ex-partners) and **the profile of the phenomenon is dependent on how sensational the cases are.**

In terms of the media impact on the social reality of gender-based violence, our respondents' opinions are split equally between those who emphasi-

ze **THE VALUE OF THE MEDIA** in raising awareness of the problem, and in preventing deaths of this kind, and those who stress **THE RISK INHERENT TO PUBLICISING** these kinds of news stories which might lead to copycat cases of gender-based violence.

Social perception reflects the paradox on which this question currently rests: it appears to be the case that the dissemination of news regarding gender-based violence has had a positive impact on improving the public approach to the matter (the vast majority of the population now consider it to be unacceptable on principle), but there are fundamental signs that this media dissemination may lead to copycat cases. And from there we find that 59.9% of media professionals and 80.5% of the general public feel that **detailed descriptions of the way that gender-based murders have been carried out should not be released**. On this point it is worth highlighting the significant percentage of professionals (40%) who think they should be released.

Media professionals have a greater tendency to relativize the risk associated with dealing with these kinds of news stories. In fact, while the majority of the general public (62.5%) feel that the approach used by the media in dealing with gender-based violence may contribute to similar cases taking place, the majority of media professionals (55.5%) are of the opposite opinion.

When it comes to assessing the way the media deals with gender-based violence, the opinion of the general public is significantly split: **although the majority (54%) feels it is not very objective and too sensationalist, 47% do see it as being appropriate and fairly objective**. This percentage is lower among men (34.9%), with 61.3% feeling it is not very objective and too sensationalist.

Television appears as the platform attributed the most sensationalist character in its handling of gender-based violence (82.3%), but it is also the one seen as being most effective in combating it (85). That this sensationalist bias might be the fault of the viewing public (citizens) is a notion that causes considerable division among the general public respondents.

Both general public and media professionals agree that media objectivity in its **handling of gender-based violence is related to its professional ability to do so**. And from there we find that the majority of both groups feel that the media should have specialised professionals working within the subject area (70.2% of media professionals and 67% of the general public) and that

schools and universities ought to provide special training in handling this type of news story (81% and 71.8%).

The unwarranted level of attention paid to the “case” (gender-based murders) details when covering gender-based violence lends weight to the opinion of the vast majority of both groups that there is currently not much publicity given over to the subject area: 95.6% of media professionals and 84.5% of non professionals express a **marked expectation that more positive stories will be publicised of women escaping the cycle of violence**; something that is currently lacking.

It is both significant and logical that the main disparities between the professional and non-professional samples should centre on the way the media handles the subject:

- While 65.2% of the general public feel that **news stories involving abusers are handled the same way as stories involving the victims**, a similar-sized majority of professionals (61.8%) feel that this is not the case.
- **The greatest split in opinions** between the two groups emerges concerning whether **the suicide of the aggressor is a relevant piece of information when publishing this kind of news story**. 74.3% of the total sample felt it was not, while 62.4% of media professionals felt that it was.

And there is no denying the significance of 35-40% of both groups agreeing that news stories often present the victim as responsible for her own abuse.

We already mentioned, in the first section of these conclusions, that a vast majority of both groups (around 85%) expressed agreement with the notion that **cases of gender-based violence should be presented as human rights violations**.

91% of the media professionals and 85.9% of the general public expressed open agreement (very much or quite a lot) with the opinion that **the media should serve to prevent violence against women in relationships**. The majority of those who share this opinion recognise the marked impact of the media in society and the responsibility that carries with it. The necessary collaboration of the media, which can raise awareness and avoid violence through positive new stories, emerges as another noteworthy factor.

83% of the general public and 81.1% of media professionals also agree that **the media should be required to comply with specific communications standards** when handling cases of gender-based violence. Taking into account the analysis undertaken thus far, it is easy to imagine that this demand, strongly recommended by both groups, works on two levels: on the one hand the insufficient objectivity and marked sensationalism attributed to the media in disseminating this kind of news story; and on the other the well-known impact the media is thought to exert on social awareness of the phenomenon and the important role given over to it in either preventing or inciting further similar cases.

In this context of a demand for compliance with certain standards in a field that carries some certain risk the general public emphasized specific suggestions regarding:

- **Things to avoid** in dealing with news stories on gender-based violence.
 - 69.9% highlight the **more lurid details of the crimes or aggressions**.
 - 44.8% feel that one should avoid any **justification of the act of aggression** that might come from relating events to traumas, illnesses or addictions.
- Things to encourage.
 - The majority of responses point to the respect for victim privacy and data protection, or to information on victim rights and where to seek support (62% and 61% respectively).
 - Around 55% of responses express the need to promote the recognition and identification of gender-based abuse and/or mention positive information regarding victim protection and ways of escaping abusive situations.

While the overwhelming majority (86.4%) of our respondents **do not think it right for the media to publicise details identifying the victim**, a sizable majority, if less overwhelming (72.5%), **do think it right to publicise details identifying the abuser**.

16.2. ANALYSIS OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC'S RESPONSES.

16.2.1. Identification and social perception of gender-based violence.

At one point in the survey respondents were asked what term they would use to refer to those cases in which a man assaults or murders his partner or ex-partner. This was a two-fold question (in first and second place) and the graph below shows the findings.

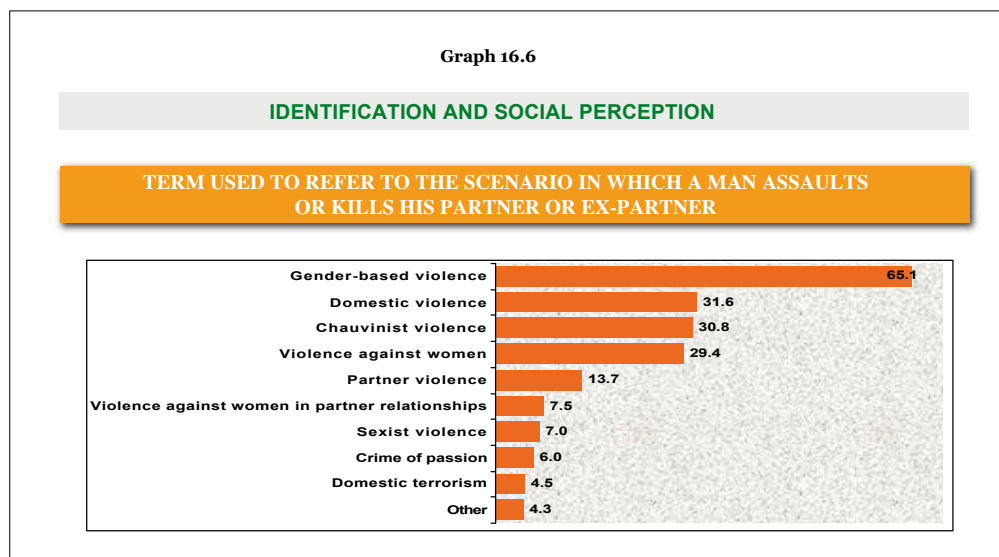
Analysis of the findings provides us with particularly significant data for understanding the evolution of the social perception of the phenomenon.

- **The term which scored highest** was gender-based violence, with 65.1%, and accounted for 74.9% among the under 25, though it only made up for 50.9% among the over-56s. All of which leads us to assume that the “official term” is gaining ground in this field, at the expense of the traditional terminology and its innate neo-chauvinist discourse.
- Some way behind, and with **percentages around 30%, we find another three terms: domestic violence, male chauvinistic violence and violence against women.** That all three have such similar percentages is a good indicator of the current evolution of the social perception of the issue, with similar levels of representation shown by those who maintain a traditional approach to the subject (domestic violence), those whose approach is more colloquial (violence against women) and those who choose to go further and stress the machismo inherent to this type of behaviour, and label it “male chauvinistic violence”. It is, however, significant that identification with the term “domestic violence” decreases as ages increase, with the highest level (38.1% compared with 31.6% for the whole sample) being found among the youngest age group, while this proportion drops to 18.8% among the oldest age bracket. Also worth noting is that identification with “male chauvinistic violence” increases once we pass the age of 46 (39.6% and 36.8% in the last two age brackets)
- Also a fair way behind the other three, but still with a significant percentage level (13.7%) we find **partner violence**, without any specific contextual reference to it being violence inflicted on women.

The rest are very much residual, given that they are figures resulting from the accumulation of two response options, with a ghost from the past “crime of passion” maintaining a limited presence (6%), while more extremist opinions are represented in “sexist violence” (7%) while finally, displaying an odd mix of past and present, we find “domestic terrorism” with 4.5%.

Other survey findings allow us to learn more about the evolution of the social perception of gender-based violence. As such we observe that when respondents are confronted with the opinion that “abuse against women is not a subject of public interest given that it is a private, domestic problem” a sizable majority (76.6%) express open disagreement, **rejecting the domestic and private character of gender-based violence.**

However, when asked whether they would agree **to the media publicising the news of a case of gender-based violence taking place in their own families**, opinions were markedly split: although 43.5% said yes, **the majority (56.5%) said no.** It is significant that opposition to giving exposure to one’s own personal case of gender-based violence fell as ages rose, with the oldest age-group being mostly in favour (52.1%).



Graph 16.7

TERMS USED TO REFER TO CASES OF A MAN ATTACKING OR KILLING HIS PARTNER OR EX PARTNER

	TOTAL	18- 25 years	26- 35 years	36-45 years	46- 55 years	56-65 years
Gender-based violence	65.1	74.9	72.7	59.8	53.8	50.9
Domestic violence	31.6	38.1	35.4	30.2	24.9	18.8
Chauvinistic violence	30.8	25.9	26.9	32.0	39.6	36.8

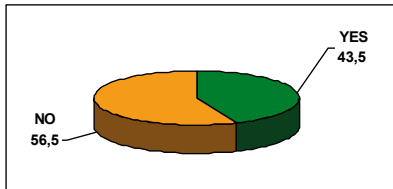
Graph 16.8

Abuse of women is not a matter of public interest as this is a case of private and domestic problems.



Graph 16.9

If there was a case of gender-based violence in your family, would you agree to the media publicising it as a news item?



	TOTAL	18-25 years	26-35 years	36-45 years	46-55 years	55-65 years
YES	43,5	37,4	39,9	46,2	49,1	52,1
NO	56,5	62,6	60,1	53,8	50,9	47,9

To improve our understanding of the social perception of gender-based violence the survey included some of the questions which had shed most light in the specific study into said perception. The extent to which the findings corroborate each other allows us to venture an assertion that has been gaining ground as more research has been carried out: **The state of current majority opinion on gender-based violence presents a clear contradiction between:**

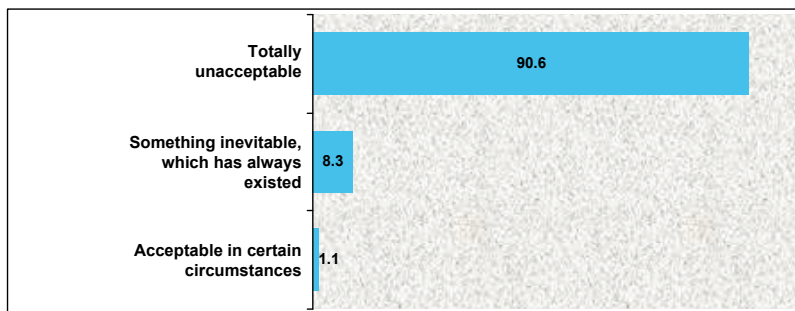
- **The ideal component** of social correctness, plausibility and desirability (correct thinking, what is outwardly acceptable, what is ideally desirable). In fact we once again find that 90.6% (91.4% in the Opinion Poll) of the total sample express the opinion that **gender-based violence is totally unacceptable.**
- **The rational component** of our perception and interpretation of the world around us (the concept that results from the ensemble of interactions with our reality).

In the survey we once again find that 87.7% of respondents (87.1% in the Opinion Poll) believe **gender-based violence to be fairly or very widespread in Spain.** On this point we find a marked split between the sexes if we consider the more extreme of the two categories; women who think gender-based violence is very widespread outnumber men by 20 points. Something which is reflected in the sum score: while 95.6% of women believe gender-based violence to be either quite or very widespread in Spain, for men this figure stands at 79.6%, 16 points behind. The survey also returned high levels

of respondents who felt that **gender-based violence is not in decline in our country**, at 83%, almost 8 points higher than the percentage recorded in the Opinion Poll (74.7%).

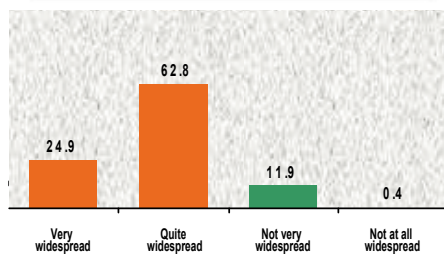
Graph 16.10.

IN YOUR OPINION, GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IS...

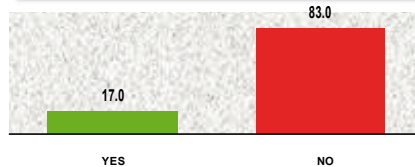


Graph 16.11

DO YOU THINK GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IN SPAIN IS...



DO YOU THINK THAT GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IS ON THE DECLINE IN SPAIN?



	Total	Men	Women
Very widespread	24.9	14.5	35.0
Quite widespread	62.8	65.1	60.6
Not very widespread	11.9	19.7	4.3
Not at all widespread	0.4	0.7	0.1

16.2.2. The level of influence attributed to the media.

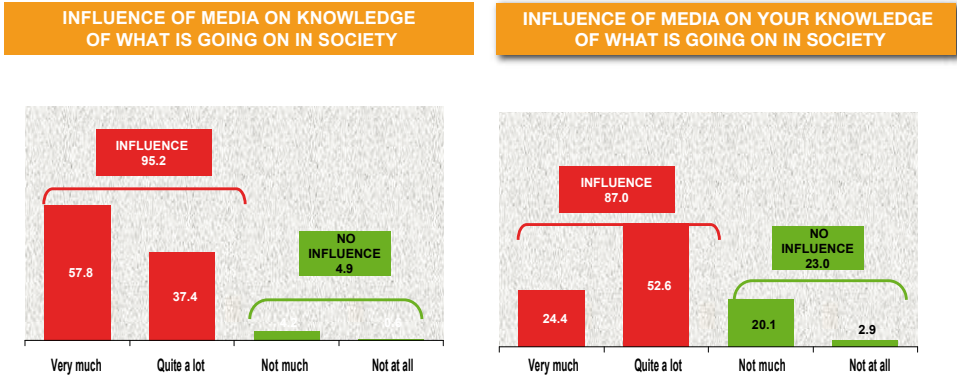
The survey introduced a series of questions to find out what level of influence our respondents attributed to the media in terms of knowledge about what was going on in society and the forming of opinions in that regard. To increase the significance of the findings, the questions were formulated generically and more specifically when it came to the particular level of knowledge, awareness and opinions of the respondents themselves.

An initial examination of the graphs included below allows us to establish the following ratings with regard to the influence attributed to the media:

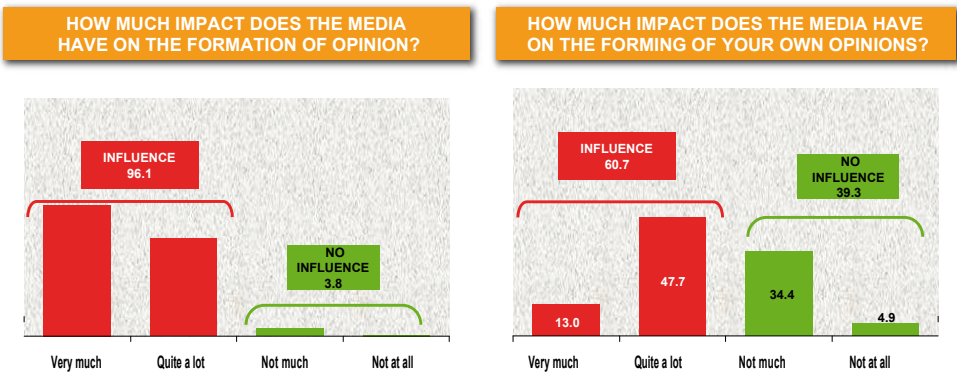
- **Around 95% of respondents feel that the media has a dual effect on awareness of what is going on in society and in the forming of opinion in that regard:** 95.2% and 96.1% respectively.
- Only 87% felt that the media had a marked influence on their own knowledge of what was going on in society.
- **And barely 60% admitted that the media had a marked influence on the formation of their own opinion.** We are, then, faced with a 39.3% share of the sample which, despite admitting a marked influence of the media in awareness about what goes on society, did not feel that their own opinions were swayed by it.

Graph 16.12

LEVEL OF IMPACT ATTRIBUTED TO THE MEDIA



Graph 16.13



We also dealt with the subject of the influence of the media in more practical terms, asking for the respondents' level of exposure to the different media platforms.

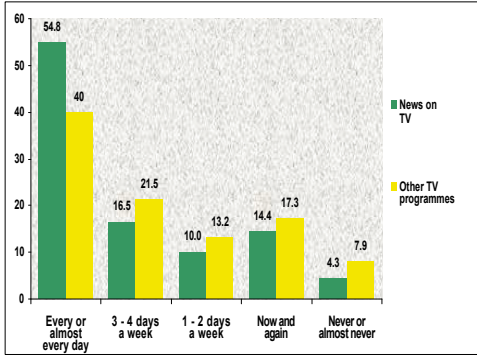
- **The greatest exposure was to television:** 54.8% of the sample claimed to watch the news on TV every day and 40% watched other programmes each day, while only 4.3% claimed never or almost never to watch the news on television. The rest of the sample was spread across the rest of the alternatives: 16.5% watched the news three or

four times a week, 10% once or twice a week; 14.4% just from time to time. The main significant divisions in this area were by age: the percentage of those who watched the news every day rose to 67.4% (almost 13 points above the sample average) for those aged over 56, and fell to 40.5% (almost 14 points below the sample average) for those aged 18-25. Analysing the sequence of ages we note that **exposure to the news on TV increases with age.**

- **In second place we find the radio:** 47% claimed to listen to the news on the radio every day. On the other hand, a significant 16.1% said they never or hardly ever did so. It is also significant that radio audiences are highest for non-news programmes, with 50.5% claiming to often listen to non-news programmes. With regard to those who listened to the news on the radio, there were also divisions according to age, particularly between the youngest and the oldest, with levels for the youngest age group some 24 points down on the average at 23.5%, while the oldest age group exceeded it by almost 20 points at 66.7%. It is also significant that in the under-25 age-group the percentage of those who never or hardly ever listened to the news was much higher (30.1%) than that of those who listened on a daily basis. There are also differences by sex, with 14.3% more men listening to the news on the radio every day.
- **In third place we find the written press:** 44.9% of respondents claimed to follow the print news every day. This percentage rose markedly to 75.9% among those over 56, with there being a noticeable increase in readers of print media as ages increased.

Graph 16.14

HOW OFTEN RESPONDENTS WATCH THE NEWS AND OTHER TV PROGRAMMES

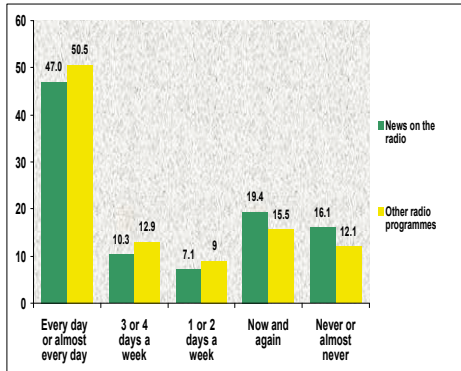


	TOTAL	18-25 years	26-35 years	36-45 years	46-55 years	55-65 years
Every or almost every day	54.8	40.5	54.2	55.8	63.5	67.4

	TOTAL	18-25 years	26-35 years	36-45 years	46-55 years	55-65 years
Every or almost every day	40	34.1	41.0	39.9	43.3	48.3

Graph 16.15

HOW OFTEN RESPONDENTS LISTEN TO THE NEWS AND OTHER PROGRAMMES ON THE RADIO



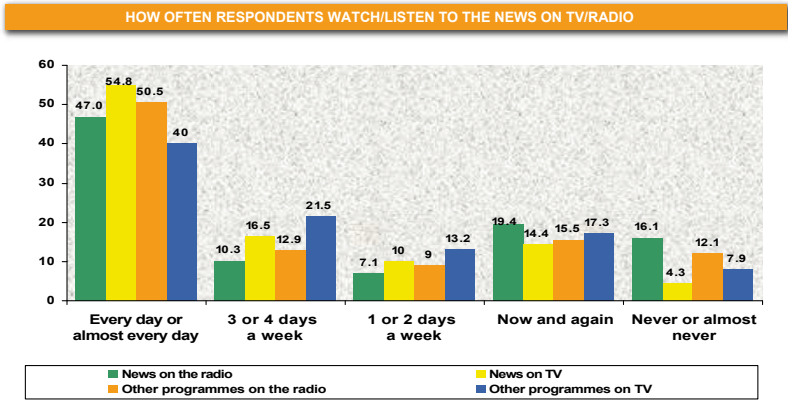
	TOTAL	Men	Women
Every or almost every day	47	54.3	40.0

	TOTAL	18-25 years	26-35 years	36-45 years	46-55 years	55-65 years
Every or almost every day	47	23.5	39.0	59.2	59.7	66.7

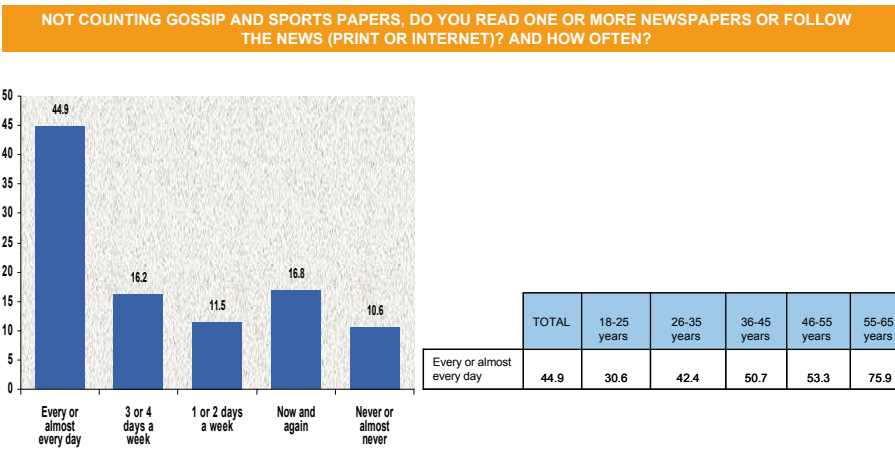
	TOTAL	Men	Women
Every or almost every day	50.5	52.2	48.7

	TOTAL	18-25 years	26-35 years	36-45 years	46-55 years	55-65 years
Every or almost every day	50.5	32.1	46.2	55.5	58.7	77.8

Graph 16.16



Graph 16.17



16.2.3. The media and gender-based violence.

16.2.3.1. The importance of the media in awareness of gender-based violence.

The survey findings underline the huge importance attributed by our respondents to the media in awareness of gender-based violence. And

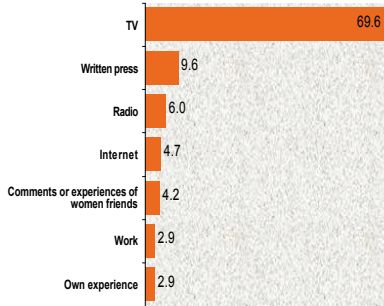
they do so through a series of questions which tackle this matter from varying angles and in a range of guises.

- On the one hand our respondents were asked to tell us where their knowledge of gender-based violence came from. A question also included in the Opinion Poll. The findings once again showed us that **the media is the primary source of knowledge on this subject**. In fact, TV, radio and press account, between them, for 85.1% of first-choice responses and 73.8% of second choices. It is worth highlighting that of that percentage the most popular choice is television (69.6% of first choices) and not counting that option we find that the printed press has most second choice mentions with 35.3%.
- Moreover, when asked directly to what extent they agreed with the assertion that “the media is the fundamental channel of information on gender-based violence”, 87.7% of respondents claimed to be quite or very much in agreement. In terms of those claiming to be very much in agreement, the largest group is that of those aged 46-55, recording 34%, compared to 25.9% for the whole sample.
- And when we look at the actual figures, **the number of news stories on the subject that they have seen, read or heard in the past six months**, 96.1% claim that these amount to **a lot or quite a lot**. If we look at those who answered “a lot”, we find that levels for women (35.1%) outstrip those for men (28.1%) by seven points, which would indicate greater female levels of attention and/or interest in the subject. The over-46s are those with overall levels closest to those of women, even going beyond them (38.3% and 36.4%) while the youngest fall well behind on 24.4%.

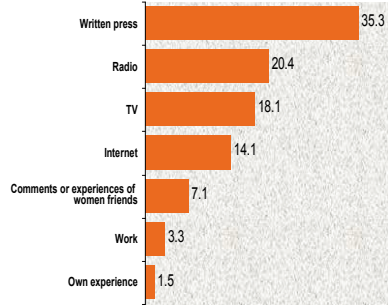
Graph 16.18

YOUR KNOWLEDGE OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE COMES...

IN FIRST PLACE FROM

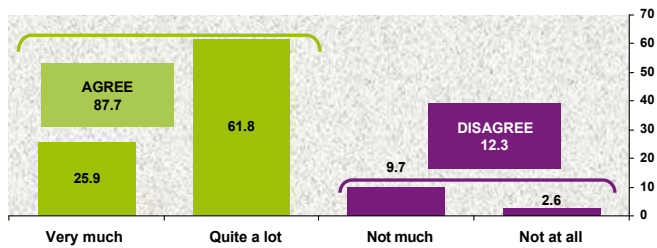


IN SECOND PLACE FROM



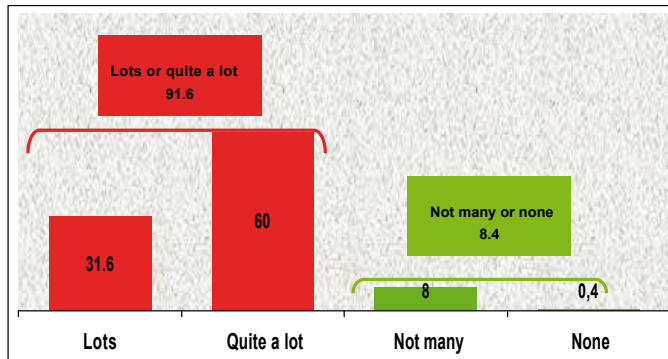
Graph 16.19

The media is the fundamental channel of information on gender-based violence



Graph 16.20

IN THE PAST SIX MONTHS HAVE YOU SEEN, READ OR HEARD LOTS, QUITE A LOT, NOT MANY OR NO NEWS ITEMS ABOUT GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE?



16.2.3.2. The presence of gender-based violence in the media.

When our respondents assess media reporting of information regarding gender-based violence, **most feel that the subject is not excessively covered in the media**, as can be seen from the responses to a series of questions.

- When asked if “the media pays too much attention to cases of violence against women within sentimental relationships, magnifying a situation which is not that serious and has always existed”, 78.9% of our respondents said they did not agree much or at all with the assertion. Levels of those who agreed with it were higher in the oldest age-groups, though, with 34.9% compared to the sample average of 21.1%.
- Likewise, when asked if “cases of gender-based violence are very isolated and yet have a high media profile”, a significant majority (63.1%) expressed their disagreement (not agreeing much or at all). This percentage rose to 70.4% among women, 15 points above the male level (55.4%). The drop in levels was most pronounced in those over 56 (40%), with an inversion of the result over the whole sample (the majority now claiming that the issue does have a high media profile).

- 66.3% also felt that the **time dedicated to the subject by the media is adequate.**
- And 62.5% felt there was **a fair balance between the way the media represented gender-based violence and the attention it paid to news stories concerning the sentences and punitive measures applied to abusers.** A percentage which rose to 80.5% among those over 56.

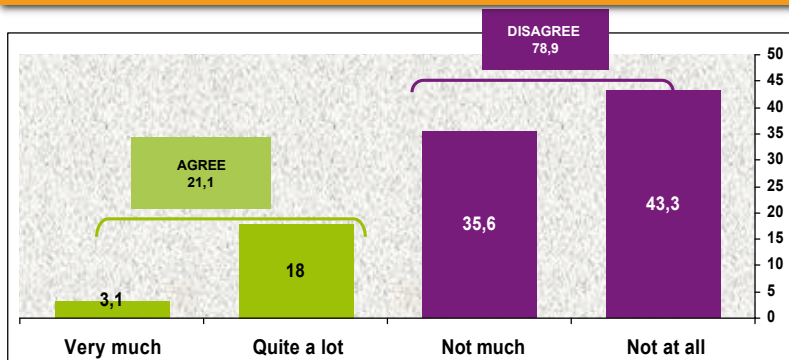
It turns out, however, that a sizable majority (72.8%) of respondents agreed with the opinion that the media **only dedicated adequate time to providing information on cases of this kind of violence when dealing with an especially sensational, striking event.**

It is especially significant that the majority of the sample should feel that the way cases of violence against women are presented in the media is dependent on how sensational the case is. This leads us to two assertions: **current reporting of gender-based violence is informed by the cases themselves and this approach is largely influenced by sensationalism.** A subject we will return to shortly.

Graph 16.21

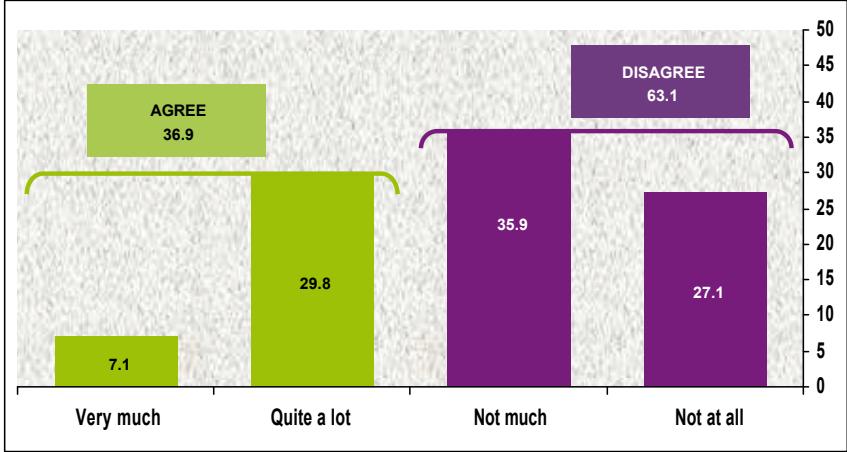
PRESENCE OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IN THE MEDIA

The media pays too much attention to cases of partner violence against women, magnifying a situation which is not so serious, and which has always existed.



Graph 16.22

Cases of gender-based violence are extremely isolated, but they have a high media profile.



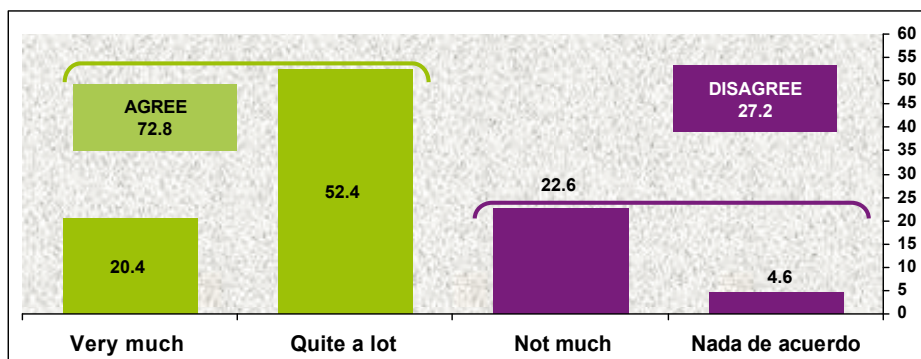
Graph 16.23

DO YOU THINK THE MEDIA DEDICATES THE RIGHT AMOUNT OF SPACE TO NEWS RELATED TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE



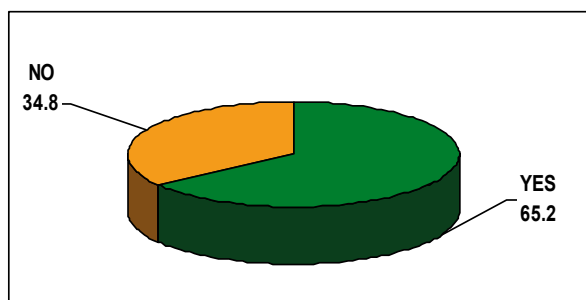
Graph 16.24

The media only dedicates enough time to informing about cases of violence against women in partner relationships when the event is particularly striking.



Graph 16.25

Do you think that the media handles news items on conviction sentences and/or disciplinary measures for abusers in the same way as it does the news about gender-based violence?



16.2.3.3. The way gender-based violence is handled in the media.

When it comes to assessing the media's handling of gender-based violence, our respondents' opinions divide significantly: **although the majority (54%) felt it was not very objective and too sensationalist, 47%, how-**

ver, felt it was appropriate and/or fairly objective. This percentage fell to 34.9% among men, with 61.3% feeling the media handling of the subject was not very objective and too sensationalist.

Television is the media format attributed the greatest sensationalism in its handling of gender-based violence, topping the list for 83.2% of the sample. And yet 85% still felt that television was the most effective media format in combating gender-based violence.

And when asked whether the audience (citizens) could be blamed for this sensationalist bias we see further significant divisions, with 52.4% not agreeing and 47.6% of respondents agreeing.

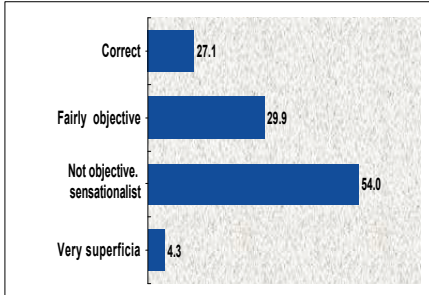
The media's lack of objectivity is related to the supposed political approach to the issue of gender-based violence. It is as such that although we find 56.1% disagreeing with the notion that the media handling of this issue is informed by its politics, a sizable minority of 43.9% are in agreement. This percentage rises to 53% among those aged 46-55 and to 58.2% among the over-56s.

And, when it comes to assessing the **supposed motives from which politicians tackle the subject of gender-based violence**, only 15.1% of respondents felt they were genuinely concerned by the problem and intended to eradicate it. The rest **felt they could detect vote-winning motives (59.1%) or a desire for an increased media profile (25.9%)**. This assumption probably has much to do with the current low esteem in which our country's politicians are held.

Graph 16.26

THE WAY THE MEDIA HANDLES GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

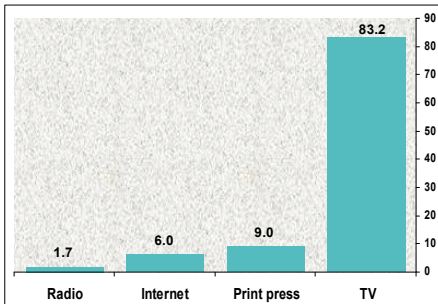
DO YOU THINK THE MEDIA'S HANDLING OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IS...



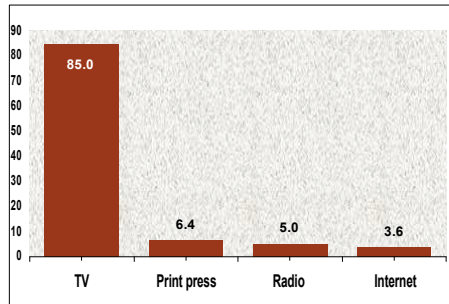
	TOTAL	Hombres	Mujeres
Correct and fairly objective	47.1	34.9	48.4
Not very objective	54.0	61.3	46.9

Graph 16.27

WHICH MEDIA FORMAT DO YOU THINK HAS THE MOST SENSATIONALIST APPROACH TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE?

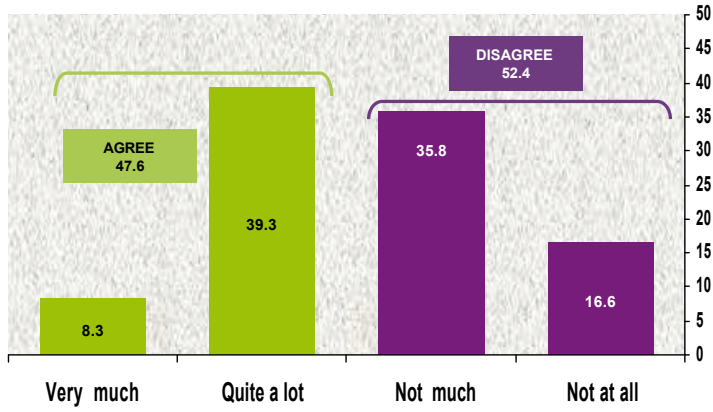


Which media format do you think is the most effective in the struggle against gender-based violence?



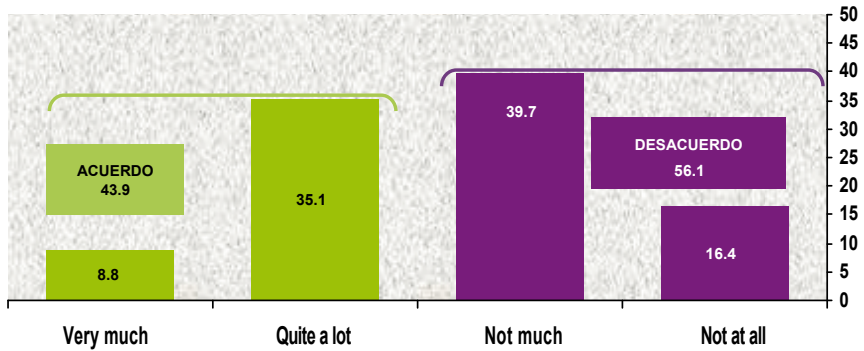
Graph 16.28

The general public is responsible for the media's sensationalist approach to gender-based violence

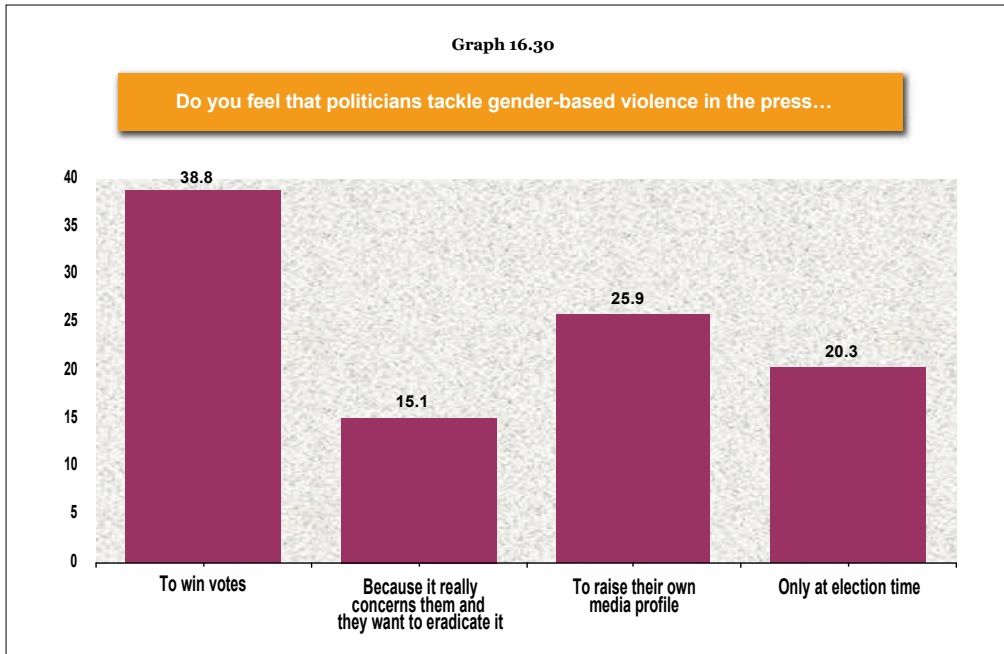


Graph 16.29

The media's handling of gender-based violence varies depending on its political leanings.



Graph 16.30



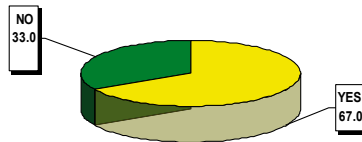
The assertion that **the objectivity with which the media handles gender-based violence is dependent on its professional ability to do so**, explains our respondents' stance on this matter as follows:

- 67% of respondents feel that **the media should have specialised professionals in the subject area**. By sex we find a divide of 10 points between men (61.9%) and women (72%) who hold this view. Of those who agree with the assertion, 68.5% do so on the basis of the need for objectivity and professionalism when handling the subject, an opinion supported by 88% of the eldest respondents. 8.5% feel that this would guarantee greater awareness and credibility of the issue being dealt with. Of the 33% who do not agree with the assertion, 51.1% claimed their opinion was based on common sense; objectivity and credibility being characteristics that should be inherent to all journalists handling this subject. And 27.9% feel that there are already professionals at a social level handling this subject.
- 71.8% of the sample feel that **media studies courses at schools and universities should include special training in the handling of this kind of news story**, with another similar division of nine points between male and female respondents. When asked for their rea-

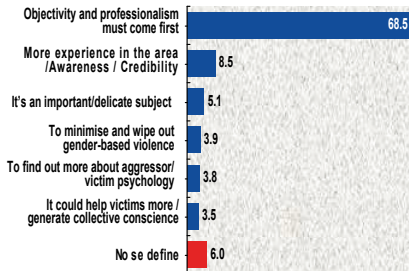
sons the majority (55.2%) of those agreeing with this assertion justify it on the grounds of raising awareness of the importance of this kind of news story and its effects on society, while 26% thought it was important in order to learn more about the issue and be able to make a more effective impact on it. Those who were against special training in the subject (28.2%) argued that it was not necessary (38.6%) or that the media ought to achieve objectivity in its coverage with the resources it already has (33.3%).

Graph 16.31

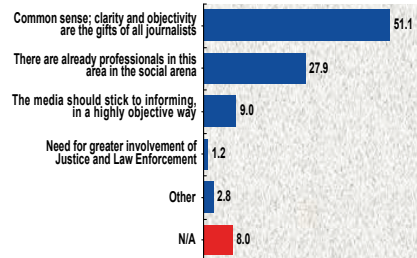
IN YOUR OPINION IS IT NECESSARY FOR THE MEDIA TO HAVE JOURNALISTS SPECIALISED IN GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE?



WHY IS IT NECESSARY?

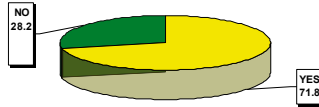


AND WHY NOT?

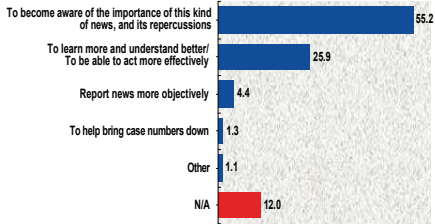


Graph 16.32

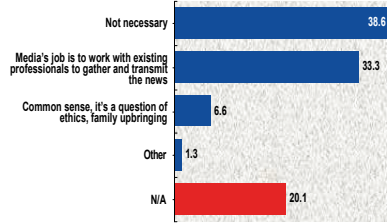
DO YOU THINK THAT MEDIA STUDIES COURSES AT SCHOOLS AND UNIVERSITIES SHOULD PROVIDE SPECIAL TRAINING IN HOW TO TACKLE THIS KIND OF NEWS STORY?



AND WHY SO?



AND WHY NOT?



Beyond the media's level of objectivity in handling this subject, the sensationalist character attributed to it and the spurious motives informing it, our respondents were asked about **the media's impact on the reality of the problem**, with two option responses being provided which were statistically added together in one single table of values, thereby giving a sum total of over 100% as can be seen in the following graph.

When analysing the findings it is highly significant that the responses point to a **clear division between:**

- **Those who attribute a positive function to media coverage of gender-based violence (A VALUE)**, whether in its heightening of society's awareness of the problem (36.5%), or because they feel that it helps to reduce killings of this kind (26.7%).
- **Those who feel that it involves a potential negative consequence (A RISK)**, because coverage of the subject may lead to copy-cat imitations (33.6%) or because it may encourage more cases of gender-based violence (26.8%).

Beyond this split in opinions, only 26% of responses claimed that media coverage had no effect at all on the problem while 20.5% did not comment.

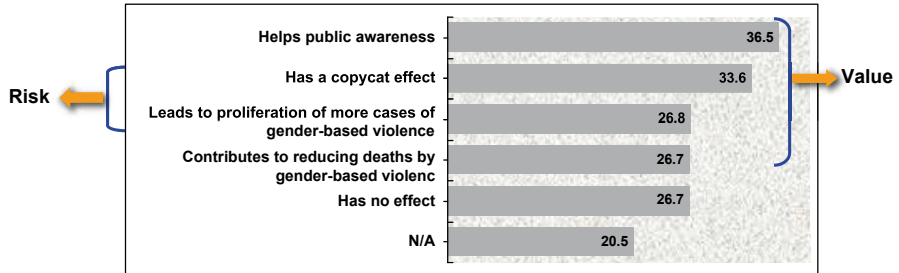
The **particular meaning of these results is all the more significant in that it shows that social perception reflects a paradox underlying the news stories currently being publicised**: it would appear that media coverage of the subject has had a positive impact on society in that nowadays the vast majority of the population considers gender-based violence to be unacceptable, but there are well-founded indications that it can also lead to copycat behaviour.

More in-depth analysis of the findings lends an important nuance with regard to the copycat effect that can result from media coverage of cases of gender-based violence: namely, that this effect is largely dependent on the way in which the news items are handled:

- **62.5% of the sample felt that the way this type of news is tackled can contribute to similar cases occurring.** 73.3% of those who felt this way argued that the more coverage was given to such cases, the more copycat cases of violence would occur. 37.5% did not agree with this notion of media-based imitation, with the percentage rising to 51.8% among men, with 47.4% saying that the media had no effect of behaviour patterns, and 32.7% arguing that aggressors act without taking any notice of the media.
- The fact that this kind of media coverage might incite other individuals to act similarly appears as the main reason (37.7%) why a sizable majority of our respondents (80.5%) felt that **detailed descriptions of the way killings take place should not be publicised**. Among the other notable reasons given we find: to avoid generating morbid fascination and sensationalism (21.5%), the fact that details are not necessary (15.2%), to avoid shame and pain on the part of the victims and family (12.1%).

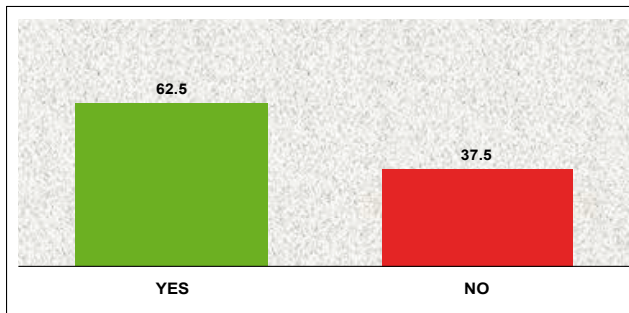
Graph 16.33

Do you think the media publicity of cases of gender-based violence...

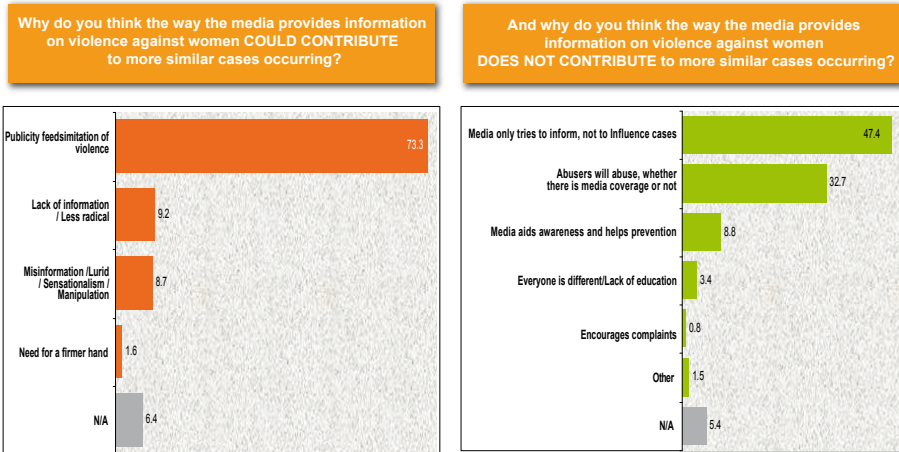


Graph 16.34

DO YOU THINK THAT THE WAY THE MEDIA PROVIDES INFORMATION ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN COULD CONTRIBUTE TO MORE CASES OCCURRING?



Graph 16.35

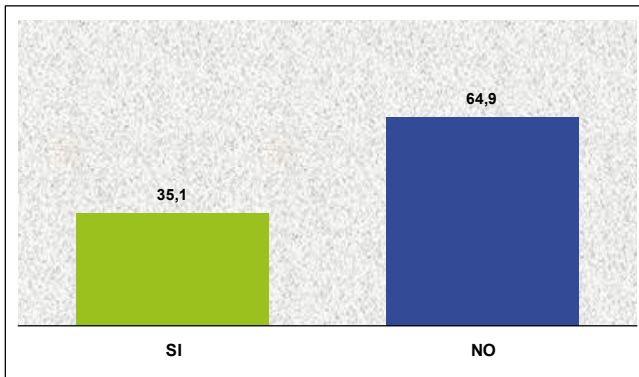


Other pieces of survey feed-back take on particular importance when it comes to completing our assessment of the media’s function in covering gender-based violence.

- At one point in the survey respondents were asked whether “**sometimes the media presents victims as responsible for abuse**”. The findings are particularly significant whichever the response:
 - **A sizable majority (64.9%) did not agree.**
 - **And yet a significant minority (35.1%) did think so.**
- In response to the question of whether they felt that **sexist messages and adverts contribute to generating gender-based violence, 59% said they agreed.** In this case we find substantial differences between the sexes: while 67.4% of women agree with the assertion, there is almost the same number of men agreeing as disagreeing (50.5% to 49.4%).

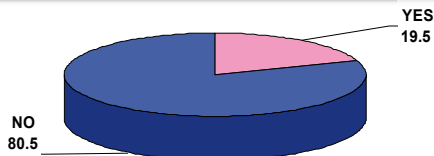
Gráfico 16.36

¿CREES QUE A VECES LAS NOTICIAS PRESENTAN A LAS VÍCTIMAS DE VIOLENCIA DE GÉNERO COMO RESPONSABLES DE LA AGRESIÓN?

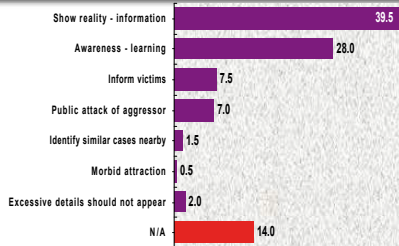


Graph 16.37

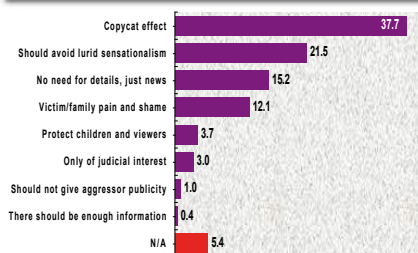
SHOULD LURID DETAILS OF HOW GENDER-BASED KILLINGS HAVE BEEN CARRIED OUT BE INCLUDED IN MEDIA REPORTS?



And why do you think the media should release lurid details of how gender-based killing have been committed?

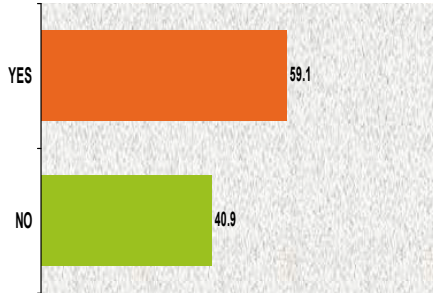


And why do you think such details should not be included?



Graph 16.38

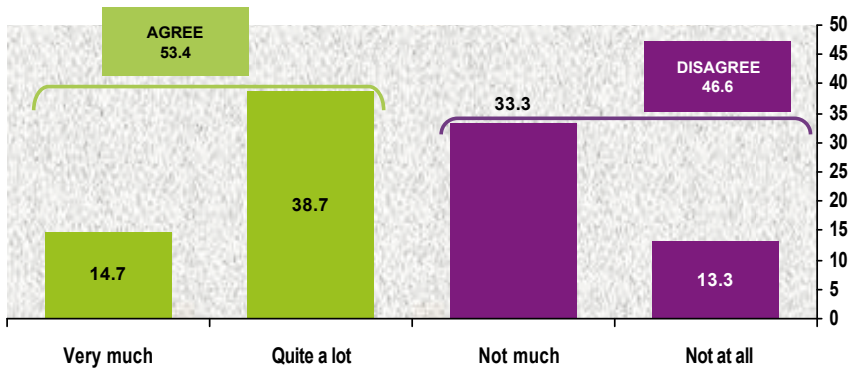
Do you think that sexist adverts and messages (offensive to women), sexist discrimination concerning roles in the home, using women's bodies as unequal objects, contribute to the proliferation of gender-based violence?



	TOTAL	Men	Women
SI	59.0	50.5	67.4
NO	40.9	49.4	32.6

Graph 16.39

Images or advertising depicting women in a subordinate role help to maintain and propagate gender-based violence.



16.2.3.4. How should the media handle gender-based violence?

One section of the survey's questions was aimed at sounding out the respondents' opinions regarding how the media should approach news items concerning gender-based violence. We can summarise our analysis of the findings as follows:

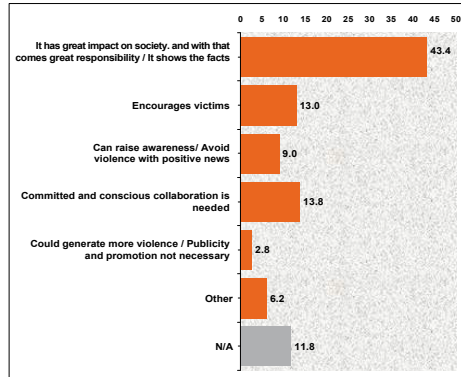
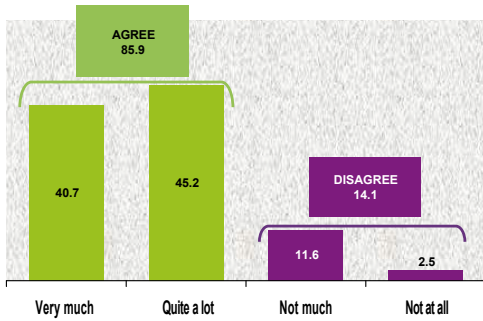
- A significant majority (85.9%) of the 3,009 respondents argued that the **media should serve to prevent gender-based violence**.
- And when asked why, the majority (43.4%) of those of this opinion justified it on the grounds of the marked impact the media has on society and the responsibility this carried with it. The necessary collaboration of the media, which can generate awareness and avoid violence through positive coverage, is another reason highlighted. In third place (15.8%) we once again find the copycat effect factor, which the media should attempt to avoid.
- A similar percentage (84%) expressed high levels of agreement (very much-quite a lot) with the notion that **cases of gender-based violence should be presented as human rights violations**. Despite the high percentage levels for both sexes, it is worth noting that they are significantly higher for women (89.6%) than for men (78.4%).
- 83% felt that **the media should be required to comply with specific standards for handling this kind of news item**.
- 84.4% of respondents showed open agreement with the opinion that **positive news stories should be publicised about women who manage to escape the cycle of violence**.

Graph 16.40

THE IDEAL COMPONENT: HOW SHOULD THE MEDIA TACKLE GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE?

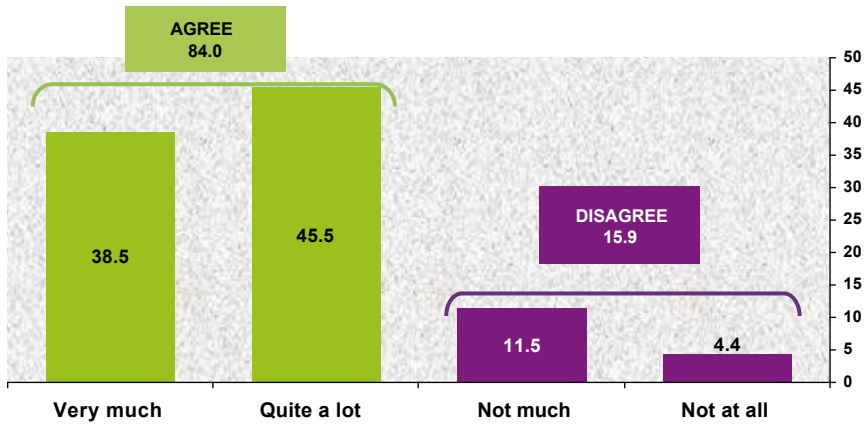
The media should serve to prevent violence against women in partner relationships.

Why?



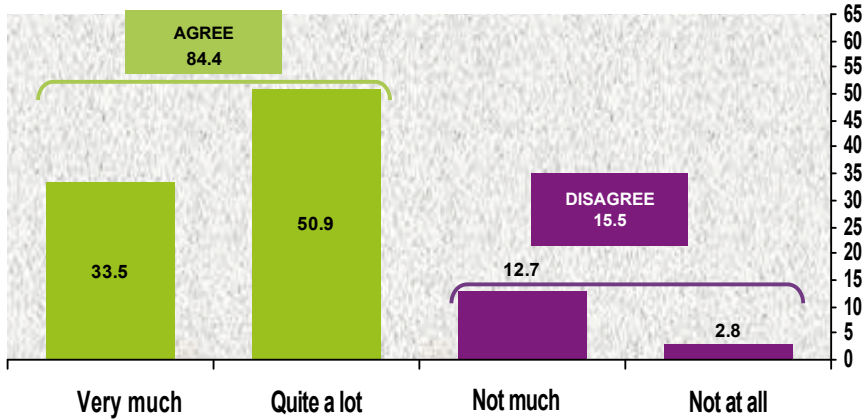
Graph 16.41

Cases of violence against women in partner relationships should be presented as Human Rights violations



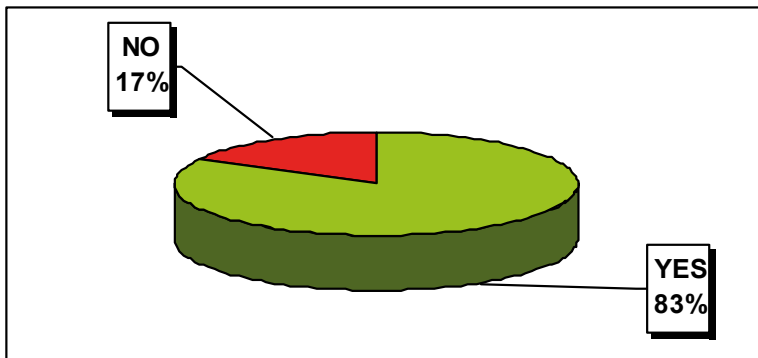
Graph 16.42

News on violence against women in partner relationships should include some positive items about women who manage to escape the cycle of violence



Graph 16.43

THE MEDIA SHOULD BE OBLIGED TO FOLLOW A SPECIAL SET OF STANDARDS WHEN DEALING WITH CASES OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE



At another point in the survey we asked our respondents **what elements should be encouraged in the handling of news stories concerning gender-based violence**, giving them various multiple-choice alternatives, the-

before explaining the sum percentages being in excess of 100%. The main findings were as follows:

- The majority of responses highlight **respect for victim privacy and data protection** or stress the importance of **informing victims of their rights and where they can go for support**. (62% and 61% respectively)
- Around 55% mentioned the need to encourage **the recognition and identification of abuse of women and to mention positive new information concerning** victim protection and ways out of abusive situations.
- Accounting for around 48% were responses calling for a **clear indication that acts of gender-based violence are not isolated** and the inclusion of **consultations with experts**.

We also asked **what should be avoided in handling news on gender-based violence** with the same response format, and the feedback was as follows:

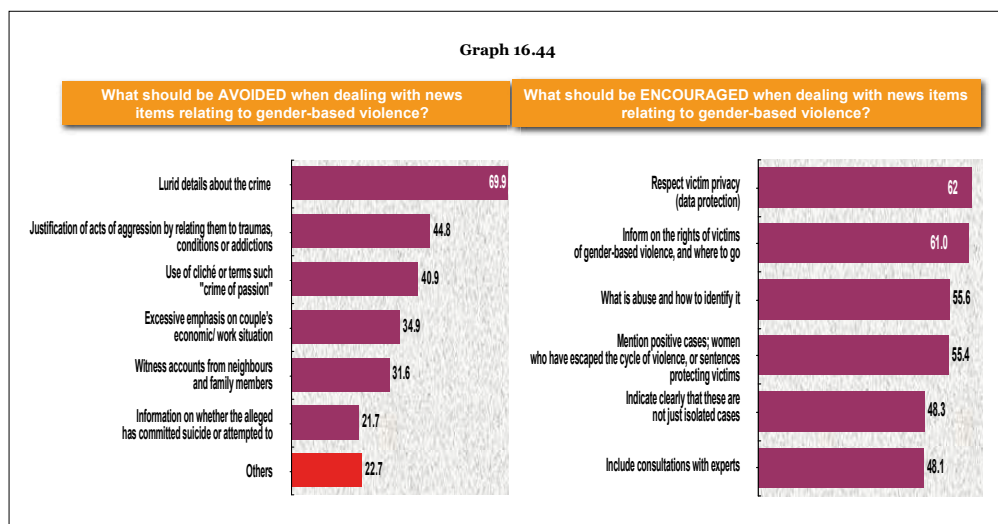
- 69.9% highlighted the **more lurid details of crimes or assaults**.
- 44.8% felt one should never **justify the aggressor's acts** by relating them to traumas, illnesses or addictions.
- 40.9% mentioned **linguistic stereotypes** which hark back to a chauvinist perception of the issue, such as the term "crime of passion".
- 34.9% felt it important to avoid excessive emphasis on the couple's financial and/or employment problems.
- 21.7% felt no mention should be made of whether the alleged aggressor had subsequently committed suicide.

When asked about the **relevance of information regarding the suicide of the alleged aggressor**, 74.3% of the sample said it had **no relevance or very little**.

And it is especially significant that:

- A sizable majority (86.4%) of respondents **do not think it right for the media to release the identity of the victim**. 66.5% of those sharing this opinion justified it on the basis of the need to maintain victim privacy, respect and safety, as well as avoiding further suffering. Another argument used was that what is really important is the news item itself (11.4%).
- However, we find another sizable majority, if slightly lower (72.5%) **arguing that it is right to release details of the abuser**. In terms of sex we find a difference of 10 points (77.5% for women and 67.3% for men). Those sharing this opinion argued that it is important to recognise the abuser as dangerous both in his own surroundings and outside them (56.6%). Secondly, many mentioned the punitive effect of this kind of coverage: punishment, a lesson learnt, social rejection (21.2%). There are more women who argued that the danger posed by an abuser should be made public in the interests of avoiding new aggressions, while more men emphasized the punitive factor.

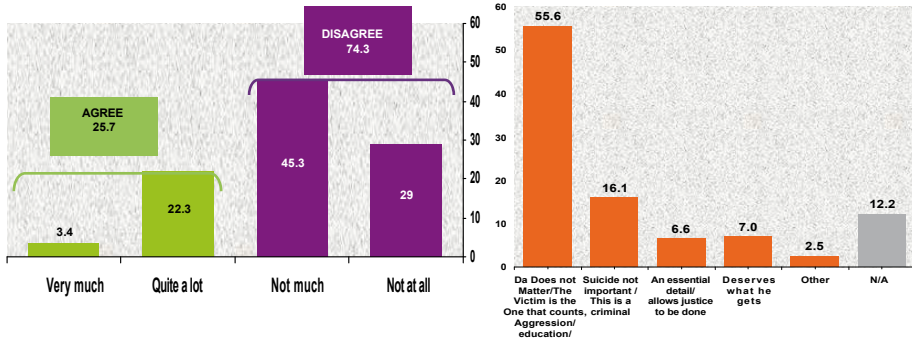
Graph 16.44



Graph 16.45

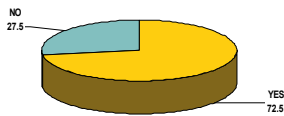
In news regarding cases of violence against women in partner relationships, whether the alleged aggressor has committed suicide or attempted to is a highly relevant detail.

Why?

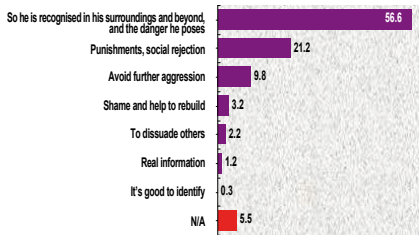


Graph 16.46

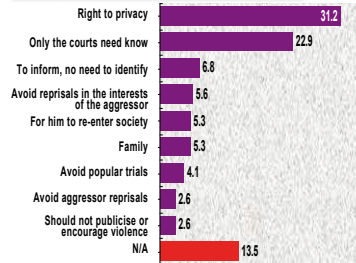
Do you think it right for the media to give details identifying the abuser?



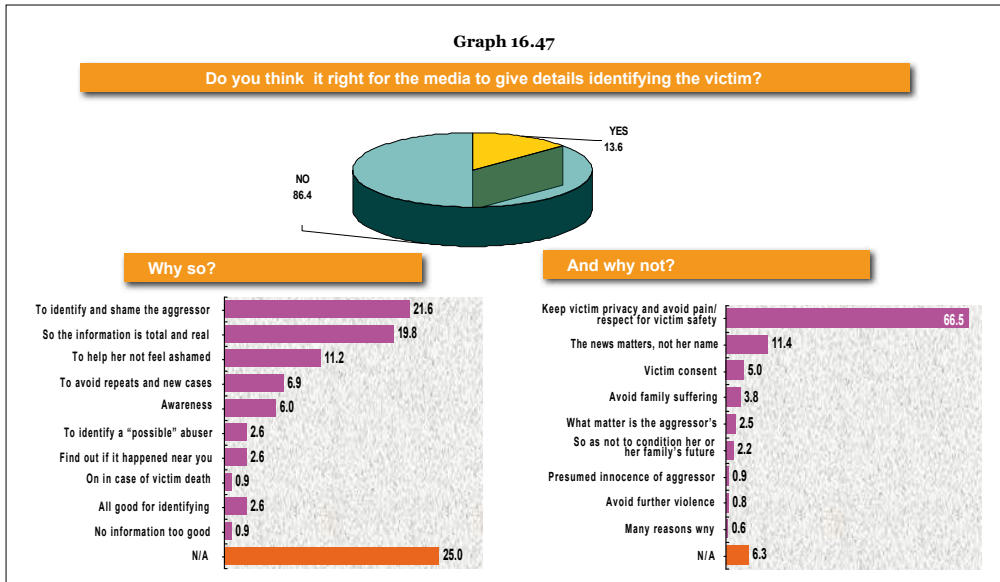
Why so?



And why not?



Graph 16.47



16.3 COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE RESPONSES OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC AND MEDIA PROFESSIONALS.

There is no doubt that the main (and most significant) conclusion of the comparative analysis of the survey of non professionals (NP) and media professionals (P) is that there are **high levels of convergence in the opinions of both groups** in the vast majority of questions answered by both.

- In many cases this convergence is present in both the orientation of their responses as well as in the intensity with which their opinions are expressed.
- In others, while opinions showed high levels of convergence there were significant differences in the intensity with which these were held.
- **There were only three questions which produced wide divisions in opinion between one group and the other.**

A more detailed analysis of the findings allows us to typify the questions where opinions converged into different categories, taking into account:

- Level of convergence: high (difference less than five points), medium (six to ten points), and low (11-20 points).
- Level of polarisation in responses: extreme (over 70%) and low (less than 70%).

16.3.1. High convergence and extreme polarisation.

Four questions account for the highest levels of convergence (less than five points between groups) along with extreme levels of polarisation in responses, with percentage in excess of 70%.

Three of these deal with the ideal component projected onto the media's handling of gender-based violence: what should it do? The other refers to the attention paid by the media to news concerning this issue:

- 85.8% of professionals and 84.1% of non professionals agree with the notion that **cases of gender-based violence should be presented as human rights violations**. This constitutes a significant advance in the social characterisation of this type of violence, which has stopped being considered as largely a private and domestic issue, becoming seen as a question of public interest in a universal human context. As we saw earlier in the questions dealing with this universe of complementary meanings.
- 83% of non professionals and 81.1% of media professionals also agree that **the media should be required to comply with specific standards of communication** when handling cases of gender-based violence. Taking into account the analysis carried out thus far, it is easy to see how this demand, strongly made by both groups, points to two aspects: on the one hand the insufficient objectivity and marked sensationalism attributed to the media in its coverage of this kind of news; and on the other the considerable impact the media is felt to have on social awareness of the phenomenon and the important role it might play in either preventing or inciting further acts of aggression.
- 91% of professionals and 85.9% of the general public expressed agreement (very much or quite a lot) with the opinion that the **media should serve to prevent violence against women in partner relationships**. Something that coincides with what we have just said.

- 72.8% of non professionals and 72.2% of professionals were openly in agreement with the idea that **the media only dedicates adequate time** to covering cases of gender-based violence **when dealing with a sufficiently striking event**. A notion further supported by everything that has been said concerning media sensationalism when covering the issue and which is confirmed by the public opinion responses on this subject. As we mentioned earlier, **news coverage of gender-based violence is dominated by cases** (women murdered by the partners or ex-partners) and all the more so when said cases are particularly sensational.

16.3.2. High convergence and low polarisation

There are two questions where the two sample groups continue to present high levels of convergence, despite low levels of polarisation (under 70%):

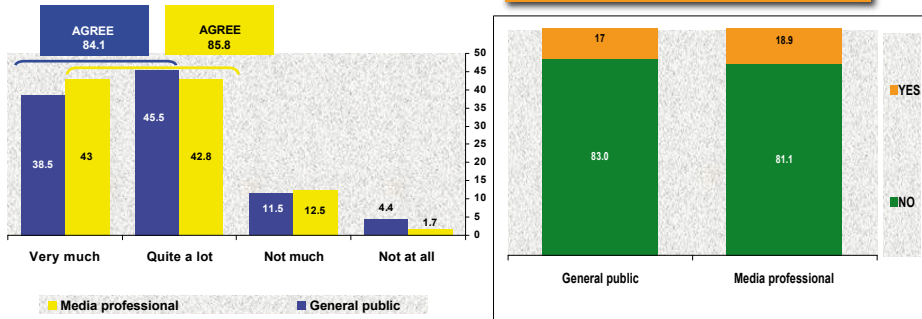
- 64.9% of non professionals and 60.3% of professionals **do not agree with the media presenting victims as responsible for their own abuse**, but it is significant that between 35.1% and 39.7% do agree with the proposition.
- 70.2% of professionals and 67% of non professionals feel that it is **necessary for the media to have journalists who are specialised in gender-based violence**. Something which once again calls for objectivity in handling this kind of subject matter.

Graph 16.48

COMPARING PROFESSIONAL AND PUBLIC

Cases of violence against women in partner relationships should be presented as Human Rights violations.

The media should be obliged to follow special communications standards when dealing with cases of gender-based violence?

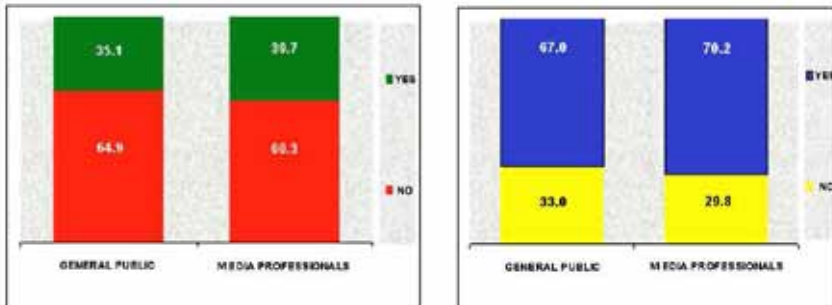


Graph 16.49

COMPARING MEDIA PROFESSIONALS AND GENERAL PUBLIC

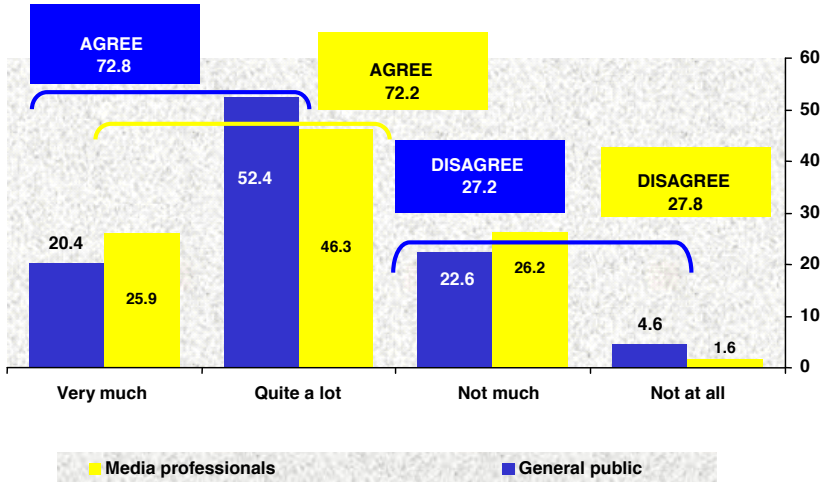
Q19 Do you think that sometimes the media presents victims of gender-based violence as responsible for their own abuse?

Q20 In your opinion, is it necessary for the media to have journalists specialised in gender-based violence?



Graph 16.50

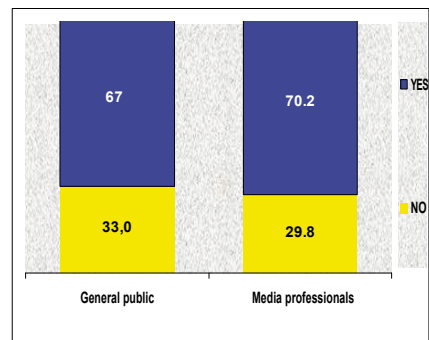
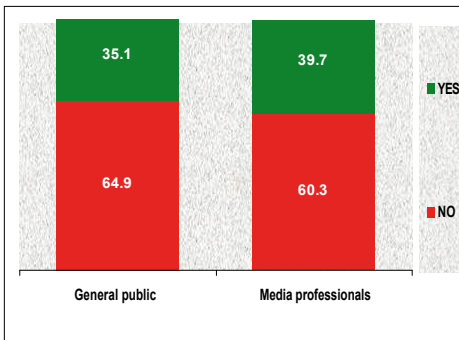
The media only dedicates enough time to informing about a case of violence against women in partner relationships when it is an especially striking event.



Graph 16.51

DO YOU THINK THE NEWS SOMETIMES PRESENT VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE AS RESPONSIBLE FOR THEIR OWN ABUSE?

IN YOUR OPINION IS IT NECESSARY FOR THE MEDIA TO HAVE JOURNALISTS SPECIALISED IN GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE?



16.3.3. Medium convergence and extreme polarisation:

- 91.2% of media professionals and 78.9% of the general public **openly disagree with the notion that the media pays too much attention to gender-based violence**, magnifying the size of the problem.
- In fact 95.6% of professionals and 84.5% of non professionals expressed a **marked expectation that more positive news items would be publicised concerning women who manage to escape the cycle of gender-based violence**, arguing that there is currently a lack of such coverage.
- 81% of professionals and 71.8% of the general public feel that **media studies courses in universities and schools should provide specialist training on the issue of gender-based violence**.

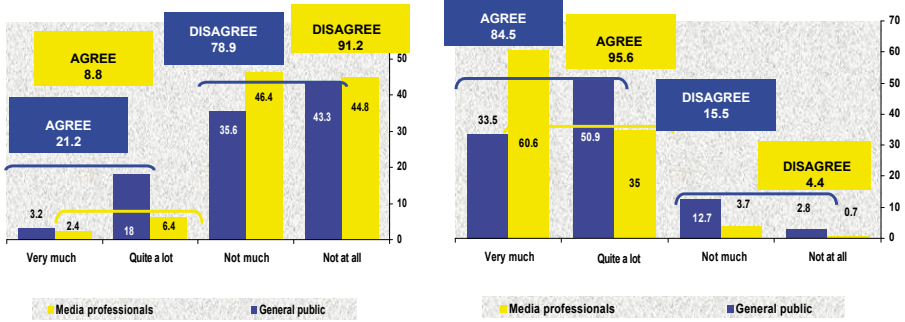
16.3.4. Low convergence and low polarisation:

- 67.2% of professionals and 53.4% of the general public feel that **the image of women as appears in advertising may contribute to strengthening sexist stereotypes linked to gender-based violence**. On this point there is a significant divide in the overall sample, with 46.6% disagreeing with the assertion.
- 59.9% of media professionals and 80.5% of non professionals feel that **the details and modus operandi of crimes of gender-based violence should not appear in the news story**. On this point it is worth noting the high level of media professionals who think they should indeed appear.

Graph 16.52

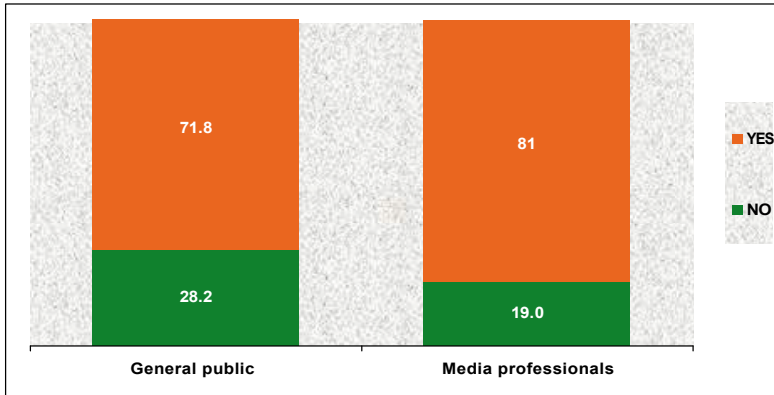
The media pays too much attention to cases of violence against women in partner relationships, magnifying a situation which is not that serious, and which has always existed.

News about violence against women in partner relationships should include positive items about women who have escaped the cycle of violence.



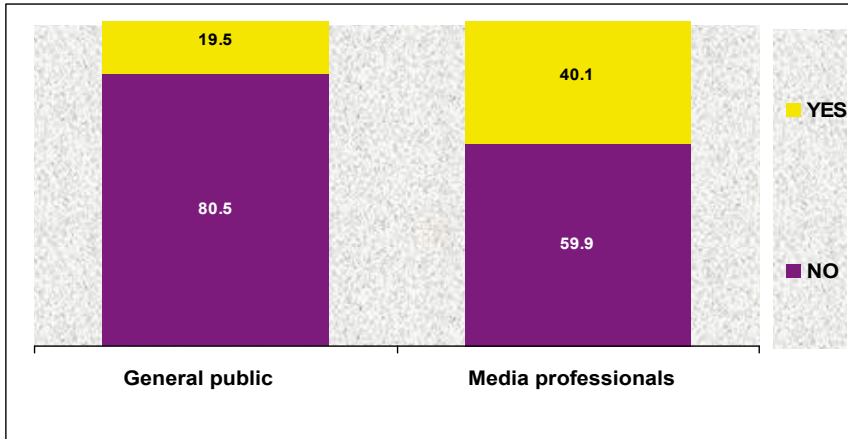
Graph 16.53

MEDIA STUDIES COURSES AT SCHOOLS AND UNIVERSITIES SHOULD GIVE TRAINING IN HOW JOURNALISTS SHOULD DEAL WITH THIS KIND OF INFORMATION?



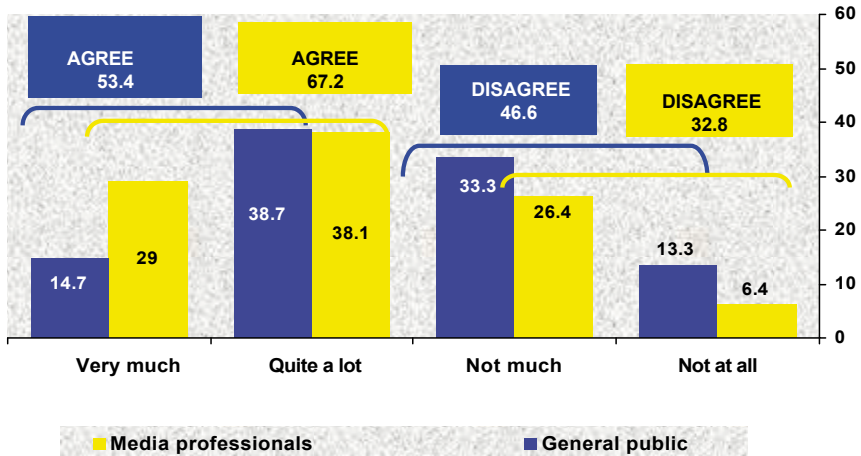
Graph 16.54

DESCRIPTIONS OF MODUS OPERANDI AND CRIME DETAILS SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN MEDIA COVERAGE?



Graph 16.55

"The image of women that appears in adverts can help to strengthen sexist stereotypes linked to violence against women in partner relationships"

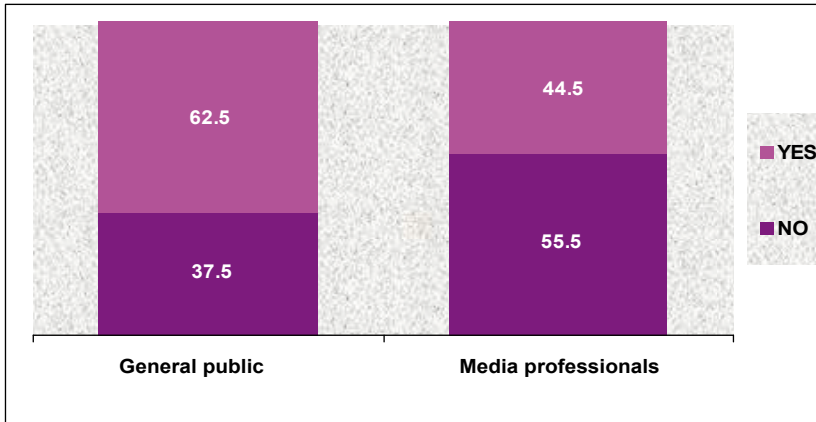


16.3.5. Issues which give rise to divisions in opinion.

- While the majority of the non professional respondents (62.5%) feel that the approach used by the media to cover gender-based violence may contribute to similar cases occurring, the majority of media professionals (55.5%) do not agree, although a significant minority of the latter do agree with the former.
- While 65.2% of non professionals feel that coverage given news items concerning abusers is not the same as that given news items affecting victims, a similarly-sized majority of media professionals (61.8%) feel that coverage is the same.
- Where the greatest divergence in opinions from one group to the other emerges is in whether the suicide of the aggressor is a relevant piece of information when covering this kind of news story. 74.3% of non professionals felt it was not, while 62.4% of professionals felt that it was.

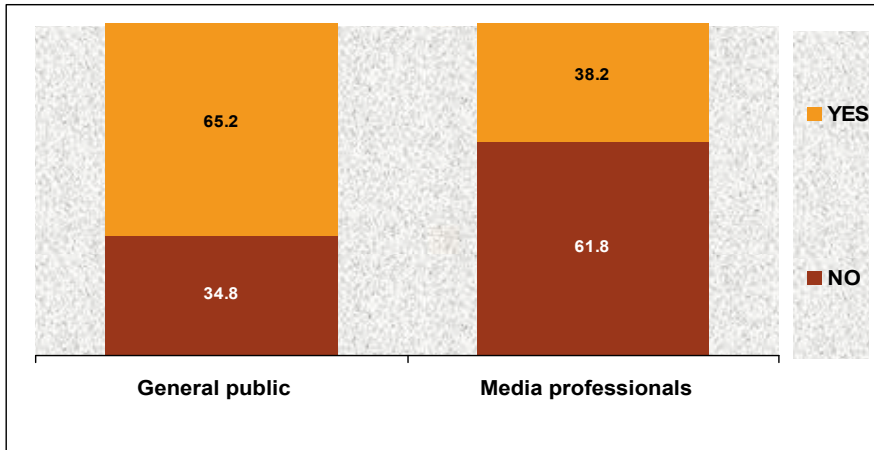
Graph 16.56

DO YOU THINK THAT THE WAY THE MEDIA PRESENTS INFORMATION ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN PARTNER RELATIONSHIPS CAN CONTRIBUTE TO MORE SIMILAR CASES OCCURRING?



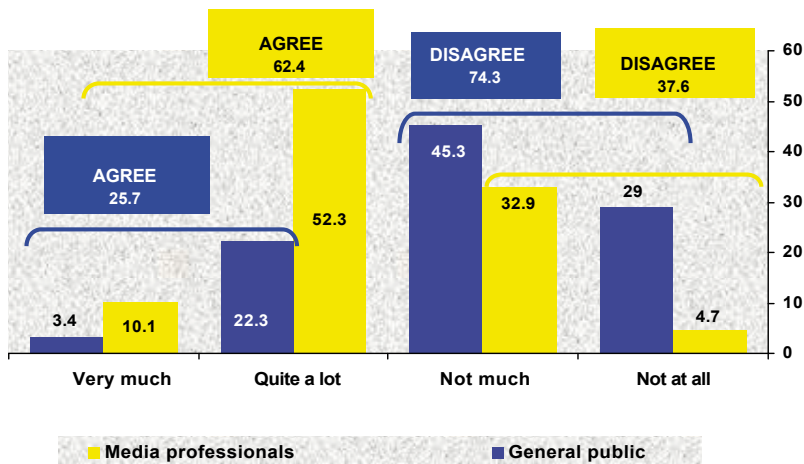
Graph 16.57

Do you think that news items about sentences or disciplinary measures for abusers are presented in the same way as violence?



Graph 16.58

In news on violence against women in partner relationships, the fact of publicising whether the alleged aggressor has committed suicide or has tried to, is a highly relevant detail



16.4. ANALYSIS OF RESPONSES FROM MEDIA PROFESSIONALS.

16.4.1. Sources of information used

Media professionals were asked about the **main sources of information consulted** in covering gender-based violence and were provided with various options. In terms of statistical data processing, percentages have been obtained on the basis of the total number of responses (2,489) and not on the basis of the total number of respondents (around 948). This analysis gave us grounds for reaching the following conclusions:

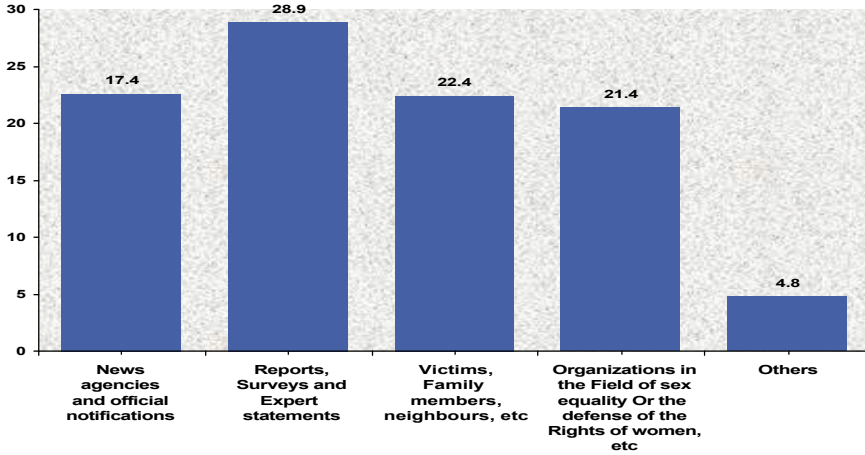
- 28.9% highlighted sources including **reports, surveys and declarations from experts**. We should highlight that this sort of coverage is less frequent in this field, where journalistic coverage tends to focus on sensationalist cases (the murder of women at the hands of their partners or ex-partners); an assertion with which both professionals and non professionals agree, as we mentioned earlier.
- 22.4% said that the main source used included **victims and their immediate environment**: family members, neighbours etc.
- 21.4% made use of **organisations** working within the field of sex equality or the defence of the rights of women.
- And 17.4% called on **news agencies and public tenders** in covering the issue.

When moving from the practical to the ideal (what would be recommended) a considerable majority (79.9%) agree that **experts ought to be the main source of information** when it comes to covering gender-based violence. In particular, when dealing with the role of neighbours as a source of information, 60.6% did not think they had a relevant role.

Graph 16.59

SOURCES

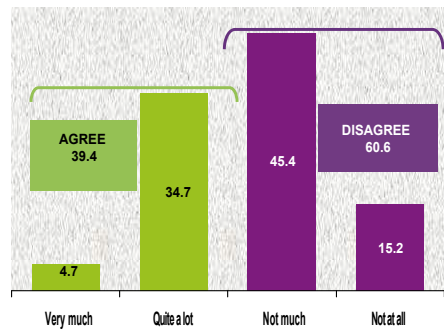
Main sources of information when dealing with violence against women in partners relationships?



Graph 16.60

Do you agree that experts should be the primary source when it comes to informing on violence against women in partner relationships?

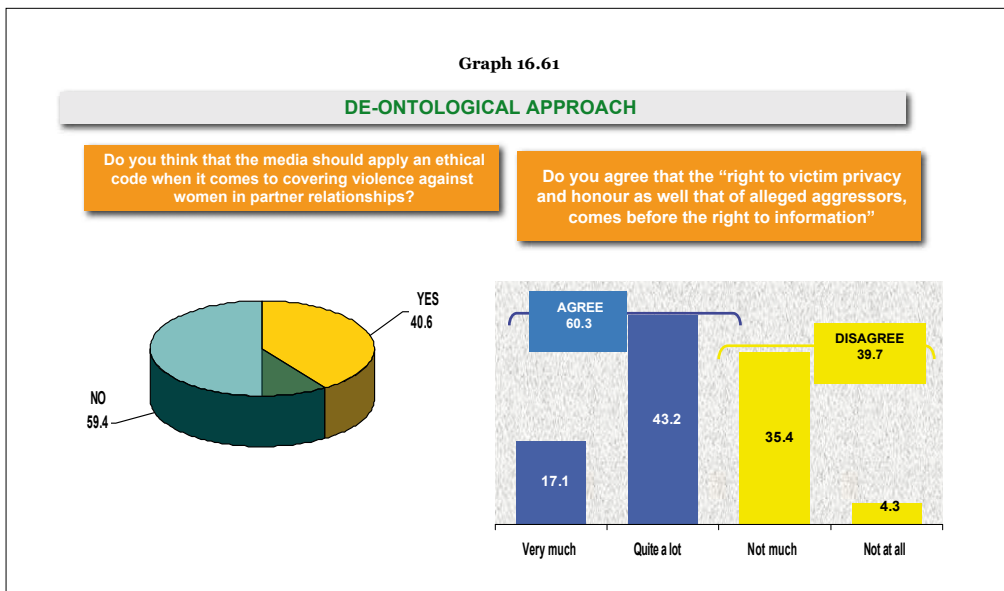
Do you agree that "it is important to reflect the witness accounts of neighbours because they contribute important details explaining the motives behind the event"?



16.4.2. Deontological attitude when it comes to informing.

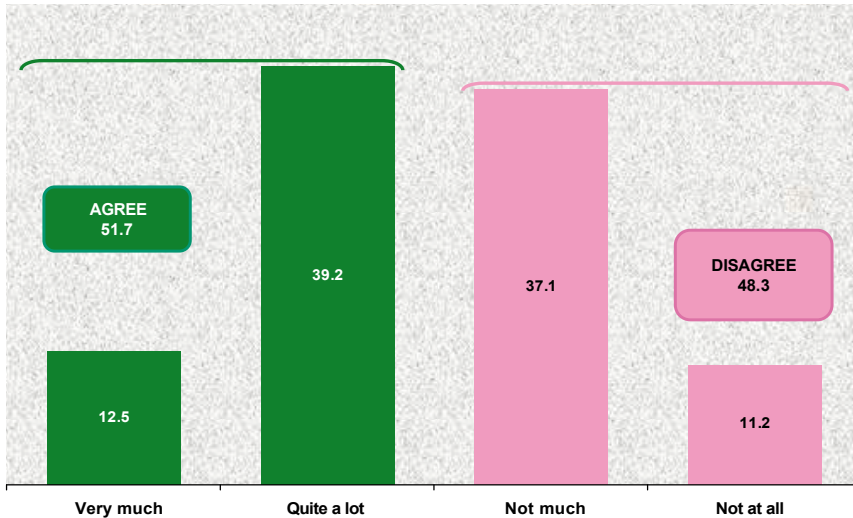
Three of the survey questions deal directly or indirectly with the application of some kind of deontological or rule-based, standardised code when it comes to covering gender-based violence.

- On the one hand the majority of media professionals consulted (60.3%) expressed their agreement with the idea of **the right to privacy and honour**, both on the part of victims as well as on that of alleged aggressors, **taking priority over the right to inform**. And yet it is significant that almost 40% were not in agreement.
- On the other hand, 59.4% believe **that a code of ethics** is not taken into account when covering gender-based violence.
- It also so happens, moreover, that when respondents were asked whether “the editorial line of the media platform is what guides the way news pieces concerning gender-based violence are covered”, their opinions were split almost 50-50: 51.7% said yes, and 48.3% said no.



Graph 16.62

Do you agree that: “the editorial line of the media platform is what dictates how news about this kind of violence is approached and presented”



16.4.3. Principal information and content that should appear in news pieces dealing with gender-based violence.

When asked in particular about **the relevance of knowing whether the alleged aggressor had a restraining order** from the victim against him, **96.2% said yes.**

The majority (61.3%) of media professionals felt that having graphic witness accounts is a **decision-making criterion for inclusion of news pieces on gender-based violence in the news**, while an important minority, 38.7% did not agree.

Asked whether news pieces concerning gender-based violence should be headline stories, the majority (62.2%) replied in the negative.

16.4.3.1. With regard to the alleged aggressor:

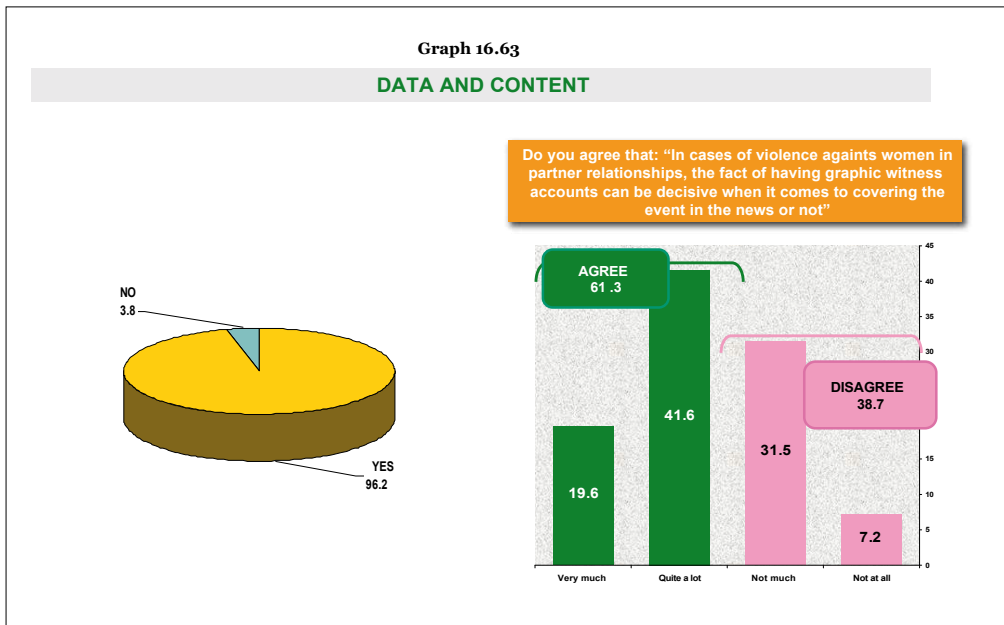
- 29.8% of media professionals mention, as a basic piece of information to include, what subsequently happened to the alleged aggressor.

- 23.8% also highlighted any information on the aggressor’s psychological condition.
- 18.7% mentioned the age of the aggressor.
- 16% felt that the information included should, where applicable, make reference to the possible consumption of toxic substances.

The majority would disregard, however, as relevant details, employment status (only receiving 5.1%) and nationality (6.6%).

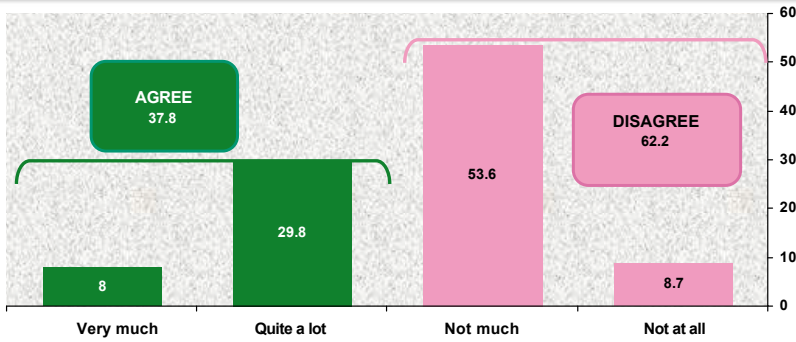
16.4.3.2. With regard to the victim:

- Firstly, and with similar percentage levels, we find **the type of relationship with the alleged aggressor** (32.4%) and **any history of abuse** (32.1%)
- 23.2% also mentioned the age of the victim..



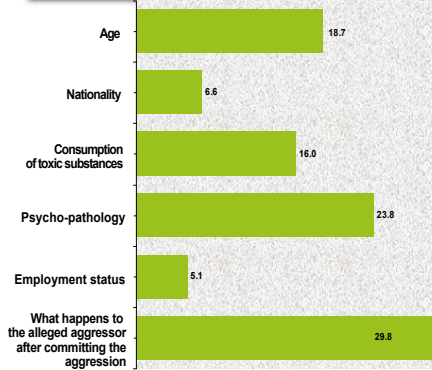
Graph 16.64

Do you agree that "news stories involving violence against women in partner relationships should normally be the lead or headline news item"?

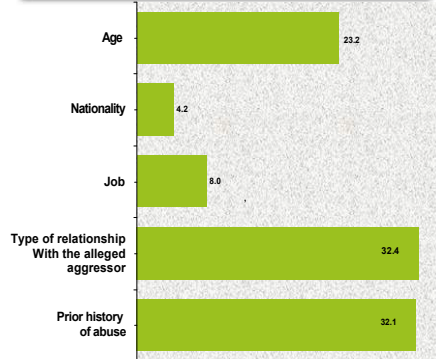


Graph 16.65

The three main pieces of information regarding the alleged aggressor which, in your opinion, should be included in news on violence against women in partner relationships?



The three main pieces of information regarding the victim which, in your opinion, should be included in news on violence against women in partner relationships?



QUESTIONNAIRE

**QUESTIONNAIRE ON
THE WAY GENDER-BASED
VIOLENCE IS HANDLED
IN THE MEDIA**

QUESTIONNAIRE ON THE WAY GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IS HANDLED IN THE MEDIA

General public: November 2009 and November 2010
Media professionals: November and December 2009.

(Questions applying to both groups are in green.)

Socio-demographic characteristics.

1. Sex:

Woman Man

2. Age:

3. Nationality:

- Spanish
- Other. Which? – DROPDOWN MENU

4. Country of Birth – DROPDOWN MENU

If the country of birth is not Spain,
4a. Indicate the year you arrived in Spain

5. Current town/city of residence – DROPDOWN MENU

6. Marital status:

- Single
- Married
- Separated
- Divorced
- Widowed

6a. Current relationship situation:

- I have a partner and we live together
- I have a partner but we do not live together
- I do not have a partner

7. Do you have children?

- Yes
- No

8. Who is the main bread-winner in your household?

- I am
- My partner
- Both my partner and I earn about the same
- Someone else

9. Do you suffer from any kind of certified disability?

- No
- Yes

9a. If you answered Yes, specify your type of disability

- Sense-related
- Motor-physical
- Mental
- Psycho-social

10. What is your level of education?

- Incomplete primary education
- Completed primary education
- Completed secondary (Higher Secondary Education; Intermediate Vocational Training)
- Completed higher education (University degree, Superior Vocational Training, Postgraduate)
- Other

11. What is your current main employment status?

- In work
- Unemployed and seeking my first job
- Unemployed and I have previously worked
- Student
- Unpaid domestic work
- Pensioner and I worked previously
- Pensioner and I have not worked previously
- Other (shadow economy, etc)

11a. I work as...

- A permanent employee
- Temp or supply cover worker
- Employee or professional with employees
- Self-employed/freelancer
- Other

12. How would you describe yourself religiously?

- Practising Catholic
- Non-practising Catholic
- Another religion (SPECIFY)
- Agnostic/Atheist – I do not practise any religion
- I would rather not answer

13. In terms of politics, on a scale of 1-10 (where 1 is the extreme left-wing and 10 the extreme right) where would you place yourself ideologically?.

Left									Right.	I prefer not to answer
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	<input type="text"/>

Handling of gender-based violence in the media

1. To what extent do you think the media has an influence on our knowledge of what is going on in society?
 - Very much
 - Quite a lot
 - Not much
 - Not at all

2. To what degree do you think the media has an influence on **your** knowledge of what is going on in society?
 - Very much
 - Quite a lot
 - Not much
 - Not at all

3. To what extent do you feel that the media has an influence on the formation of opinion in society?
 - Very much
 - Quite a lot
 - Not much
 - Not at all

4. To what degree do you think the media influences **your** opinion of what is going on in society?
 - Very much
 - Quite a lot
 - Not much
 - Not at all

5. Please mark how often you...

	Every or nearly every day	3-4 days a week	1-2 days a week	From time to time	Never
• Listen to the news or other current affairs programmes on the radio	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Watch the news or other current affairs programmes on the television	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Without counting either the sports papers or gossip press, read one or more newspapers or follow the news (print or online)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The following block of questions refer to gender-based violence. In other words, violence inflicted against women by men with whom they have, or have had, a partner relationship. (In this survey, we do not distinguish between the terms gender-based violence and violence against women in their partner relationships)

6. Which term or terms would you use to refer to cases in which a man assaults or murders his partner or ex-partner? Mark two answers

- Gender-based violence
- Violence against women
- Male chauvinist violence
- Sexist violence
- Crime of passion
- Violence against women in a partner relationship
- Domestic violence
- Partner violence
- Domestic terrorism
- Other

7. Do you think gender-based violence in Spain is...

- Very widespread
- Quite widespread
- Not very widespread
- Not at all widespread

8. In your opinion, gender-based violence is...

- Something inevitable which has always existed
- Acceptable in certain circumstances
- Totally unacceptable

9. Do you think that gender-based violence is in decline in Spain?

- Yes
- No

10. Do you think the media approach to providing information about gender-based violence in partner relationships could contribute to further similar cases occurring?

- Yes
- No

11. Over the past six months have you seen, heard or read many, quite a lot of, not many or no media news stories concerning gender-based violence

- Many
- Quite a lot of
- Not many
- None

12. Does what you know about gender-based violence come primarily from:

- The television
- The radio
- The written press
- Internet
- Comments or experiences from female friends/relatives
- Working environment

- Your own personal experience
- I have never heard of this kind of violence

12a. And in second place?

13. Do you think the way the media handles gender-based violence is:

- Correct and objective
- Fairly objective
- Not very objective and too sensationalist
- Highly superficial

14. Do you think the amount of time the media gives over to gender-based violence is:

- Too much
- Adequate
- Insufficient

15. Do you think that the media ought to be required to follow a specific standard of communication when it comes to handling cases of gender-based violence?

- Yes
- No

16. In your opinion is it necessary for the media to have journalists specialised in gender-based violence?

- Yes
- No

17. Do you think media studies courses at schools and universities should provide special training in how to handle this kind of news story?

- Yes
- No

18. Which media format do you think has the most sensationalist approach to gender-based violence?

- Written press
- Radio
- Television
- Internet

19. Do you think that sometimes the media presents victims of gender-based violence as responsible for their own abuse?

- Yes
- No

20. In your opinion, should detailed descriptions of the way deaths by gender-based violence have been committed appear in the media?

- Yes
- No

21. Do you think that the media should provide more information about sentences and disciplinary measures imposed on abusers?

- Yes
- No

22. If there was a case of gender-based violence in your family would you agree to it being publicised in the media?

- Yes
- No

23. What elements should be avoided in handling news stories concerning gender-based violence?

	Yes	No
• Lurid details concerning the crimes or aggressions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Information regarding whether the alleged aggressor has committed suicide or attempted to	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Justification of the aggressor's acts by relating the events to traumas and childhood experience or to illnesses or addictions to alcohol and/or drugs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Excessive emphasis on the couple's financial and/or employment problems	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Accounts by those close to the victim and/or aggressor, such as neighbours or relatives	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Use of linguistic stereotypes or terms such as "crime of passion"	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Others	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

24. What should be encouraged when handling news related to gender-based violence?

	Yes	No
• What is abuse and how to identify it	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Providing information on the rights of victims of gender-based violence and where they can turn in the case of abuse.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Mentioning positive cases, for example of women who have managed to escape situations of abuse, or sentences passed for the protection of victims.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Indicating clearly that acts of abuse are not isolated events	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Including expert consultations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Respecting victim privacy (data protection)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

25. Do you think it is right for the media to reveal details that identify the victim?

- Yes
- No

26. Do you think it is right for the media to reveal details that identify the abuser?

- Yes
- No

27. Do you think that sexist messages and adverts (ones that treat women offensively, show sexist discrimination regarding household jobs, use women's bodies as objects, or imply inequality) contribute to the proliferation of gender-based violence?

- Yes
- No

28. Do you think that the dissemination of news about gender-based violence in the media...

Not at all Not much Quite a lot V. much

- | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| • Encourages the proliferation of more cases of gender-based violence | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • Activates ideas in men who are predisposed to violence against women (copycat effect) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • Contributes to reducing the number of deaths by gender-based violence | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • Raises awareness in society | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • Has no effect at all | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

29. The fact that famous people appear publicly on TV programmes to relate their experiences as victims of abuse or as close friends or relatives of abuse victims is...

- Positive in combating gender-based violence
- Of no effect
- Negative in combating gender-based violence

30. Which media format do you think is most effective at combating gender-based violence?

- Written press
- Radio
- Television
- Internet

31. Please mark the extent to which you agree with the following statements:

Not at all Not much Quiet a lot V. much

31. a. The media is the fundamental channel for information on gender-based violence.

Not at all Not much Quiet a lot V. much

31. b. Abuse against women is not a matter of public interest given that this is a private and domestic affair..

Not at all Not much Quiet a lot V. much

31. c. The images and/or advertising in which women are depicted in subordinate roles encourage or propagate continued gender-based violence.

Not at all Not much Quiet a lot V. much

31. d. Cases of violence against women in partner relationships should be presented as human rights violations.

Not at all Not much Quiet a lot V. much

31. e. The media only dedicates enough time to informing on cases of violence against women in partner relationships when dealing with an event that is especially striking..

Not at all Not much Quiet a lot V. much

31. f. The general public is responsible for the sensationalist approach the media takes to gender-based violence.

Not at all Not much Quiet a lot V. much

31. g. The way the media handles the phenomenon of gender-based violence depends on its political leaning..

Not at all Not much Quiet a lot V. much

31. h. Cases of gender-based violence are highly isolated, but they have great media impact.

Not at all Not much Quiet a lot V. much

31. i. The media pays too much attention to cases of violence against women in partner relationships, magnifying a situation which is not that serious and which has always existed.

Not at all Not much Quiet a lot V. much

31. j. In media reports of violence against women in partner relationships, the very fact of publicising whether the alleged aggressor has committed suicide or attempted to do so is a highly relevant piece of information..

Not at all Not much Quiet a lot V. much

31. k. In media reports of violence against women in partner relationships there should be mention of positive news stories about women who manage to escape the “cycle of violence”

Not at all Not much Quiet a lot V. much

31. l. The media should serve to prevent violence against women in partner relationships..

Not at all Not much Quiet a lot V. much

32. Do you feel that awareness campaigns against gender-based violence are effective?

- Yes
- No

33. Mark which of the following focuses of campaigns against gender-based violence you think are appropriate and which are not:

- | | Yes | No |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| • Encourage women to talk about the subject and not live alone with it and their shame | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • Encourage women to file complaints | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • Zero tolerance for abusers | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • Promote active intervention on the part of the whole of society | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • Message of hope: Show how life can be when you escape abuse | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- Show the high-impact consequences of abuse (similar to safe driving campaigns) Sí No
- Stress the effect this type of violence can have on children

34. Indicate whether you remember any campaigns against gender-based violence.

- Yes
- No

35. For those who do recall a campaign against gender-based violence, please indicate which one made the most impact on you, including its message or a description of the campaign:

36. Do you think that advertising campaigns should be intensified?

- Yes
- No

37. In the event of witnessing a situation of gender-based violence, what do you think you would do?

- I would confront the aggressor
- I would call the police
- I would bring it to the attention of other people who could help
- Nothing

38. As well as advertising campaigns, what initiatives do you feel help to raise awareness of gender-based violence? Please indicate whether you think each option doesn't help at all, doesn't help much, helps quite a lot or helps very much..

	Not at all	Not much	Quite a lot	V. much
• Documentaries	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Films	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Theatre plays	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• TV reports	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Debates	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• TV series	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	Not at all	Not much	Quite a lot	V. much
• Essays and Novels	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Songs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Adverts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

39. Have you ever seen a film related to gender-based violence?

- Yes
- No
- If so, say which one had the strongest impact on you

40. Are you aware of the existence of telephone helplines for victims of gender-based violence?

- Yes
- No

40.a If you answered yes, which telephone helplines for victims of gender-based violence do you know?

41. And again, if you answered yes, how did you become aware of the helpline?

- Written press
- Radio
- Television
- Internet
- Advertising

42. Are you in favour of using electronic bracelets to safeguard the protection of victims of gender-based violence?

- Yes
- No

43. Do you think that this kind of device contributes to lessening attacks against women?

- Yes
- No

44. Do you think aggressors can change?

- Yes
- No

45. Do you think that rehabilitation courses for aggressors are useful?

- Yes
- No

46. Do you feel that politicians tackle gender-based violence in the media:

- To win votes
- Because it genuinely concerns them and they want to wipe it out
- To raise their profile in the media
- Only at election time

SUMMARY BY AUTONOMOUS REGION AND PROVINCE



TOTAL	
Vertical %	Number

POPULATION – 1 January 2010		
	100.0	47,021,031
Total population	43.4	20,425,182
Women aged 15 and over		

COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2010		
2007		126,293
2008		142,125
2009		135,540
2010		134,105

WOMEN WITH ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE 31 December 2010		
Total number of women with active police assistance	100.0	95,597
Women with active police protection	33.3	31,850

PRISONERS SERVING SENTENCES IN PENITENTIARY CENTRES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENSES 31 December 2010		
		5,030

ELECTRÓNIC MONITORING DEVICES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE		
Number of active devices as of 31 December 2010		528


016 – CALLS REGARDING GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE DEALT WITH BY THIS TELE-ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE SERVICE. 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010		
Total number of calls	100.0	226,904
Made by user	75.9	172,208
Made by friend/family members	21.4	48,533
Made by other person	2.7	6,163

ATENPRO Users (Tele-assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence) – 31 December 2010		
Registrations since 2005	100.0	33,373
Unregistered	73.5	24,543
Registered users as of 31 December 2010	26.5	8,830

ECONOMIC AND LABOUR RIGHTS		
Subsidised contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2010		2,764
Contracts for substituting female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2010		490
Female victims of gender-based violence claiming the labour-market insertion benefit (RAI)		
2006		10,924
2007		13,291
2008		16,883
2009		22,010
2010		25,512
Aid for change of address. January 2005 to December 2010		7,864
Financial aid granted, Art. 27 Comprehensive Law, 2006 to 31 December 2010		
Requests granted		1,044

TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE		
March 2005 to December 2010	100.0	2,301
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	35.8	823

FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE		
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010	100.0	545
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	13.4	73

	ANDALUCÍA	TOTAL		Andalucía		Andalucía % of TOTAL
		Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	
POPULATION - 1 January 2010						
Total population		100.0	47,021,031	100.0	8,370,975	17.8
Women aged 15 and over		43.4	20,425,182	42.6	3,563,470	17.4
COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2010						
2007			126,293		28,266	22.4
2008			142,125		29,102	20.5
2009			135,540		26,838	19.8
2010			134,105		27,693	20.7
WOMEN WITH ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE 31 December 2010						
Total number of women with active police assistance		100.0	95,597	100.0	25,129	26.5
Women with active police protection		33.3	31,850	34.8	8,754	27.7
PRISONERS SERVING SENTENCES IN PENITENTIARY CENTRES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENSES 31 December 2010						
		100.0	5,030	100.0	1,267	27.2
ELECTRONIC MONITORING DEVICES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE						
Number of active devices as of 31 December 2010						86
016 – GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS DEALT WITH BY TELE-ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE SERVICE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010						
Total number of calls		100.0	226,904	100.0	36,958	16.3
Made by user		75.9	172,208	74.2	27,429	15.9
Made by friend/family members		21.4	48,533	23.0	8,501	17.5
Made by other persons		2.7	6,163	2.8	1,028	16.8
ATENPRO USERS (Tele-assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence) – 31 December 2010						
Registered since 2005		100.0	33,373	100.0	5,913	17.7
Unregistered		73.5	24,543	74.6	4,410	18.0
Registered users as of 31 December 2010		26.5	8,830	25.4	1,503	17.0
ECONOMIC AND LABOUR RIGHTS						
Subsidised contracts for female victims of gender-based violence, 2003 - December 2010			2,764		810	29.3
Subsidised contracts for substituting female victims of gender-based violence, 2005 - December 2010			490		43	8.8
Female victims of violence claiming the labour-market insertion benefit (RAI)						
2006			10,924		4,124	37.8
2007			13,291		4,867	36.6
2008			16,883		5,955	35.3
2009			22,010		7,221	32.8
2010			25,512		7,850	30.8
Aid for change of address January 2005 to December 2010			7,864		2,271	28.9
Financial aid granted, Art. 27 Comprehensive Law, 2006 to 31 December 2010						
Requests granted			1,044		218	20.9
TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE						
March 2005 to December 2010		100.0	2,301	100.0	374	16.3
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010		35.8	823	37.4	140	17.0
FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE						
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010		100.0	545	100.0	110	20.2
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010		13.4	73	15.5	17	23.3



ALMERÍA

TOTAL		Andalucía		Almería		Almería %	
Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	of Total	of Andalusia

POPULATION- 1 January 2010								
Total population	100.0	47,021,031	100.0	8,370,975	100.0	695,560	1.5	8.3
Women aged 15 and over	43.4	20,425,182	42.6	3,563,470	40.4	280,926	1.4	7.9

COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2010								
2007		126,293		28,266		2,298	1.8	8.1
2008		142,125		29,102		2,481	1.7	8.5
2009		135,540		26,838		2,604	1.9	9.7
2010		134,105		27,693		2,752	2.1	9.9

WOMEN WITH ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE 31 December 2010								
Total number of women with active police assistance	100.0	95,597	100.0	25,129	100.0	3,225	3.4	12.8
Women with active police protection	33.3	31,850	34.8	8,754	24.5	790	2.5	9.0

PRISONERS SERVING SENTENCES IN PENITENTIARY CENTRES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENSES 31 December 2010								
	100.0	5,030	100.0	1,267	100.0	117	2.5	9.2

016 – GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS DEALT WITH BY THIS TELE-ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE SERVICE. 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010								
Total number of calls	100.0	226,904	100.0	36,958	100.0	2,773	1.2	7.5
Made by user	75.9	172,208	74.2	27,429	74.3	2,060	1.2	7.5
Made by friend/family members	21.4	48,533	23.0	8,501	23.3	647	1.3	7.6
Made by other persons	2.7	6,163	2.8	1,028	2.4	66	1.1	6.4

ATENPRO USERS (Tele-assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence) - 31 December 2010								
Registered since 2005	100.0	33,373	100.0	5,913	100.0	173	0.5	2.9
Unregistered	73.5	24,543	74.6	4,410	57.8	100	0.4	2.3
Registered users as of 31 December 2010	26.5	8,830	25.4	1,503	42.2	73	0.8	4.9

ECONOMIC AND LABOUR RIGHTS								
Subsidised contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2010								
		2,764		810		40	1.4	4.9
Subsidised contracts for substituting female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2010								
		490		43		3	0.6	7.0
Female victims of violence claiming the labour-market insertion benefit (RAI)								
2006		10,924		4,124		168	1.5	4.1
2007		13,291		4,867		252	1.9	5.2
2008		16,883		5,955		365	2.2	6.1
2009		22,010		7,221		535	2.4	7.4
2010		25,512		7,850		649	2.5	8.3
Aid for change of address January 2005 to December 2010								
		7,864		2,271		142	1.8	6.3

TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE								
March 2005 to December 2010	100.0	2,301	100.0	374	100.0	85	3.7	22.7
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	35.8	823	37.4	140	43.5	37	4.5	26.4

FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE								
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010	100.0	545	100.0	110	100.0	18	3.3	16.4
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	13.4	73	15.5	17	27.8	5	6.8	29.4



CÁDIZ

	TOTAL		Andalucía		Cádiz		Cádiz %	
	Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Of Total	Of Andalucía
POPULATION - 1 January 2010								
Total population	100.0	47,021,031	100.0	8,370,975	100.0	1,236,739	2.6	14.8
Women aged 15 and over	43.4	20,425,182	42.6	3,563,470	42.3	523,450	2.6	14.7
COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2010								
2007		126,293		28,266		3,828	3.0	13.5
2008		142,125		29,102		4,542	3.2	15.6
2009		135,540		26,838		4,027	3.0	15.0
2010		134,105		27,693		4,076	3.0	14.7
WOMEN WITH ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE 31 December 2010								
Total number of women with active police assistance	100.0	95,597	100.0	25,129	100.0	5,096	5.4	20.3
Women with active police protection	33.3	31,850	34.8	8,754	44.9	2,288	7.2	26.1
PRISONERS SERVING SENTENCES IN PENITENTIARY CENTRES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENSES 31 December 2010								
	100.0	5,030	100.0	1,267	100.0	248	5.3	19.6
016 – GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS DEALT WITH BY THIS TELE-ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE SERVICE. 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010								
Total number of calls	100.0	226,904	100.0	36,958	100.0	4,619	2.0	12.5
Made by user	75.9	172,208	74.2	27,429	74.2	3,425	2.0	12.5
Made by friend/family members	21.4	48,533	23.0	8,501	23.2	1,071	2.2	12.6
Made by other persons	2.7	6,163	2.8	1,028	2.7	123	2.0	12.0
ATENPRO USERS (Tele-assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence) - 31 December 2010								
Registered since 2005	100.0	33,373	100.0	5,913	100.0	879	2.6	14.9
Unregistered	73.5	24,543	74.6	4,410	76.0	668	2.7	15.1
Registered users as of 31 December 2010	26.5	8,830	25.4	1,503	24.0	211	2.4	14.0
ECONOMIC AND LABOUR RIGHTS								
Subsidised contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2010		2,764		810		202	7.3	24.9
Subsidised contracts for substituting female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2010		490		43		4	0.8	9.3
Female victims of violence claiming the labour-market insertion benefit (RAI)								
2006		10,924		4,124		916	8.4	22.2
2007		13,291		4,867		1,065	8.0	21.9
2008		16,883		5,955		1,368	8.1	23.0
2009		22,010		7,221		1,670	7.6	23.1
2010		25,512		7,850		1,684	6.6	21.5
Aid for change of address January 2005 to December 2010		7,864		2,271		338	4.3	14.9
TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE								
March 2005 to December 2010	100.0	2,301	100.0	374	100.0	47	2.0	12.6
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	35.8	823	37.4	140	46.8	22	2.7	15.7
FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE								
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010	100.0	545	100.0	110	100.0	11	2.0	10.0
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	13.4	73	15.5	17	9.1	1	1.4	5.9


CORDOBA

TOTAL		Andalucía		Cordoba		% Cordoba	
Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Of Total	Of Andalucía

POPULATION - 1 January 2010

Total population	100.0	47,021,031	100.0	8,370,975	100.0	805,108	1.7	9.6
Women aged 15 and over	43.4	20,425,182	42.6	3,563,470	43.3	348,650	1.7	9.8

COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2010

2007	126,293	28,266	1,269	1.0	4.5
2008	142,125	29,102	1,488	1.0	5.1
2009	135,540	26,838	1,335	1.0	5.0
2010	134,105	27,693	1,026	0.8	3.7

WOMEN WITH ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE 31 December 2010

Total number of women with active police assistance	100.0	95,597	100.0	25,129	100.0	1,116	1.2	4.4
Women with active police protection	33.3	31,850	34.8	8,754	39.7	443	1.4	5.1

PRISONERS SERVING SENTENCES IN PENITENTIARY CENTRES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENSES 31 December 2010

	100.0	5,030	100.0	1,267	100.0	101	2.2	8.0
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016 - GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS DEALT WITH BY THIS TELE-ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE SERVICE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010

Total number of calls	100.0	226,904	100.0	36,958	100.0	2,823	1.2	7.6
Made by user	75.9	172,208	74.2	27,429	75.0	2,116	1.2	7.7
Made by friend/family members	21.4	48,533	23.0	8,501	22.2	628	1.3	7.4
Made by other persons	2.7	6,163	2.8	1,028	2.8	79	1.3	7.7

ATENPRO USERS (Tele-assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence) - 31 December 2010

Registered since 2005	100.0	33,373	100.0	5,913	100.0	498	1.5	8.4
Unregistered	73.5	24,543	74.6	4,410	75.5	376	1.5	8.5
Registered users as of 31 December 2010	26.5	8,830	25.4	1,503	24.5	122	1.4	8.1

ECONOMIC AND LABOUR RIGHTS

Subsidised contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2010	2,764	810	82	3.0	10.1
Subsidised contracts for substituting female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2010	490	43	3	0.6	7.0
Female victims of violence claiming the labour-market insertion benefit (RAI)					
2006	10,924	4,124	418	3.8	10.1
2007	13,291	4,867	449	3.4	9.2
2008	16,883	5,955	510	3.0	8.6
2009	22,010	7,221	587	2.7	8.1
2010	25,512	7,850	642	2.5	8.2
Aid for change of address January 2005 to December 2010	7,864	2,271	230	2.9	10.1

TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

March 2005 to December 2010	100.0	2,301	100.0	374	100.0	14	0.6	3.7
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	35.8	823	37.4	140	28.6	4	0.5	2.9

FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010	100.0	545	100.0	110	100.0	12	2.2	10.9
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	13.4	73	15.5	17	8.3	1	1.4	5.9



GRANADA

TOTAL		Andalucía		Granada		Granada %	
Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Of Total	Of Andalucía

POPULATION - 1 January 2010

Total population	100.0	47,021,031	100.0	8,370,975	100.0	918,072	2.0	11.0
Women aged 15 and over	43.4	20,425,182	42.6	3,563,470	43.0	395,210	1.9	11.1

COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2010

2007	126,293	28,266	4,000	3.2	14.2
2008	142,125	29,102	4,176	2.9	14.3
2009	135,540	26,838	3,888	2.9	14.5
2010	134,105	27,693	3,683	2.7	13.3

WOMEN WITH ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE 31 December 2010

Total number of women with active police assistance	100.0	95,597	100.0	25,129	100.0	2,762	2.9	11.0
Women with active police protection	33.3	31,850	34.8	8,754	29.9	827	2.6	9.4

PRISONERS SERVING SENTENCES IN PENITENTIARY CENTRES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENSES 31 December 2010

	100.0	5,030	100.0	1,267	100.0	151	3.2	11.9
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016 - GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS DEALT WITH BY THIS TELE-ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE SERVICE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010

Total number of calls	100.0	226,904	100.0	36,958	100.0	4,471	2.0	12.1
Made by user	75.9	172,208	74.2	27,429	74.2	3,319	1.9	12.1
Made by friend/family members	21.4	48,533	23.0	8,501	23.1	1,032	2.1	12.1
Made by other persons	2.7	6,163	2.8	1,028	2.7	120	2.0	11.7

ATENPRO USERS (Tele-assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence) - 31 December 2010

Registered since 2005	100.0	33,373	100.0	5,913	100.0	756	2.3	12.8
Unregistered	73.5	24,543	74.6	4,410	76.3	577	2.4	13.1
Registered users as of 31 December 2010	26.5	8,830	25.4	1,503	23.7	179	2.0	11.9

ECONOMIC AND LABOUR RIGHTS

Subsidised contracts for female victims of gender-based violence, 2003 - December 2010	2,764	810	126	4.6	15.6
Subsidised contracts for substituting female victims of gender-based violence, 2005 - December 2010	490	43	3	0.6	7.0
Female victims of violence claiming the labour-market insertion benefit (RAI)					
2006	10,924	4,124	570	5.2	13.8
2007	13,291	4,867	636	4.8	13.1
2008	16,883	5,955	782	4.6	13.1
2009	22,010	7,221	980	4.5	13.6
2010	25,512	7,850	1,048	4.1	13.4
Aid for change of address January 2005 to December 2010	7,864	2,271	614	7.8	27.0

TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

March 2005 to December 2010	100.0	2,301	100.0	374	100.0	49	2.1	13.1
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	35.8	823	37.4	140	28.6	14	1.7	10.0

FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010	100.0	545	100.0	110	100.0	17	3.1	15.5
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	13.4	73	15.5	17	11.8	2	2.7	11.8



HUELVA

TOTAL		Andalucía		Huelva		Huelva %	
Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Of Total	Of Andalucía

POPULATION - 1 January 2010

Total population	100.0	47,021,031	100.0	8,370,975	100.0	518,081	1.1	6.2
Women aged 15 and over	43.4	20,425,182	42.6	3,563,470	42.5	220,406	1.1	6.2

COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2010

2007	126,293	28,266	1,734	1.4	6.1
2008	142,125	29,102	1,941	1.4	6.7
2009	135,540	26,838	2,103	1.6	7.8
2010	134,105	27,693	1,712	1.3	6.2

WOMEN WITH ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE 31 December 2010

Total number of women with active police assistance	100.0	95,597	100.0	25,129	100.0	1,646	1.7	6.6
Women with active police protection	33.3	31,850	34.8	8,754	41.7	687	2.2	7.8

PRISONERS SERVING SENTENCES IN PENITENTIARY CENTRES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENSES 31 December 2010

	100.0	5,030	100.0	1,267	100.0	60	1.3	4.7
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016 - GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS DEALT WITH BY THIS TELE-ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE SERVICE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010

Total number of calls	100.0	226,904	100.0	36,958	100.0	1,931	0.9	5.2
Made by user	75.9	172,208	74.2	27,429	75.2	1,452	0.8	5.3
Made by friend/family members	21.4	48,533	23.0	8,501	21.3	412	0.8	4.8
Made by other persons	2.7	6,163	2.8	1,028	3.5	67	1.1	6.5

ATENPRO USERS (Tele-assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence) - 31 December 2010

Registered since 2005	100.0	33,373	100.0	5,913	100.0	273	0.8	4.6
Unregistered	73.5	24,543	74.6	4,410	78.8	215	0.9	4.9
Registered users as of 31 December 2010	26.5	8,830	25.4	1,503	21.2	58	0.7	3.9

ECONOMIC AND LABOUR RIGHTS

Subsidised contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2010	2,764	810	38	1.4	4.7
Subsidised contracts for substituting female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2010	490	43	5	1.0	11.6
Female victims of violence claiming the labour-market insertion benefit (RAI)					
2006	10,924	4,124	229	2.1	5.6
2007	13,291	4,867	275	2.1	5.7
2008	16,883	5,955	341	2.0	5.7
2009	22,010	7,221	396	1.8	5.5
2010	25,512	7,850	448	1.8	5.7
Aid for change of address January 2005 to December 2010	7,864	2,271	149	1.9	6.6

TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

March 2005 to December 2010	100.0	2,301	100.0	374	100.0	23	1.0	6.1
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	35.8	823	37.4	140	39.1	9	1.1	6.4

FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010	100.0	545	100.0	110	100.0	5	0.9	4.5
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	13.4	73	15.5	17	20.0	1	1.4	5.9



JAÉN

TOTAL		Andalucía		Jaén		Jaén %	
Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Of Total	Of Andalucía

POPULATION - 1 January 2010

Total population	100.0	47,021,031	100.0	8,370,975	100.0	670,761	1.4	8.0
Women aged 15 and over	43.4	20,425,182	42.6	3,563,470	42.7	286,599	1.4	8.0

COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2010

2007	126,293	28,266	1,079	0.9	3.8
2008	142,125	29,102	1,440	1.0	4.9
2009	135,540	26,838	1,634	1.2	6.1
2010	134,105	27,693	1,531	1.1	5.5

WOMEN WITH ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE 31 December 2010

Total number of women with active police assistance	100.0	95,597	100.0	25,129	100.0	1,920	2.0	7.6
Women with active police protection	33.3	31,850	34.8	8,754	31.0	595	1.9	6.8

PRISONERS SERVING SENTENCES IN PENITENTIARY CENTRES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENSES 31 December 2010

	100.0	5,030	100.0	1,267	100.0	119	2.6	9.4
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016 - GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS DEALT WITH BY THIS TELE-ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE SERVICE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010

Total number of calls	100.0	226,904	100.0	36,958	100.0	2,278	1.0	6.2
Made by user	75.9	172,208	74.2	27,429	73.0	1,664	1.0	6.1
Made by friend/family members	21.4	48,533	23.0	8,501	24.2	551	1.1	6.5
Made by other persons	2.7	6,163	2.8	1,028	2.8	63	1.0	6.1

ATENPRO USERS (Tele-assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence) - 31 December 2010

Registered since 2005	100.0	33,373	100.0	5,913	100.0	420	1.3	7.1
Unregistered	73.5	24,543	74.6	4,410	66.2	278	1.1	6.3
Registered users as of 31 December 2010	26.5	8,830	25.4	1,503	33.8	142	1.6	9.4

ECONOMIC AND LABOUR RIGHTS

Subsidised contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2010	2,764	810	68	2.5	8.4
Subsidised contracts for substituting female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2010	490	43	4	0.8	9.3
Female victims of violence claiming the labour-market insertion benefit (RAI)					
Año 2006	10,924	4,124	352	3.2	8.5
Año 2007	13,291	4,867	464	3.5	9.5
Año 2008	16,883	5,955	546	3.2	9.2
Año 2009	22,010	7,221	590	2.7	8.2
Año 2010	25,512	7,850	624	2.4	7.9
Aid for change of address January 2005 to December 2010	7,864	2,271	155	2.0	6.8

TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

March 2005 to December 2010	100.0	2,301	100.0	374	100.0	15	0.7	4.0
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	35.8	823	37.4	140	20.0	3	0.4	2.1

FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010	100.0	545	100.0	110	100.0	7	1.3	6.4
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	13.4	73	15.5	17	0.0	0	0.0	0.0


MÁLAGA

TOTAL		Andalucía		Málaga		Málaga %	
Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Of Total	Of Andalucía

POPULATION - 1 January 2010

Total population	100.0	47,021,031	100.0	8,370,975	100.0	1,609,557	3.4	19.2
Women aged 15 and over	43.4	20,425,182	42.6	3,563,470	42.9	689,953	3.4	19.4

COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2010

2007		126,293		28,266		6,720	5.3	23.8
2008		142,125		29,102		6,740	4.7	23.2
2009		135,540		26,838		5,529	4.1	20.6
2010		134,105		27,693		5,890	4.4	21.3

WOMEN WITH ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE 31 December 2010

Total number of women with active police assistance	100.0	95,597	100.0	25,129	100.0	5,001	5.3	19.9
Women with active police protection	33.3	31,850	34.8	8,754	37.0	1,848	5.9	21.1

PRISONERS SERVING SENTENCES IN PENITENTIARY CENTRES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENSES 31 December 2010

	100.0	5,030	100.0	1,267	100.0	244	5.2	19.3
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016 - GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS DEALT WITH BY THIS TELE-ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE SERVICE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010

Total number of calls	100.0	226,904	100.0	36,958	100.0	7,678	3.4	20.8
Made by user	75.9	172,208	74.2	27,429	74.1	5,686	3.3	20.7
Made by friend/family members	21.4	48,533	23.0	8,501	23.4	1,795	3.7	21.1
Made by other persons	2.7	6,163	2.8	1,028	2.6	197	3.2	19.2

ATENPRO USERS (Tele-assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence) - 31 December 2010

Registered since 2005	100.0	33,373	100.0	5,913	100.0	1,119	3.4	18.9
Unregistered	73.5	24,543	74.6	4,410	81.2	909	3.7	20.6
Registered users as of 31 December 2010	26.5	8,830	25.4	1,503	18.8	210	2.4	14.0

ECONOMIC AND LABOUR RIGHTS

Subsidised contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2010		2,764		810		109	3.9	13.5
Subsidised contracts for substituting female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2010		490		43		9	1.8	20.9
Female victims of violence claiming the labour-market insertion benefit (RAI)								
Año 2006		10,924		4,124		548	5.0	13.3
Año 2007		13,291		4,867		653	4.9	13.4
Año 2008		16,883		5,955		889	5.3	14.9
Año 2009		22,010		7,221		1,159	5.3	16.1
Año 2010		25,512		7,850		1,342	5.3	17.1
Aid for change of address January 2005 to December 2010		7,864		2,271		246	3.1	10.8

TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

March 2005 to December 2010	100.0	2,301	100.0	374	100.0	124	5.4	33.2
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	35.8	823	37.4	140	34.7	43	5.2	30.7


FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010	100.0	545	100.0	110	100.0	20	3.7	18.2
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	13.4	73	15.5	17	15.0	3	4.1	17.6



SEVILLA

	TOTAL		Andalucía		Sevilla		Sevilla %	
	Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Of Total	Of Andalucía
POPULATION - 1 January 2010								
Total population	100.0	47,021,031	100.0	8,370,975	100.0	1,917,097	4.1	22.9
Women aged 15 and over	43.4	20,425,182	42.6	3,563,470	42.7	818,276	4.0	23.0
COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2010								
2007		126,293		28,266		7,338	5.8	26.0
2008		142,125		29,102		6,294	4.4	21.6
2009		135,540		26,838		5,718	4.2	21.3
2010		134,105		27,693		7,023	5.2	25.4
WOMEN WITH ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE 31 December 2010								
Total number of women with active police assistance	100.0	95,597	100.0	25,129	100.0	4,363	4.6	17.4
Women with active police protection	33.3	31,850	34.8	8,754	29.2	1,276	4.0	14.6
PRISONERS SERVING SENTENCES IN PENITENTIARY CENTRES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENSES 31 December 2010								
	100.0	5,030	100.0	1,267	100.0	227	4.9	17.9
016 – GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS DEALT WITH BY THIS TELE-ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE SERVICE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010								
Total number of calls	100.0	226,904	100.0	36,958	100.0	10,385	4.6	28.1
Made by user	75.9	172,208	74.2	27,429	74.2	7,707	4.5	28.1
Made by friend/family members	21.4	48,533	23.0	8,501	22.8	2,365	4.9	27.8
Made by other persons	2.7	6,163	2.8	1,028	3.0	313	5.1	30.4
ATENPRO USERS (Tele-assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence) - 31 December 2010								
Registered since 2005	100.0	33,373	100.0	5,913	100.0	1,795	5.4	30.4
Unregistered	73.5	24,543	74.6	4,410	71.7	1,287	5.2	29.2
Registered users as of 31 December 2010	26.5	8,830	25.4	1,503	28.3	508	5.8	33.8
ECONOMIC AND LABOUR RIGHTS								
Subsidised contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2010		2,764		810		145	5.2	17.9
Subsidised contracts for substituting female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2010		490		43		12	2.4	27.9
Female victims of violence claiming the labour-market insertion benefit (RAI)								
2006		10,924		4,124		923	8.4	22.4
2007		13,291		4,867		1,073	8.1	22.0
2008		16,883		5,955		1,154	6.8	19.4
2009		22,010		7,221		1,304	5.9	18.1
2010		25,512		7,850		1,413	5.5	18.0
Aid for change of address January 2005 to December 2010		7,864		2,271		397	5.0	17.5
TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE								
March 2005 to December 2010	100.0	2,301	100.0	374	100.0	17	0.7	4.5
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	35.8	823	37.4	140	47.1	8	1.0	5.7
FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE								
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010	100.0	545	100.0	110	100.0	20	3.7	18.2
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	13.4	73	15.5	17	20.0	4	5.5	23.5

 ARAGON	TOTAL		Aragon		Aragon % of TOTAL
	Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	
POPULATION - 1 January 2010					
Total population	100.0	47,021,031	100.0	1,347,095	2.9
Women aged 15 and over	43.4	20,425,182	43.5	585,408	2.9
COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2010					
2007		126,293		2,853	2.3
2008		142,125		3,336	2.3
2009		135,540		2,848	2.1
2010		134,105		2,573	1.9
WOMEN WITH ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE 31 December 2010					
Total number of women with active police assistance	100.0	95,597	100.0	1,997	2.1
Women with active police protection	33.3	31,850	12.3	245	0.8
PRISONERS SERVING SENTENCES IN PENITENTIARY CENTRES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENSES 31 December 2010					
	100.0	5,030	100.0	121	2.6
ELECTRONIC MONITORING DEVICES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE					
Number of active devices as of 31 December 2010					8
016 – GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS DEALT WITH BY TELE-ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE SERVICE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010					
Total number of calls	100.0	226,904	100.0	4,512	2.0
Made by user	75.9	172,208	73.8	3,331	1.9
Made by friend/family members	21.4	48,533	21.9	987	2.0
Made by other persons	2.7	6,163	4.3	194	3.2
ATENPRO USERS (Tele-assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence) - 31 December 2010					
Registered since 2005	100.0	33,373	100.0	187	0.6
Unregistered	73.5	24,543	78.1	146	0.6
Registered users as of 31 December 2010	26.5	8,830	21.9	41	0.5
ECONOMIC AND LABOUR RIGHTS					
Subsidised contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2010					
		2,764		54	2.0
Subsidised contracts for substituting female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2010					
		490		7	1.4
Female victims of violence claiming the labour-market insertion benefit (RAI)					
2006		10,924		173	1.6
2007		13,291		222	1.7
2008		16,883		251	1.5
2009		22,010		382	1.7
2010		25,512		481	1.9
Aid for change of address January 2005 to December 2010					
		7,864		226	2.9
Financial aid granted, Art. 27 Comprehensive Law, 2006 to 31 December 2010					
Requests granted		1,044		52	5.0
TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE					
March 2005 to December 2010	100.0	2,301	100.0	76	3.3
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	35.8	823	30.3	23	2.8
FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE					
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010	100.0	545	100.0	14	2.6
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	13.4	73	14.3	2	2.7


HUESCA

TOTAL		Aragon		Huesca		Huesca %	
Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Of Total	Of Aragon

POPULATION - 1 January 2010

Total population	100.0	47,021,031	100.0	1,347,095	100.0	228,566	0.5	17.0
Women aged 15 and over	43.4	20,425,182	43.5	585,408	42.6	97,437	0.5	16.6

COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2010

2007	126,293	2,853	273	0.2	9.6
2008	142,125	3,336	338	0.2	10.1
2009	135,540	2,848	371	0.3	13.0
2010	134,105	2,573	334	0.2	13.0

WOMEN WITH ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE 31 December 2010

Total number of women with active police assistance	100.0	95,597	100.0	1,997	100.0	333	0.4	16.7
Women with active police protection	33.3	31,850	12.3	245	16.2	54	0.2	22.0

PRISONERS SERVING SENTENCES IN PENITENTIARY CENTRES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENSES 31 December 2010

	100.0	5,030	100.0	121	100.0	15	0.3	12.4
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016 – GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS DEALT WITH BY THIS TELE-ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE SERVICE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010

Total number of calls	100.0	226,904	100.0	4,512	100.0	654	0.3	14.5
Made by user	75.9	172,208	73.8	3,331	74.0	484	0.3	14.5
Made by friend/family members	21.4	48,533	21.9	987	20.8	136	0.3	13.8
Made by other persons	2.7	6,163	4.3	194	5.2	34	0.6	17.5

ATENPRO USERS (Tele-assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence) - 31 December 2010

Registered since 2005	100.0	33,373	100.0	187	100.0	132	0.4	70.6
Unregistered	73.5	24,543	78.1	146	74.2	98	0.4	67.1
Registered users as of 31 December 2010	26.5	8,830	21.9	41	25.8	34	0.4	82.9

ECONOMIC AND LABOUR RIGHTS

Subsidised contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2010	2,764	54	12	0.4	22.2
Subsidised contracts for substituting female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2010	490	7	0	0.0	0.0
Female victims of violence claiming the labour-market insertion benefit (RAI)					
Año 2006	10,924	173	22	0.2	12.7
Año 2007	13,291	222	24	0.2	10.8
Año 2008	16,883	251	22	0.1	8.8
Año 2009	22,010	382	35	0.2	9.2
Año 2010	25,512	481	52	0.2	10.8
Aid for change of address January 2005 to December 2010	7,864	226	34	0.4	15.0

TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

March 2005 to December 2010	100.0	2,301	100.0	76	100.0	17	0.7	22.4
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	35.8	823	30.3	23	41.2	7	0.9	30.4

FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010	100.0	545	100.0	14	100.0	2	0.4	14.3
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	13.4	73	14.3	2	0.0	0	0.0	0.0


TERUEL

TOTAL		Aragon		Teruel		Teruel %	
Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Of Total	Of Aragon

POPULATION - 1 January 2010

Total population	100.0	47,021,031	100.0	1,347,095	100.0	145,277	0.3	10.8
Women aged 15 and over	43.4	20,425,182	43.5	585,408	42.5	61,780	0.3	10.6

COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2010

2007	126,293	2,853	139	0.1	4.9
2008	142,125	3,336	154	0.1	4.6
2009	135,540	2,848	155	0.1	5.4
2010	134,105	2,573	183	0.1	7.1

WOMEN WITH ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE 31 December 2010

Total number of women with active police assistance	100.0	95,597	100.0	1,997	100.0	142	0.1	7.1
Women with active police protection	33.3	31,850	12.3	245	23.2	33	0.1	13.5

PRISONERS SERVING SENTENCES IN PENITENTIARY CENTRES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENSES 31 December 2010

	100.0	5,030	100.0	121	100.0	7	0.2	5.8
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016 – GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS DEALT WITH BY THIS TELE-ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE SERVICE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010

Total number of calls	100.0	226,904	100.0	4,512	100.0	334	0.1	7.4
Made by user	75.9	172,208	73.8	3,331	80.2	268	0.2	8.0
Made by friend/family members	21.4	48,533	21.9	987	14.4	48	0.1	4.9
Made by other persons	2.7	6,163	4.3	194	5.4	18	0.3	9.3

ATENPRO USERS (Tele-assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence) - 31 December 2010

Registered since 2005	100.0	33,373	100.0	187	100.0	39	0.1	20.9
Unregistered	73.5	24,543	78.1	146	87.2	34	0.1	23.3
Registered users as of 31 December 2010	26.5	8,830	21.9	41	12.8	5	0.1	12.2

ECONOMIC AND LABOUR RIGHTS

Subsidised contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2010	2,764	54	6	0.2	11.1
Subsidised contracts for substituting female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2010	490	7	0	0.0	0.0
Female victims of violence claiming the labour-market insertion benefit (RAI)					
2006	10,924	173	27	0.2	15.6
2007	13,291	222	35	0.3	15.8
2008	16,883	251	28	0.2	11.2
2009	22,010	382	34	0.2	8.9
2010	25,512	481	51	0.2	10.6
Aid for change of address January 2005 to December 2010	7,864	226	66	0.8	29.2

TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

March 2005 to December 2010	100.0	2,301	100.0	76	100.0	5	0.2	6.6
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	35.8	823	30.3	23	0.0	0	0.0	0.0

FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010	100.0	545	100.0	14	100.0	2	0.4	14.3
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	13.4	73	14.3	2	0.0	0	0.0	0.0


ZARAGOZA

TOTAL		Aragon		Zaragoza		Zaragoza %	
Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Of Total	Of Aragon

POPULATION - 1 January 2010

Total population	100.0	47,021,031	100.0	1,347,095	100.0	973,252	2.1	72.2
Women aged 15 and over	43.4	20,425,182	43.5	585,408	43.8	426,191	2.1	72.8

COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2010

2007	126,293	2,853	2,441	1.9	85.6
2008	142,125	3,336	2,844	2.0	85.3
2009	135,540	2,848	2,322	1.7	81.5
2010	134,105	2,573	2,056	1.5	79.9

WOMEN WITH ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE 31 December 2010

Total number of women with active police assistance	100.0	95,597	100.0	1,997	100.0	1,522	1.6	76.2
Women with active police protection	33.3	31,850	12.3	245	10.4	158	0.5	64.5

PRISONERS SERVING SENTENCES IN PENITENTIARY CENTRES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENSES 31 December 2010

	100.0	5,030	100.0	121	100.0	99	2.1	81.8
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016 – GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS DEALT WITH BY THIS TELE-ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE SERVICE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010

Total number of calls	100.0	226,904	100.0	4,512	100.0	3,524	1.6	78.1
Made by user	75.9	172,208	73.8	3,331	73.2	2,579	1.5	77.4
Made by friend/family members	21.4	48,533	21.9	987	22.8	803	1.7	81.4
Made by other persons	2.7	6,163	4.3	194	4.0	142	2.3	73.2

ATENPRO USERS (Tele-assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence) - 31 December 2010

Registered since 2005	100.0	33,373	100.0	187	100.0	16	0.0	8.6
Unregistered	73.5	24,543	78.1	146	87.5	14	0.1	9.6
Registered users as of 31 December 2010	26.5	8,830	21.9	41	12.5	2	0.0	4.9

ECONOMIC AND LABOUR RIGHTS


Subsidised contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2010	2,764	54	36	1.3	66.7
Subsidised contracts for substituting female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2010	490	7	7	1.4	100.0
Female victims of violence claiming the labour-market insertion benefit (RAI)					
2006	10,924	173	124	1.1	71.7
2007	13,291	222	163	1.2	73.4
2008	16,883	251	201	1.2	80.1
2009	22,010	382	313	1.4	81.9
2010	25,512	481	378	1.5	78.6
Aid for change of address January 2005 to December 2010	7,864	226	126	1.6	55.8


TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE


March 2005 to December 2010	100.0	2,301	100.0	76	100.0	54	2.3	71.1
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	35.8	823	30.3	23	29.6	16	1.9	69.6

FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010	100.0	545	100.0	14	100.0	10	1.8	71.4
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	13.4	73	14.3	2	20.0	2	2.7	100.0

 ASTURIAS	TOTAL		Asturias		Asturias % of TOTAL
	Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	
POPULATION - 1 January 2010					
Total population	100.0	47,021,031	100.0	1,084,341	2.3
Women aged 15 and over	43.4	20,425,182	46.9	508,761	2.5
COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2010					
2007		126,293		1,926	1.5
2008		142,125		2,387	1.7
2009		135,540		2,373	1.8
2010		134,105		2,147	1.6
WOMEN WITH ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE 31 December 2010					
Total number of women with active police assistance	100.0	95,597	100.0	1,742	1.8
Women with active police protection	33.3	31,850	35.0	610	1.9
PRISONERS SERVING SENTENCES IN PENITENTIARY CENTRES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENSES 31 December 2010					
	100.0	5,030	100.0	122	2.6
ELECTRONIC MONITORING DEVICES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE					
Number of active devices as of 31 December 2010					10
016 – GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS DEALT WITH BY TELE-ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE SERVICE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010					
Total number of calls	100.0	226,904	100.0	4,485	2.0
Made by user	75.9	172,208	76.7	3,442	2.0
Made by friend/family members	21.4	48,533	20.9	938	1.9
Made by other persons	2.7	6,163	2.3	105	1.7
ATENPRO USERS (Tele-assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence) - 31 December 2010					
Registered since 2005	100.0	33,373	100.0	1,586	4.8
Unregistered	73.5	24,543	75.1	1,191	4.9
Registered users as of 31 December 2010	26.5	8,830	24.9	395	4.5
ECONOMIC AND LABOUR RIGHTS					
Subsidised contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2010					
		2,764		57	2.1
Subsidised contracts for substituting female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2010					
		490		15	3.1
Female victims of violence claiming the labour-market insertion benefit (RAI)					
2006		10,924		266	2.4
2007		13,291		305	2.3
2008		16,883		364	2.2
2009		22,010		449	2.0
2010		25,512		484	1.9
Aid for change of address January 2005 to December 2010					
		7,864		157	2.0
Financial aid granted, Art. 27 Comprehensive Law, 2006 to 31 December 2010					
Requests granted		1,044		30	2.9
TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE					
March 2005 to December 2010	100.0	2,301	100.0	37	1.6
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	35.8	823	37.8	14	1.7
FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE					
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010	100.0	545	100.0	14	2.6
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	13.4	73	35.7	5	6.8

 BALEARES	TOTAL		Balearics		Balearics % of TOTAL
	Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	
POPULATION - 1 January 2010					
Total population	100.0	47,021,031	100.0	1,106,049	2.4
Women aged 15 and over	43.4	20,425,182	42.4	469,504	2.3
COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2010					
2007		126,293		3,910	3.1
2008		142,125		4,690	3.3
2009		135,540		4,453	3.3
2010		134,105		4,231	3.2
WOMEN WITH ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE 31 December 2010					
Total number of women with active police assistance	100.0	95,597	100.0	4,639	4.9
Women with active police protection	33.3	31,850	32.7	1,519	4.8
PRISONERS SERVING SENTENCES IN PENITENTIARY CENTRES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENSES 31 December 2010					
	100.0	5,030	100.0	139	3.0
ELECTRONIC MONITORING DEVICES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE					
Number of active devices as of 31 December 2010					15
016 – GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS DEALT WITH BY TELE-ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE SERVICE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010					
Total number of calls	100.0	226,904	100.0	5,227	2.3
Made by user	75.9	172,208	76.4	3,992	2.3
Made by friend/family members	21.4	48,533	20.6	1,079	2.2
Made by other persons	2.7	6,163	3.0	156	2.5
ATENPRO USERS (Tele-assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence) - 31 December 2010					
Registered since 2005	100.0	33,373	100.0	616	1.8
Unregistered	73.5	24,543	74.8	461	1.9
Registered users as of 31 December 2010	26.5	8,830	25.2	155	1.8
ECONOMIC AND LABOUR RIGHTS					
Subsidised contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2010		2,764		23	0.8
Subsidised contracts for substituting female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2010		490		12	2.4
Female victims of violence claiming the labour-market insertion benefit (RAI)					
2006		10,924		137	1.3
2007		13,291		209	1.6
2008		16,883		292	1.7
2009		22,010		369	1.7
2010		25,512		511	2.0
Aid for change of address January 2005 to December 2010		7,864		180	2.3
Financial aid granted, Art. 27 Comprehensive Law, 2006 to 31 December 2010					
Requests granted		1,044		0	0.0
TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE					
March 2005 to December 2010	100.0	2,301	100.0	57	2.5
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	35.8	823	40.4	23	2.8
FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE					
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010	100.0	545	100.0	18	3.3
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	13.4	73	11.1	2	2.7

 CANARIAS	TOTAL		Canarias		Canarias % of TOTAL
	Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	
POPULATION - 1 January 2010					
Total population	100.0	47,021,031	100.0	2,118,519	4.5
Women aged 15 and over	43.4	20,425,182	42.9	907,798	4.4
COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2010					
2007		126,293		8,894	7.0
2008		142,125		9,087	6.4
2009		135,540		8,982	6.6
2010		134,105		8,326	6.2
WOMEN WITH ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE 31 December 2010					
Total number of women with active police assistance	100.0	95,597	100.0	6,865	7.2
Women with active police protection	33.3	31,850	39.7	2,724	8.6
PRISONERS SERVING SENTENCES IN PENITENTIARY CENTRES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENSES 31 December 2010					
	100.0	5,030	100.0	332	7.1
ELECTRONIC MONITORING DEVICES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE					
Number of active devices as of 31 December 2010					14
016 – GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS DEALT WITH BY TELE-ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE SERVICE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010					
Total number of calls	100.0	226,904	100.0	13,973	6.2
Made by user	75.9	172,208	76.1	10,629	6.2
Made by friend/family members	21.4	48,533	21.6	3,021	6.2
Made by other persons	2.7	6,163	2.3	323	5.3
ATENPRO USERS (Tele-assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence) - 31 December 2010					
Registered since 2005	100.0	33,373	100.0	2,661	8.0
Unregistered	73.5	24,543	81.2	2,160	8.8
Registered users as of 31 December 2010	26.5	8,830	18.8	501	5.7
ECONOMIC AND LABOUR RIGHTS					
Subsidised contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2010		2,764		87	3.1
Subsidised contracts for substituting female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2010		490		17	3.5
Female victims of violence claiming the labour-market insertion benefit (RAI)					
2006		10,924		760	7.0
2007		13,291		998	7.5
2008		16,883		1,325	7.8
2009		22,010		1,731	7.9
2010		25,512		1,797	7.0
Aid for change of address January 2005 to December 2010		7,864		774	9.8
Financial aid granted, Art. 27 Comprehensive Law, 2006 to 31 December 2010					
Requests granted		1,044		57	5.5
TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE					
March 2005 to December 2010	100.0	2,301	100.0	103	4.5
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	35.8	823	32.0	33	4.0
FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE					
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010	100.0	545	100.0	41	7.5
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	13.4	73	17.1	7	9.6



LAS PALMAS

TOTAL		Canaries		Las Palmas		Las Palmas %	
Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Of Total	Of Canaries

POPULATION - 1 January 2010

Total population	100.0	47,021,031	100.0	2,118,519	100.0	1,090,605	2.3	51.5
Women aged 15 and over	43.4	20,425,182	42.9	907,798	42.1	459,145	2.2	50.6

COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2010

2007	126,293	8,894	5,458	4.3	61.4
2008	142,125	9,087	5,254	3.7	57.8
2009	135,540	8,982	5,163	3.8	57.5
2010	134,105	8,326	4,729	3.5	56.8

WOMEN WITH ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE 31 December 2010

Total number of women with active police assistance	100.0	95,597	100.0	6,865	100.0	2,098	2.2	30.6
Women with active police protection	33.3	31,850	39.7	2,724	53.1	1,113	3.5	40.9

PRISONERS SERVING SENTENCES IN PENITENTIARY CENTRES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENSES 31 December 2010

	100.0	5,030	100.0	332	100.0	222	4.8	66.9
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016 – GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS DEALT WITH BY THIS TELE-ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE SERVICE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010

Total number of calls	100.0	226,904	100.0	13,973	100.0	7,453	3.3	53.3
Made by user	75.9	172,208	76.1	10,629	75.2	5,606	3.3	52.7
Made by friend/family members	21.4	48,533	21.6	3,021	22.5	1,680	3.5	55.6
Made by other persons	2.7	6,163	2.3	323	2.2	167	2.7	51.7

ATENPRO USERS (Tele-assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence) - 31 December 2010

Registered since 2005	100.0	33,373	100.0	2,661	100.0	965	2.9	36.3
Unregistered	73.5	24,543	81.2	2,160	84.9	819	3.3	37.9
Registered users as of 31 December 2010	26.5	8,830	18.8	501	15.1	146	1.7	29.1

ECONOMIC AND LABOUR RIGHTS

Subsidised contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2010		2,764		87		28	1.0	32.2
Subsidised contracts for substituting female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2010		490		17		10	2.0	58.8
Female victims of violence claiming the labour-market insertion benefit (RAI)								
2006		10,924		760		378	3.5	49.7
2007		13,291		998		482	3.6	48.3
2008		16,883		1,325		565	3.3	42.6
2009		22,010		1,731		753	3.4	43.5
2010		25,512		1,797		895	3.5	49.8
Aid for change of address January 2005 to December 2010		7,864		774		269	3.4	34.8

TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

March 2005 to December 2010	100.0	2,301	100.0	103	100.0	53	2.3	51.5
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	35.8	823	32.0	33	28.3	15	1.8	45.5

FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010	100.0	545	100.0	41	100.0	16	2.9	39.0
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	13.4	73	17.1	7	6.3	1	1.4	14.3


**STA, CRUZ DE
TENERIFE**

TOTAL		Canaries		Sta.Cruz de Tenerife		Sta.Cruz de Tenerife %	
Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Of Total	Of Canaries

POPULATION - 1 January 2010

Total population	100.0	47,021,031	100.0	2,118,519	100.0	1,027,914	2.2	48.5
Women aged 15 and over	43.4	20,425,182	42.9	907,798	43.6	448,653	2.2	49.4

COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2010

2007		126,293		8,894		3,436	2.7	38.6
2008		142,125		9,087		3,833	2.7	42.2
2009		135,540		8,982		3,819	2.8	42.5
2010		134,105		8,326		3,597	2.7	43.2

WOMEN WITH ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE 31 December 2010

Total number of women with active police assistance	100.0	95,597	100.0	6,865	100.0	4,767	5.0	69.4
Women with active police protection	33.3	31,850	39.7	2,724	33.8	1,611	5.1	59.1

PRISONERS SERVING SENTENCES IN PENITENTIARY CENTRES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENSES 31 December 2010

	100.0	5,030	100.0	332	100.0	110	2.4	33.1
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016 - GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS DEALT WITH BY THIS TELE-ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE SERVICE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010

Total number of calls	100.0	226,904	100.0	13,973	100.0	6,520	2.9	46.7
Made by user	75.9	172,208	76.1	10,629	77.0	5,023	2.9	47.3
Made by friend/family members	21.4	48,533	21.6	3,021	20.6	1,341	2.8	44.4
Made by other persons	2.7	6,163	2.3	323	2.4	156	2.5	48.3

ATENPRO USERS (Tele-assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence) - 31 December 2010

Registered since 2005	100.0	33,373	100.0	2,661	100.0	1,696	5.1	63.7
Unregistered	73.5	24,543	81.2	2,160	79.1	1,341	5.5	62.1
Registered users as of 31 December 2010	26.5	8,830	18.8	501	20.9	355	4.0	70.9

ECONOMIC AND LABOUR RIGHTS


Subsidised contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2010		2,764		87		59	2.1	67.8
Subsidised contracts for substituting female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2010		490		17		7	1.4	41.2
Female victims of violence claiming the labour-market insertion benefit (RAI)								
2006		10,924		760		382	3.5	50.3
2007		13,291		998		516	3.9	51.7
2008		16,883		1,325		760	4.5	57.4
2009		22,010		1,731		978	4.4	56.5
2010		25,512		1,797		902	3.5	50.2
Aid for change of address January 2005 to December 2010		7,864		774		505	6.4	65.2


TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

March 2005 to December 2010	100.0	2,301	100.0	103	100.0	50	2.2	48.5
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	35.8	823	32.0	33	36.0	18	2.2	54.5

FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010	100.0	545	100.0	41	100.0	25	4.6	61.0
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	13.4	73	17.1	7	24.0	6	8.2	85.7

 CANTABRIA	TOTAL		Cantabria		Cantabria % of TOTAL
	Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	
POPULATION - 1 January 2010					
Total population	100.0	47,021,031	100.0	592,250	1.3
Women aged 15 and over	43.4	20,425,182	44.7	264,967	1.3
COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2010					
2007		126,293		1,122	0.9
2008		142,125		1,214	0.9
2009		135,540		1,172	0.9
2010		134,105		1,231	0.9
WOMEN WITH ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE 31 December 2010					
Total number of women with active police assistance	100.0	95,597	100.0	780	0.8
Women with active police protection	33.3	31,850	38.1	297	0.9
PRISONERS SERVING SENTENCES IN PENITENTIARY CENTRES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENSES 31 December 2010					
	100.0	5,030	100.0	63	1.4
ELECTRONIC MONITORING DEVICES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE					
Number of active devices as of 31 December 2010					11
016 – GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS DEALT WITH BY TELE-ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE SERVICE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010					
Total number of calls	100.0	226,904	100.0	2,769	1.2
Made by user	75.9	172,208	78.0	2,160	1.3
Made by friend/family members	21.4	48,533	19.5	540	1.1
Made by other persons	2.7	6,163	2.5	69	1.1
ATENPRO USERS (Tele-assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence) - 31 December 2010					
Registered since 2005	100.0	33,373	100.0	690	2.1
Unregistered	73.5	24,543	75.5	521	2.1
Registered users as of 31 December 2010	26.5	8,830	24.5	169	1.9
ECONOMIC AND LABOUR RIGHTS					
Subsidised contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2010		2,764		17	0.6
Subsidised contracts for substituting female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2010		490		11	2.2
Female victims of violence claiming the labour-market insertion benefit (RAI)					
2006		10,924		106	1.0
2007		13,291		136	1.0
2008		16,883		185	1.1
2009		22,010		232	1.1
2010		25,512		268	1.1
Aid for change of address January 2005 to December 2010		7,864		89	1.1
Financial aid granted, Art. 27 Comprehensive Law, 2006 to 31 December 2010					
Requests granted		1,044		28	2.7
TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE					
March 2005 to December 2010	100.0	2,301	100.0	29	1.3
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	35.8	823	37.9	11	1.3
FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE					
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010	100.0	545	100.0	5	0.9
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	13.4	73	0.0	0	0.0

 CASTILLA - LA MANCHA	TOTAL		Castilla - La Mancha		Castilla - La Mancha % of TOTAL
	Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	
POPULATION - 1 January 2010					
Total population	100.0	47,021,031	100.0	2,098,373	4.5
Women aged 15 and over	43.4	20,425,182	42.1	882,993	4.3
COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2010					
2007		126,293		3,885	3.1
2008		142,125		5,193	3.7
2009		135,540		5,370	4.0
2010		134,105		5,665	4.2
WOMEN WITH ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE 31 December 2010					
Total number of women with active police assistance	100.0	95,597	100.0	4,300	4.5
Women with active police protection	33.3	31,850	17.1	734	2.3
PRISONERS SERVING SENTENCES IN PENITENTIARY CENTRES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENSES 31 December 2010					
	100.0	5,030	100.0	227	4.9
ELECTRONIC MONITORING DEVICES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE					
Number of active devices as of 31 December 2010					21
016 – GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS DEALT WITH BY TELE-ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE SERVICE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010					
Total number of calls	100.0	226,904	100.0	8,189	3.6
Made by user	75.9	172,208	75.9	6,213	3.6
Made by friend/family members	21.4	48,533	20.6	1,685	3.5
Made by other persons	2.7	6,163	3.6	291	4.7
ATENPRO USERS (Tele-assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence) - 31 December 2010					
Registered since 2005	100.0	33,373	100.0	1,425	4.3
Unregistered	73.5	24,543	73.6	1,049	4.3
Registered users as of 31 December 2010	26.5	8,830	26.4	376	4.3
ECONOMIC AND LABOUR RIGHTS					
Subsidised contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2010		2,764		73	2.6
Subsidised contracts for substituting female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2010		490		4	0.8
Female victims of violence claiming the labour-market insertion benefit (RAI)					
2006		10,924		398	3.6
2007		13,291		515	3.9
2008		16,883		695	4.1
2009		22,010		954	4.3
2010		25,512		1,172	4.6
Aid for change of address January 2005 to December 2010		7,864		378	4.8
Financial aid granted, Art. 27 Comprehensive Law, 2006 to 31 December 2010					
Requests granted		1,044		51	4.9
TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE					
March 2005 to December 2010	100.0	2,301	100.0	79	3.4
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	35.8	823	27.8	22	2.7
FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE					
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010	100.0	545	100.0	24	4.4
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	13.4	73	12.5	3	4.1


ALBACETE

TOTAL		Castilla - La Mancha		Albacete		Albacete %	
Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Of Total	Of Castilla-La Mancha

POPULATION- 1 January 2010

Total population	100.0	47,021,031	100.0	2,098,373	100.0	401,682	0.9	19.1
Women aged 15 and over	43.4	20,425,182	42.1	882,993	42.5	170,583	0.8	19.3

COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2010

2007	126,293	3,885	845	0.7	21.8
2008	142,125	5,193	779	0.5	15.0
2009	135,540	5,370	959	0.7	17.9
2010	134,105	5,665	942	0.7	16.6

WOMEN WITH ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE 31 December 2010

Total number of women with active police assistance	100.0	95,597	100.0	4,300	100.0	1,105	1.2	25.7
Women with active police protection	33.3	31,850	17.1	734	20.5	227	0.7	30.9

PRISONERS SERVING SENTENCES IN PENITENTIARY CENTRES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENSES 31 December 2010

	100.0	5,030	100.0	227	100.0	53	1.1	23.3
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016 – GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS DEALT WITH BY THIS TELE-ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE SERVICE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010

Total number of calls	100.0	226,904	100.0	8,189	100.0	1,237	0.5	15.1
Made by user	75.9	172,208	75.9	6,213	74.5	921	0.5	14.8
Made by friend/family members	21.4	48,533	20.6	1,685	22.1	273	0.6	16.2
Made by other persons	2.7	6,163	3.6	291	3.5	43	0.7	14.8

ATENPRO USERS (Tele-assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence) - 31 December 2010

Registered since 2005	100.0	33,373	100.0	1,425	100.0	294	0.9	20.6
Unregistered	73.5	24,543	73.6	1,049	73.5	216	0.9	20.6
Registered users as of 31 December 2010	26.5	8,830	26.4	376	26.5	78	0.9	20.7

ECONOMIC AND LABOUR RIGHTS

Subsidised contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2010	2,764	73	17	0.6	23.3
Subsidised contracts for substituting female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2010	490	4	0	0.0	0.0
Female victims of violence claiming the labour-market insertion benefit (RAI)					
2006	10,924	398	107	1.0	26.9
2007	13,291	515	131	1.0	25.4
2008	16,883	695	175	1.0	25.2
2009	22,010	954	241	1.1	25.3
2010	25,512	1,172	278	1.1	23.7
Aid for change of address January 2005 to December 2010	7,864	378	91	1.2	24.1

TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

March 2005 to December 2010	100.0	2,301	100.0	79	100.0	15	0.7	19.0
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	35.8	823	27.8	22	20.0	3	0.4	13.6

FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010	100.0	545	100.0	24	100.0	4	0.7	16.7
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	13.4	73	12.5	3	0.0	0	0.0	0.0


CIUDAD REAL

TOTAL		Castilla - La Mancha		Ciudad Real		Ciudad Real %	
Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Of Total	Of Castilla-La Mancha

POPULATION- 1 January 2010

Total population	100.0	47,021,031	100.0	2,098,373	100.0	529,453	1.1	25.2
Women aged 15 and over	43.4	20,425,182	42.1	882,993	43.0	227,455	1.1	25.8

COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2010

2007	126,293	3,885	885	0.7	22.8
2008	142,125	5,193	1,016	0.7	19.6
2009	135,540	5,370	1,080	0.8	20.1
2010	134,105	5,665	1,171	0.9	20.7

WOMEN WITH ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE 31 December 2010

Total number of women with active police assistance	100.0	95,597	100.0	4,300	100.0	721	0.8	16.8
Women with active police protection	33.3	31,850	17.1	734	28.2	203	0.6	27.7

PRISONERS SERVING SENTENCES IN PENITENTIARY CENTRES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENSES 31 December 2010

	100.0	5,030	100.0	227	100.0	75	1.6	33.0
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016 – GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS DEALT WITH BY THIS TELE-ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE SERVICE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010

Total number of calls	100.0	226,904	100.0	8,189	100.0	1,889	0.8	23.1
Made by user	75.9	172,208	75.9	6,213	76.2	1,439	0.8	23.2
Made by friend/family members	21.4	48,533	20.6	1,685	21.0	396	0.8	23.5
Made by other persons	2.7	6,163	3.6	291	2.9	54	0.9	18.6

ATENPRO USERS (Tele-assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence) - 31 December 2010

Registered since 2005	100.0	33,373	100.0	1,425	100.0	333	1.0	23.4
Unregistered	73.5	24,543	73.6	1,049	77.5	258	1.1	24.6
Registered users as of 31 December 2010	26.5	8,830	26.4	376	22.5	75	0.8	19.9

ECONOMIC AND LABOUR RIGHTS

Subsidised contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2010	2,764	73	20	0.7	27.4
Subsidised contracts for substituting female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2010	490	4	2	0.4	50.0
Female victims of violence claiming the labour-market insertion benefit (RAI)					
2006	10,924	398	147	1.3	36.9
2007	13,291	515	199	1.5	38.6
2008	16,883	695	253	1.5	36.4
2009	22,010	954	305	1.4	32.0
2010	25,512	1,172	383	1.5	32.7
Aid for change of address January 2005 to December 2010	7,864	378	141	1.8	37.3

TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

March 2005 to December 2010	100.0	2,301	100.0	79	100.0	29	1.3	36.7
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	35.8	823	27.8	22	24.1	7	0.9	31.8

FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010	100.0	545	100.0	24	100.0	7	1.3	29.2
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	13.4	73	12.5	3	14.3	1	1.4	33.3


CUENCA

TOTAL		Castilla - La Mancha		Cuenca		Cuenca %	
Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Of Total	Of Castilla-La Mancha

POPULATION - 1 January 2010

Total population	100.0	47,021,031	100.0	2,098,373	100.0	217,716	0.5	10.4
Women aged 15 and over	43.4	20,425,182	42.1	882,993	43.0	93,664	0.5	10.6

COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2010

2007		126,293		3,885		343	0.3	8.8
2008		142,125		5,193		397	0.3	7.6
2009		135,540		5,370		405	0.3	7.5
2010		134,105		5,665		447	0.3	7.9

WOMEN WITH ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE 31 December 2010

Total number of women with active police assistance	100.0	95,597	100.0	4,300	100.0	336	0.4	7.8
Women with active police protection	33.3	31,850	17.1	734	11.3	38	0.1	5.2

PRISONERS SERVING SENTENCES IN PENITENTIARY CENTRES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENSES 31 December 2010

	100.0	5,030	100.0	227	100.0	13	0.3	5.7
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016 – GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS DEALT WITH BY THIS TELE-ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE SERVICE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010

Total number of calls	100.0	226,904	100.0	8,189	100.0	662	0.3	8.1
Made by user	75.9	172,208	75.9	6,213	75.4	499	0.3	8.0
Made by friend/family members	21.4	48,533	20.6	1,685	18.9	125	0.3	7.4
Made by other persons	2.7	6,163	3.6	291	5.7	38	0.6	13.1

ATENPRO USERS (Tele-assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence) - 31 December 2010

Registered since 2005	100.0	33,373	100.0	1,425	100.0	138	0.4	9.7
Unregistered	73.5	24,543	73.6	1,049	75.4	104	0.4	9.9
Registered users as of 31 December 2010	26.5	8,830	26.4	376	24.6	34	0.4	9.0

ECONOMIC AND LABOUR RIGHTS

Subsidised contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2010		2,764		73		5	0.2	6.8
Subsidised contracts for substituting female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2010		490		4		0	0.0	0.0
Female victims of violence claiming the labour-market insertion benefit (RAI)								
2006		10,924		398		27	0.2	6.8
2007		13,291		515		40	0.3	7.8
2008		16,883		695		53	0.3	7.6
2009		22,010		954		77	0.3	8.1
2010		25,512		1,172		79	0.3	6.7
Aid for change of address January 2005 to December 2010		7,864		378		27	0.3	7.1

TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

March 2005 to December 2010	100.0	2,301	100.0	79	100.0	3	0.1	3.8
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	35.8	823	27.8	22	33.3	1	0.1	4.5

FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010	100.0	545	100.0	24	100.0	3	0.6	12.5
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	13.4	73	12.5	3	66.7	2	2.7	66.7


GUADALAJARA

TOTAL		Castilla - La Mancha		Guadalajara		Guadalajara %	
Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Of Total	Of Castilla-La Mancha

POPULATION- 1 January 2010

Total population	100.0	47,021,031	100.0	2,098,373	100.0	251,563	0.5	12.0
Women aged 15 and over	43.4	20,425,182	42.1	882,993	40.7	102,378	0.5	11.6

COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2010

2007	126,293	3,885	597	0.5	15.4
2008	142,125	5,193	1,738	1.2	33.5
2009	135,540	5,370	1,354	1.0	25.2
2010	134,105	5,665	1,552	1.2	27.4

WOMEN WITH ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE 31 December 2010

Total number of women with active police assistance	100.0	95,597	100.0	4,300	100.0	412	0.4	9.6
Women with active police protection	33.3	31,850	17.1	734	24.3	100	0.3	13.6

PRISONERS SERVING SENTENCES IN PENITENTIARY CENTRES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENSES 31 December 2010

	100.0	5,030	100.0	227	100.0	14	0.3	6.2
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016 – GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS DEALT WITH BY THIS TELE-ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE SERVICE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010

Total number of calls	100.0	226,904	100.0	8,189	100.0	1,109	0.5	13.5
Made by user	75.9	172,208	75.9	6,213	75.6	838	0.5	13.5
Made by friend/family members	21.4	48,533	20.6	1,685	20.6	229	0.5	13.6
Made by other persons	2.7	6,163	3.6	291	3.8	42	0.7	14.4

ATENPRO USERS (Tele-assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence) - 31 December 2010

Registered since 2005	100.0	33,373	100.0	1,425	100.0	163	0.5	11.4
Unregistered	73.5	24,543	73.6	1,049	72.4	118	0.5	11.2
Registered users as of 31 December 2010	26.5	8,830	26.4	376	27.6	45	0.5	12.0

ECONOMIC AND LABOUR RIGHTS

Subsidised contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2010	2,764	73	13	0.5	17.8
Subsidised contracts for substituting female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2010	490	4	1	0.2	25.0
Female victims of violence claiming the labour-market insertion benefit (RAI)					
2006	10,924	398	25	0.2	6.3
2007	13,291	515	32	0.2	6.2
2008	16,883	695	57	0.3	8.2
2009	22,010	954	81	0.4	8.5
2010	25,512	1,172	113	0.4	9.6
Aid for change of address January 2005 to December 2010	7,864	378	53	0.7	14.0

TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

March 2005 to December 2010	100.0	2,301	100.0	79	100.0	11	0.5	13.9
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	35.8	823	27.8	22	36.4	4	0.5	18.2

FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010	100.0	545	100.0	24	100.0	4	0.7	16.7
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	13.4	73	12.5	3	0.0	0	0.0	0.0


TOLEDO

TOTAL		Castilla - La Mancha		Toledo		% Toledo	
Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Of Total	Of Castilla-La Mancha

POPULATION- 1 January 2010

Total population	100.0	47,021,031	100.0	2,098,373	100.0	697,959	1.5	33.3
Women aged 15 and over	43.4	20,425,182	42.1	882,993	41.4	288,913	1.4	32.7

COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2010

2007	126,293	3,885	1,215	1.0	31.3
2008	142,125	5,193	1,263	0.9	24.3
2009	135,540	5,370	1,572	1.2	29.3
2010	134,105	5,665	1,553	1.2	27.4

WOMEN WITH ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE 31 December 2010

Total number of women with active police assistance	100.0	95,597	100.0	4,300	100.0	1,726	1.8	40.1
Women with active police protection	33.3	31,850	17.1	734	9.6	166	0.5	22.6

PRISONERS SERVING SENTENCES IN PENITENTIARY CENTRES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENSES 31 December 2010

	100.0	5,030	100.0	227	100.0	72	1.5	31.7
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016 – GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS DEALT WITH BY THIS TELE-ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE SERVICE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010

Total number of calls	100.0	226,904	100.0	8,189	100.0	3,292	1.5	40.2
Made by user	75.9	172,208	75.9	6,213	76.4	2,516	1.5	40.5
Made by friend/family members	21.4	48,533	20.6	1,685	20.1	662	1.4	39.3
Made by other persons	2.7	6,163	3.6	291	3.5	114	1.9	39.2

ATENPRO USERS (Tele-assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence) - 31 December 2010

Registered since 2005	100.0	33,373	100.0	1,425	100.0	497	1.5	34.9
Unregistered	73.5	24,543	73.6	1,049	71.0	353	1.4	33.7
Registered users as of 31 December 2010	26.5	8,830	26.4	376	29.0	144	1.6	38.3

ECONOMIC AND LABOUR RIGHTS


Subsidised contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2010	2,764	73	18	0.7	24.7
Subsidised contracts for substituting female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2010	490	4	1	0.2	25.0
Female victims of violence claiming the labour-market insertion benefit (RAI)					
2006	10,924	398	92	0.8	23.1
2007	13,291	515	113	0.9	21.9
2008	16,883	695	157	0.9	22.6
2009	22,010	954	250	1.1	26.2
2010	25,512	1,172	319	1.3	27.2
Aid for change of address January 2005 to December 2010	7,864	378	66	0.8	17.5

TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

March 2005 to December 2010	100.0	2,301	100.0	79	100.0	21	0.9	26.6
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	35.8	823	27.8	22	33.3	7	0.9	31.8

FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010	100.0	545	100.0	24	100.0	6	1.1	25.0
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	13.4	73	12.5	3	0.0	0	0.0	0.0

 CASTILLA Y LEÓN	TOTAL		Castilla y León		Castilla y León % of TOTAL
	Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	
POPULATION - 1 January 2010					
Total population	100.0	47,021,031	100.0	2,559,515	5.4
Women aged 15 and over	43.4	20,425,182	44.6	1,142,661	5.6
COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2010					
2007		126,293		5,265	4.2
2008		142,125		5,459	3.8
2009		135,540		5,090	3.8
2010		134,105		4,427	3.3
WOMEN WITH ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE 31 December 2010					
Total number of women with active police assistance	100.0	95,597	100.0	4,429	4.7
Women with active police protection	33.3	31,850	21.7	963	3.1
PRISONERS SERVING SENTENCES IN PENITENTIARY CENTRES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENSES 31 December 2010					
	100.0	5,030	100.0	191	4.1
ELECTRONIC MONITORING DEVICES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE					
Number of active devices as of 31 December 2010					18
016 – GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS DEALT WITH BY TELE-ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE SERVICE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010					
Total number of calls	100.0	226,904	100.0	10,602	4.7
Made by user	75.9	172,208	76.1	8,063	4.7
Made by friend/family members	21.4	48,533	21.7	2,297	4.7
Made by other persons	2.7	6,163	2.3	242	3.9
ATENPRO USERS (Tele-assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence) - 31 December 2010					
Registered since 2005	100.0	33,373	100.0	949	2.8
Unregistered	73.5	24,543	74.7	709	2.9
Registered users as of 31 December 2010	26.5	8,830	25.3	240	2.7
ECONOMIC AND LABOUR RIGHTS					
Subsidised contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2010		2,764		595	21.5
Subsidised contracts for substituting female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2010		490		22	4.5
Female victims of violence claiming the labour-market insertion benefit (RAI)					
2006		10,924		494	4.5
2007		13,291		593	4.5
2008		16,883		769	4.6
2009		22,010		957	4.3
2010		25,512		1,049	4.1
Aid for change of address January 2005 to December 2010		7,864		564	7.2
Financial aid granted, Art. 27 Comprehensive Law, 2006 to 31 December 2010					
Requests granted		1,044		38	3.6
TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE					
March 2005 to December 2010	100.0	2,301	100.0	75	3.3
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	35.8	823	37.3	28	3.4
FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE					
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010	100.0	545	100.0	27	5.0
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	13.4	73	14.8	4	5.5


ÁVILA

	TOTAL		Castilla y León		Ávila		Ávila %	
	Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Of Total	Castilla y León
POPULATION - 1 January 2010								
Total population	100.0	47,021,031	100.0	2,559,515	100.0	171,896	0.4	6.7
Women aged 15 and over	43.4	20,425,182	44.6	1,142,661	43.7	75,102	0.4	6.6
COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2010								
2007		126,293		5,265		315	0.2	6.0
2008		142,125		5,459		395	0.3	7.2
2009		135,540		5,090		430	0.3	8.4
2010		134,105		4,427		445	0.3	10.1
WOMEN WITH ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE 31 December 2010								
Total number of women with active police assistance	100.0	95,597	100.0	4,429	100.0	287	0.3	6.5
Women with active police protection	33.3	31,850	21.7	963	19.9	57	0.2	5.9
PRISONERS SERVING SENTENCES IN PENITENTIARY CENTRES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENSES 31 December 2010								
	100.0	5,030	100.0	191	100.0	4	0.1	2.1
016 – GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS DEALT WITH BY THIS TELE-ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE SERVICE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010								
Total number of calls	100.0	226,904	100.0	10,602	100.0	793	0.3	7.5
Made by user	75.9	172,208	76.1	8,063	76.7	608	0.4	7.5
Made by friend/family members	21.4	48,533	21.7	2,297	20.8	165	0.3	7.2
Made by other persons	2.7	6,163	2.3	242	2.5	20	0.3	8.3
ATENPRO USERS (Tele-assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence) - 31 December 2010								
Registered since 2005	100.0	33,373	100.0	949	100.0	62	0.2	6.5
Unregistered	73.5	24,543	74.7	709	62.9	39	0.2	5.5
Registered users as of 31 December 2010	26.5	8,830	25.3	240	37.1	23	0.3	9.6
ECONOMIC AND LABOUR RIGHTS								
Subsidised contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2010		2,764		595		19	0.7	3.2
Subsidised contracts for substituting female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2010		490		22		0	0.0	0.0
Female victims of violence claiming the labour-market insertion benefit (RAI)								
2006		10,924		494		22	0.2	4.5
2007		13,291		593		25	0.2	4.2
2008		16,883		769		47	0.3	6.1
2009		22,010		957		63	0.3	6.6
2010		25,512		1,049		77	0.3	7.3
Aid for change of address January 2005 to December 2010		7,864		564		35	0.4	6.2
TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE								
March 2005 to December 2010	100.0	2,301	100.0	75	100.0	4	0.2	5.3
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	35.8	823	37.3	28	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE								
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010	100.0	545	100.0	27	100.0	3	0.6	11.1
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	13.4	73	14.8	4	0.0	0	0.0	0.0


BURGOS

TOTAL		Castilla y León		Burgos		Burgos %	
Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Of Total	Castilla y León

POPULATION- 1 January 2010

Total population	100.0	47,021,031	100.0	2,559,515	100.0	374,826	0.8	14.6
Women aged 15 and over	43.4	20,425,182	44.6	1,142,661	43.3	162,434	0.8	14.2

COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2010

2007	126,293	5,265	727	0.6	13.8
2008	142,125	5,459	706	0.5	12.9
2009	135,540	5,090	798	0.6	15.7
2010	134,105	4,427	653	0.5	14.8

WOMEN WITH ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE 31 December 2010

Total number of women with active police assistance	100.0	95,597	100.0	4,429	100.0	720	0.8	16.3
Women with active police protection	33.3	31,850	21.7	963	17.2	124	0.4	12.9

PRISONERS SERVING SENTENCES IN PENITENTIARY CENTRES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENSES 31 December 2010

	100.0	5,030	100.0	191	100.0	53	1.1	27.7
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016 – GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS DEALT WITH BY THIS TELE-ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE SERVICE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010

Total number of calls	100.0	226,904	100.0	10,602	100.0	1,274	0.6	12.0
Made by user	75.9	172,208	76.1	8,063	76.4	973	0.6	12.1
Made by friend/family members	21.4	48,533	21.7	2,297	21.4	273	0.6	11.9
Made by other persons	2.7	6,163	2.3	242	2.2	28	0.5	11.6

ATENPRO USERS (Tele-assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence) - 31 December 2010

Registered since 2005	100.0	33,373	100.0	949	100.0	152	0.5	16.0
Unregistered	73.5	24,543	74.7	709	75.7	115	0.5	16.2
Registered users as of 31 December 2010	26.5	8,830	25.3	240	24.3	37	0.4	15.4

ECONOMIC AND LABOUR RIGHTS

Subsidised contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2010	2,764	595	39	1.4	6.6
Subsidised contracts for substituting female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2010	490	22	2	0.4	9.1
Female victims of violence claiming the labour-market insertion benefit (RAI)					
2006	10,924	494	41	0.4	8.3
2007	13,291	593	55	0.4	9.3
2008	16,883	769	91	0.5	11.8
2009	22,010	957	123	0.6	12.9
2010	25,512	1,049	155	0.6	14.8
Aid for change of address January 2005 to December 2010	7,864	564	45	0.6	8.0

TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

March 2005 to December 2010	100.0	2,301	100.0	75	100.0	20	0.9	26.7
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	35.8	823	37.3	28	35.0	7	0.9	25.0

FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010	100.0	545	100.0	27	100.0	5	0.9	18.5
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	13.4	73	14.8	4	40.0	2	2.7	50.0


LEÓN

TOTAL		Castilla y León		León		León %	
Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Of Total	Castilla y León

POPULATION- 1 January 2010								
Total population	100.0	47,021,031	100.0	2,559,515	100.0	499,284	1.1	19.5
Women aged 15 and over	43.4	20,425,182	44.6	1,142,661	45.9	229,091	1.1	20.0
COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2010								
2007		126,293		5,265		1,264	1.0	24.0
2008		142,125		5,459		1,181	0.8	21.6
2009		135,540		5,090		839	0.6	16.5
2010		134,105		4,427		818	0.6	18.5
WOMEN WITH ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE 31 December 2010								
Total number of women with active police assistance	100.0	95,597	100.0	4,429	100.0	703	0.7	15.9
Women with active police protection	33.3	31,850	21.7	963	25.0	176	0.6	18.3
PRISONERS SERVING SENTENCES IN PENITENTIARY CENTRES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENSES 31 December 2010								
	100.0	5,030	100.0	191	100.0	27	0.6	14.1
016 - GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS DEALT WITH BY THIS TELE-ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE SERVICE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010								
Total number of calls	100.0	226,904	100.0	10,602	100.0	2,163	1.0	20.4
Made by user	75.9	172,208	76.1	8,063	76.1	1,645	1.0	20.4
Made by friend/family members	21.4	48,533	21.7	2,297	20.9	452	0.9	19.7
Made by other persons	2.7	6,163	2.3	242	3.1	66	1.1	27.3
ATENPRO USERS (Tele-assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence) - 31 December 2010								
Registered since 2005	100.0	33,373	100.0	949	100.0	315	0.9	33.2
Unregistered	73.5	24,543	74.7	709	79.7	251	1.0	35.4
Registered users as of 31 December 2010	26.5	8,830	25.3	240	20.3	64	0.7	26.7
ECONOMIC AND LABOUR RIGHTS								
Subsidised contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2010		2,764		595		94	3.4	15.8
Subsidised contracts for substituting female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2010		490		22		3	0.6	13.6
Female victims of violence claiming the labour-market insertion benefit (RAI)								
2006		10,924		494		195	1.8	39.5
2007		13,291		593		210	1.6	35.4
2008		16,883		769		236	1.4	30.7
2009		22,010		957		248	1.1	25.9
2010		25,512		1,049		247	1.0	23.5
Aid for change of address January 2005 to December 2010		7,864		564		145	1.8	25.7
TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE								
March 2005 to December 2010	100.0	2,301	100.0	75	100.0	10	0.4	13.3
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	35.8	823	37.3	28	60.0	6	0.7	21.4
FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE								
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010	100.0	545	100.0	27	100.0	5	0.9	18.5
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	13.4	73	14.8	4	0.0	0	0.0	0.0


PALENCIA

TOTAL		Castilla y León		Palencia		Palencia %	
Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Of Total	Castilla y León

POPULATION- 1 January 2010								
Total population	100.0	47,021,031	100.0	2,559,515	100.0	172,510	0.4	6.7
Women aged 15 and over	43.4	20,425,182	44.6	1,142,661	44.9	77,497	0.4	6.8
COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2010								
2007		126,293		5,265		255	0.2	4.8
2008		142,125		5,459		300	0.2	5.5
2009		135,540		5,090		284	0.2	5.6
2010		134,105		4,427		315	0.2	7.1
WOMEN WITH ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE 31 December 2010								
Total number of women with active police assistance	100.0	95,597	100.0	4,429	100.0	272	0.3	6.1
Women with active police protection	33.3	31,850	21.7	963	13.6	37	0.1	3.8
PRISONERS SERVING SENTENCES IN PENITENTIARY CENTRES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENSES 31 December 2010								
	100.0	5,030	100.0	191	100.0	9	0.2	4.7
016 - GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS DEALT WITH BY THIS TELE-ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE SERVICE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010								
Total number of calls	100.0	226,904	100.0	10,602	100.0	556	0.2	5.2
Made by user	75.9	172,208	76.1	8,063	71.2	396	0.2	4.9
Made by friend/family members	21.4	48,533	21.7	2,297	25.9	144	0.3	6.3
Made by other persons	2.7	6,163	2.3	242	2.9	16	0.3	6.6
ATENPRO USERS (Tele-assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence) - 31 December 2010								
Registered since 2005	100.0	33,373	100.0	949	100.0	44	0.1	4.6
Unregistered	73.5	24,543	74.7	709	77.3	34	0.1	4.8
Registered users as of 31 December 2010	26.5	8,830	25.3	240	22.7	10	0.1	4.2
ECONOMIC AND LABOUR RIGHTS								
Subsidised contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2010		2,764		595		103	3.7	17.3
Subsidised contracts for substituting female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2010		490		22		3	0.6	13.6
Female victims of violence claiming the labour-market insertion benefit (RAI)								
2006		10,924		494		39	0.4	7.9
2007		13,291		593		62	0.5	10.5
2008		16,883		769		79	0.5	10.3
2009		22,010		957		87	0.4	9.1
2010		25,512		1,049		94	0.4	9.0
Aid for change of address January 2005 to December 2010		7,864		564		62	0.8	11.0
TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE								
March 2005 to December 2010	100.0	2,301	100.0	75	100.0	1	0.0	1.3
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	35.8	823	37.3	28	100.0	1	0.1	3.6
FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE								
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010	100.0	545	100.0	27	100.0	1	0.2	3.7
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	13.4	73	14.8	4	100.0	1	1.4	25.0


SALAMANCA

TOTAL		Castilla y León		Salamanca		% Salamanca	
Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Of Total	Castilla y León

POPULATION- 1 January 2010								
Total population	100.0	47,021,031	100.0	2,559,515	100.0	353,619	0.8	13.8
Women aged 15 and over	43.4	20,425,182	44.6	1,142,661	45.4	160,698	0.8	14.1
COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2010								
2007		126,293		5,265		513	0.4	9.7
2008		142,125		5,459		581	0.4	10.6
2009		135,540		5,090		573	0.4	11.3
2010		134,105		4,427		504	0.4	11.4
WOMEN WITH ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE 31 December 2010								
Total number of women with active police assistance	100.0	95,597	100.0	4,429	100.0	369	0.4	8.3
Women with active police protection	33.3	31,850	21.7	963	11.9	44	0.1	4.6
PRISONERS SERVING SENTENCES IN PENITENTIARY CENTRES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENSES 31 December 2010								
	100.0	5,030	100.0	191	100.0	24	0.5	12.6
016 – GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS DEALT WITH BY THIS TELE-ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE SERVICE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010								
Total number of calls	100.0	226,904	100.0	10,602	100.0	1,459	0.6	13.8
Made by user	75.9	172,208	76.1	8,063	76.0	1,109	0.6	13.8
Made by friend/family members	21.4	48,533	21.7	2,297	21.5	313	0.6	13.6
Made by other persons	2.7	6,163	2.3	242	2.5	37	0.6	15.3
ATENPRO USERS (Tele-assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence) - 31 December 2010								
Registered since 2005	100.0	33,373	100.0	949	100.0	68	0.2	7.2
Unregistered	73.5	24,543	74.7	709	67.6	46	0.2	6.5
Registered users as of 31 December 2010	26.5	8,830	25.3	240	32.4	22	0.2	9.2
ECONOMIC AND LABOUR RIGHTS								
Subsidised contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2010		2,764		595		31	1.1	5.2
Subsidised contracts for substituting female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2010		490		22		3	0.6	13.6
Female victims of violence claiming the labour-market insertion benefit (RAI)								
2006		10,924		494		81	0.7	16.4
2007		13,291		593		89	0.7	15.0
2008		16,883		769		116	0.7	15.1
2009		22,010		957		156	0.7	16.3
2010		25,512		1,049		159	0.6	15.2
Aid for change of address January 2005 to December 2010		7,864		564		131	1.7	23.2
TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE								
March 2005 to December 2010	100.0	2,301	100.0	75	100.0	9	0.4	12.0
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	35.8	823	37.3	28	33.3	3	0.4	10.7
FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE								
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010	100.0	545	100.0	27	100.0	2	0.4	7.4
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	13.4	73	14.8	4	0.0	0	0.0	0.0



SEGOVIA

TOTAL		Castilla y León		Segovia		Segovia %	
Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Of Total	Castilla y León

POPULATION - 1 January 2010								
Total population	100.0	47,021,031	100.0	2,559,515	100.0	164,268	0.3	6.4
Women aged 15 and over	43.4	20,425,182	44.6	1,142,661	42.9	70,467	0.3	6.2
COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2010								
2007		126,293		5,265		173	0.1	3.3
2008		142,125		5,459		203	0.1	3.7
2009		135,540		5,090		273	0.2	5.4
2010		134,105		4,427		231	0.2	5.2
WOMEN WITH ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE 31 December 2010								
Total number of women with active police assistance	100.0	95,597	100.0	4,429	100.0	223	0.2	5.0
Women with active police protection	33.3	31,850	21.7	963	34.5	77	0.2	8.0
PRISONERS SERVING SENTENCES IN PENITENTIARY CENTRES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENSES 31 December 2010								
	100.0	5,030	100.0	191	100.0	7	0.2	3.7
016 - GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS DEALT WITH BY THIS TELE-ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE SERVICE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010								
Total number of calls	100.0	226,904	100.0	10,602	100.0	592	0.3	5.6
Made by user	75.9	172,208	76.1	8,063	75.7	448	0.3	5.6
Made by friend/family members	21.4	48,533	21.7	2,297	22.5	133	0.3	5.8
Made by other persons	2.7	6,163	2.3	242	1.9	11	0.2	4.5
ATENPRO USERS (Tele-assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence) - 31 December 2010								
Registered since 2005	100.0	33,373	100.0	949	100.0	69	0.2	7.3
Unregistered	73.5	24,543	74.7	709	72.5	50	0.2	7.1
Registered users as of 31 December 2010	26.5	8,830	25.3	240	27.5	19	0.2	7.9
ECONOMIC AND LABOUR RIGHTS								
Subsidised contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2010		2,764		595		33	1.2	5.5
Subsidised contracts for substituting female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2010		490		22		1	0.2	4.5
Female victims of violence claiming the labour-market insertion benefit (RAI)								
2006		10,924		494		9	0.1	1.8
2007		13,291		593		16	0.1	2.7
2008		16,883		769		22	0.1	2.9
2009		22,010		957		40	0.2	4.2
2010		25,512		1,049		55	0.2	5.2
Aid for change of address January 2005 to December 2010		7,864		564		28	0.4	5.0
TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE								
March 2005 to December 2010	100.0	2,301	100.0	75	100.0	2	0.1	2.7
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	35.8	823	37.3	28	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE								
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010	100.0	545	100.0	27	100.0	1	0.2	3.7
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	13.4	73	14.8	4	0.0	0	0.0	0.0


SORIA

TOTAL		Castilla y León		Soria		Soria %	
Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Of Total	Castilla y León

POPULATION- 1 January 2010

Total population	100.0	47,021,031	100.0	2,559,515	100.0	95,258	0.2	3.7
Women aged 15 and over	43.4	20,425,182	44.6	1,142,661	43.3	41,200	0.2	3.6

COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2010

2007	126,293	5,265	128	0.1	2.4
2008	142,125	5,459	160	0.1	2.9
2009	135,540	5,090	171	0.1	3.4
2010	134,105	4,427	137	0.1	3.1

WOMEN WITH ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE 31 December 2010

Total number of women with active police assistance	100.0	95,597	100.0	4,429	100.0	172	0.2	3.9
Women with active police protection	33.3	31,850	21.7	963	33.7	58	0.2	6.0

PRISONERS SERVING SENTENCES IN PENITENTIARY CENTRES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENSES 31 December 2010

	100.0	5,030	100.0	191	100.0	8	0.2	4.2
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016 – GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS DEALT WITH BY THIS TELE-ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE SERVICE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010

Total number of calls	100.0	226,904	100.0	10,602	100.0	292	0.1	2.8
Made by user	75.9	172,208	76.1	8,063	82.2	240	0.1	3.0
Made by friend/family members	21.4	48,533	21.7	2,297	16.8	49	0.1	2.1
Made by other persons	2.7	6,163	2.3	242	1.0	3	0.0	1.2

ATENPRO USERS (Tele-assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence) - 31 December 2010

Registered since 2005	100.0	33,373	100.0	949	100.0	98	0.3	10.3
Unregistered	73.5	24,543	74.7	709	80.6	79	0.3	11.1
Registered users as of 31 December 2010	26.5	8,830	25.3	240	19.4	19	0.2	7.9

ECONOMIC AND LABOUR RIGHTS

Subsidised contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2010		2,764		595		24	0.9	4.0
Subsidised contracts for substituting female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2010		490		22		0	0.0	0.0
Female victims of violence claiming the labour-market insertion benefit (RAI)								
2006		10,924		494		14	0.1	2.8
2007		13,291		593		13	0.1	2.2
2008		16,883		769		16	0.1	2.1
2009		22,010		957		32	0.1	3.3
2010		25,512		1,049		36	0.1	3.4
Aid for change of address January 2005 to December 2010		7,864		564		27	0.3	4.8

TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

March 2005 to December 2010	100.0	2,301	100.0	75	100.0	10	0.4	13.3
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	35.8	823	37.3	28	40.0	4	0.5	14.3

FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010	100.0	545	100.0	27	100.0	1	0.2	3.7
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	13.4	73	14.8	4	0.0	0	0.0	0.0


VALLADOLID

TOTAL		Castilla y León		Valladolid		Valladolid %	
Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Of Total	Castilla y León

POPULATION - 1 January 2010

Total population	100.0	47,021,031	100.0	2,559,515	100.0	533,640	1.1	20.8
Women aged 15 and over	43.4	20,425,182	44.6	1,142,661	44.6	237,741	1.2	20.8

COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2010

2007		126,293		5,265		1,577	1.2	30.0
2008		142,125		5,459		1,669	1.2	30.6
2009		135,540		5,090		1,429	1.1	28.1
2010		134,105		4,427		1,055	0.8	23.8

WOMEN WITH ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE 31 December 2010

Total number of women with active police assistance	100.0	95,597	100.0	4,429	100.0	1,450	1.5	32.7
Women with active police protection	33.3	31,850		963		351	1.1	36.4

PRISONERS SERVING SENTENCES IN PENITENTIARY CENTRES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENSES 31 December 2010

	100.0	5,030	100.0	191	100.0	40	0.9	20.9
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016 - GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS DEALT WITH BY THIS TELE-ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE SERVICE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010

Total number of calls	100.0	226,904	100.0	10,602	100.0	2,663	1.2	25.1
Made by user	75.9	172,208	76.1	8,063	76.4	2,035	1.2	25.2
Made by friend/family members	21.4	48,533	21.7	2,297	21.8	580	1.2	25.3
Made by other persons	2.7	6,163	2.3	242	1.8	48	0.8	19.8

ATENPRO USERS (Tele-assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence) - 31 December 2010

Registered since 2005	100.0	33,373	100.0	949	100.0	78	0.2	8.2
Unregistered	73.5	24,543	74.7	709	65.4	51	0.2	7.2
Registered users as of 31 December 2010	26.5	8,830	25.3	240	34.6	27	0.3	11.3

ECONOMIC AND LABOUR RIGHTS

Subsidised contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2010		2,764		595		148	5.4	24.9
Subsidised contracts for substituting female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2010		490		22		9	1.8	40.9
Female victims of violence claiming the labour-market insertion benefit (RAI)								
2006		10,924		494		60	0.5	12.1
2007		13,291		593		85	0.6	14.3
2008		16,883		769		108	0.6	14.0
2009		22,010		957		139	0.6	14.5
2010		25,512		1,049		152	0.6	14.5
Aid for change of address January 2005 to December 2010		7,864		564		68	0.9	12.1

TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

March 2005 to December 2010	100.0	2,301	100.0	75	100.0	17	0.7	22.7
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	35.8	823	37.3	28	35.3	6	0.7	21.4

FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010	100.0	545	100.0	27	100.0	8	1.5	29.6
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	13.4	73	14.8	4	12.5	1	1.4	25.0


ZAMORA

TOTAL		Castilla y León		Zamora		Zamora %	
Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Of Total	Castilla y León

POPULATION- 1 January 2010

Total population	100.0	47,021,031	100.0	2,559,515	100.0	194,214	0.4	7.6
Women aged 15 and over	43.4	20,425,182	44.6	1,142,661	45.5	88,431	0.4	7.7

COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2010

2007	126,293	5,265	313	0.2	5.9
2008	142,125	5,459	264	0.2	4.8
2009	135,540	5,090	293	0.2	5.8
2010	134,105	4,427	269	0.2	6.1

WOMEN WITH ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE 31 December 2010

Total number of women with active police assistance	100.0	95,597	100.0	4,429	100.0	233	0.2	5.3
Women with active police protection	33.3	31,850	21.7	963	16.7	39	0.1	4.0

PRISONERS SERVING SENTENCES IN PENITENTIARY CENTRES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENSES 31 December 2010

	100.0	5,030	100.0	191	100.0	19	0.4	9.9
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016 – GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS DEALT WITH BY THIS TELE-ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE SERVICE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010

Total number of calls	100.0	226,904	100.0	10,602	100.0	810	0.4	7.6
Made by user	75.9	172,208	76.1	8,063	75.2	609	0.4	7.6
Made by friend/family members	21.4	48,533	21.7	2,297	23.2	188	0.4	8.2
Made by other persons	2.7	6,163	2.3	242	1.6	13	0.2	5.4

ATENPRO USERS (Tele-assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence) - 31 December 2010

Registered since 2005	100.0	33,373	100.0	949	100.0	63	0.2	6.6
Unregistered	73.5	24,543	74.7	709	69.8	44	0.2	6.2
Registered users as of 31 December 2010	26.5	8,830	25.3	240	30.2	19	0.2	7.9

ECONOMIC AND LABOUR RIGHTS


Subsidised contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2010	2,764	595	104	3.8	17.5
Subsidised contracts for substituting female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2010	490	22	1	0.2	4.5
Female victims of violence claiming the labour-market insertion benefit (RAI)					
2006	10,924	494	33	0.3	6.7
2007	13,291	593	38	0.3	6.4
2008	16,883	769	54	0.3	7.0
2009	22,010	957	69	0.3	7.2
2010	25,512	1,049	74	0.3	7.1
Aid for change of address January 2005 to December 2010	7,864	564	23	0.3	4.1

TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

March 2005 to December 2010	100.0	2,301	100.0	75	100.0	2	0.1	2.7
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	35.8	823	37.3	28	50.0	1	0.1	3.6

FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010	100.0	545	100.0	27	100.0	1	0.2	3.7
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	13.4	73	14.8	4	0.0	0	0.0	0.0

 CATALUÑA	TOTAL		Cataluña		Cataluña % of TOTAL
	Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	
POPULATION - 1 January 2010					
Total population	100.0	47,021,031	100.0	7,512,381	16.0
Women aged 15 and over	43.4	20,425,182	43.0	3,232,001	15.8
COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2010					
2007		126,293		18,424	14.6
2008		142,125		20,365	14.3
2009		135,540		18,218	13.4
2010		134,105		18,866	14.1
WOMEN WITH ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE 31 December 2010					
Total number of women with active police assistance	100.0	95,597	100.0	681	0.7
Women with active police protection	33.3	31,850	14.8	101	0.3
PRISONERS SERVING SENTENCES IN PENITENTIARY CENTRES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENSES 31 December 2010					
	100.0	5,030	100.0	56	1.2
ELECTRONIC MONITORING DEVICES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE					
Number of active devices as of 31 December 2010					19
016 – GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS DEALT WITH BY TELE-ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE SERVICE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010					
Total number of calls	100.0	226,904	100.0	29,805	13.2
Made by user	75.9	172,208	77.0	22,954	13.3
Made by friend/family members	21.4	48,533	20.5	6,115	12.6
Made by other persons	2.7	6,163	2.5	736	12.0
ATENPRO USERS (Tele-assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence) - 31 December 2010					
Registered since 2005	100.0	33,373	100.0	4,308	12.9
Unregistered	73.5	24,543	64.8	2,790	11.4
Registered users as of 31 December 2010	26.5	8,830	35.2	1,518	17.2
ECONOMIC AND LABOUR RIGHTS					
Subsidised contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2010					
		2,764		209	7.6
Subsidised contracts for substituting female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2010					
		490		126	25.7
Female victims of violence claiming the labour-market insertion benefit (RAI)					
2006		10,924		805	7.4
2007		13,291		961	7.2
2008		16,883		1,322	7.8
2009		22,010		1,823	8.3
2010		25,512		2,262	8.9
Aid for change of address January 2005 to December 2010					
		7,864		485	6.2
Financial aid granted, Art. 27 Comprehensive Law, 2006 to 31 December 2010					
Requests granted		1,044		91	8.7
TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE					
March 2005 to December 2010	100.0	2,301	100.0	314	13.6
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	35.8	823	26.8	84	10.2
FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE					
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010	100.0	545	100.0	85	15.6
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	13.4	73	14.1	12	16.4


BARCELONA

TOTAL		Cataluña		Barcelona		Barcelona %	
Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Of Total	Of Cataluña

POPULATION - 1 January 2010

Total population	100.0	47,021,031	100.0	7,512,381	100.0	5,511,147	11.7	73.4
Women aged 15 and over	43.4	20,425,182	43.0	3,232,001	43.5	2,396,758	11.7	74.2

COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2010

2007	126,293	18,424	12,703	10.1	68.9
2008	142,125	20,365	13,975	9.8	68.6
2009	135,540	18,218	12,262	9.0	67.3
2010	134,105	18,866	12,782	9.5	67.8

WOMEN WITH ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE 31 December 2010

Total number of women with active police assistance	100.0	95,597	100.0	681	100.0	442	0.5	64.9
Women with active police protection	33.3	31,850	14.8	101	13.3	59	0.2	58.4

PRISONERS SERVING SENTENCES IN PENITENTIARY CENTRES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENSES 31 December 2010

	100.0	5,030	100.0	56	100.0	39	0.8	69.6
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016 – GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS DEALT WITH BY THIS TELE-ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE SERVICE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010

Total number of calls	100.0	226,904	100.0	29,805	100.0	23,589	10.4	79.1
Made by user	75.9	172,208	77.0	22,954	76.8	18,123	10.5	79.0
Made by friend/family members	21.4	48,533	20.5	6,115	20.5	4,844	10.0	79.2
Made by other persons	2.7	6,163	2.5	736	2.6	622	10.1	84.5

ATENPRO USERS (Tele-assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence) - 31 December 2010

Registered since 2005	100.0	33,373	100.0	4,308	100.0	2,739	8.2	63.6
Unregistered	73.5	24,543	64.8	2,790	62.8	1,721	7.0	61.7
Registered users as of 31 December 2010	26.5	8,830	35.2	1,518	37.2	1,018	11.5	67.1

ECONOMIC AND LABOUR RIGHTS

Subsidised contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2010	2,764	209	137	5.0	65.6
Subsidised contracts for substituting female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2010	490	126	112	22.9	88.9
Female victims of violence claiming the labour-market insertion benefit (RAI)					
2006	10,924	805	555	5.1	68.9
2007	13,291	961	655	4.9	68.2
2008	16,883	1,322	876	5.2	66.3
2009	22,010	1,823	1,140	5.2	62.5
2010	25,512	2,262	1,392	5.5	61.5
Aid for change of address January 2005 to December 2010	7,864	485	288	3.7	59.4

TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

March 2005 to December 2010	100.0	2,301	100.0	314	100.0	197	8.6	62.7
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	35.8	823	26.8	84	23.9	47	5.7	56.0

FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010	100.0	545	100.0	85	100.0	49	9.0	57.6
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	13.4	73	14.1	12	12.2	6	8.2	50.0


GIRONA

TOTAL		Cataluña		Girona		Girona %	
Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Of Total	Of Cataluña

POPULATION - 1 January 2010

Total population	100.0	47,021,031	100.0	7,512,381	100.0	753,046	1.6	10.0
Women aged 15 and over	43.4	20,425,182	43.0	3,232,001	41.7	314,226	1.5	9.7

COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2010

2007	126,293	18,424	1,884	1.5	10.2
2008	142,185	20,365	2,257	1.6	11.1
2009	135,540	18,218	2,110	1.6	11.6
2010	134,105	18,866	2,175	1.6	11.5

WOMEN WITH ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE 31 December 2010

Total number of women with active police assistance	100.0	95,597	100.0	681	100.0	75	0.1	11.0
Women with active police protection	33.3	31,850	14.8	101	18.7	14	0.0	13.9

PRISONERS SERVING SENTENCES IN PENITENTIARY CENTRES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENSES 31 December 2010

	100.0	5,030	100.0	56	100.0	8	0.2	14.3
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016 – GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS DEALT WITH BY THIS TELE-ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE SERVICE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010

Total number of calls	100.0	226,904	100.0	29,805	100.0	2,090	0.9	7.0
Made by user	75.9	172,208	77.0	22,954	77.9	1,629	0.9	7.1
Made by friend/family members	21.4	48,533	20.5	6,115	21.0	439	0.9	7.2
Made by other persons	2.7	6,163	2.5	736	1.1	22	0.4	3.0

ATENPRO USERS (Tele-assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence) - 31 December 2010

Registered since 2005	100.0	33,373	100.0	4,308	100.0	459	1.4	10.7
Unregistered	73.5	24,543	64.8	2,790	72.1	331	1.3	11.9
Registered users as of 31 December 2010	26.5	8,830	35.2	1,518	27.9	128	1.4	8.4

ECONOMIC AND LABOUR RIGHTS

Subsidised contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2010	2,764	209	22	0.8	10.5
Subsidised contracts for substituting female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2010	490	126	2	0.4	1.6
Female victims of violence claiming the labour-market insertion benefit (RAI)					
2006	10,924	805	74	0.7	9.2
2007	13,291	961	90	0.7	9.4
2008	16,883	1,322	127	0.8	9.6
2009	22,010	1,823	165	0.7	9.1
2010	25,512	2,262	202	0.8	8.9
Aid for change of address January 2005 to December 2010	7,864	485	39	0.5	8.0

TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

March 2005 to December 2010	100.0	2,301	100.0	314	100.0	47	2.0	15.0
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	35.8	823	26.8	84	25.5	12	1.5	14.3

FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010	100.0	545	100.0	85	100.0	14	2.6	16.5
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	13.4	73	14.1	12	28.6	4	5.5	33.3


LLEIDA

TOTAL		Cataluña		Lleida		Lleida %	
Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Of Total	Of Cataluña

POPULATION - 1 January 2010

Total population	100.0	47,021,031	100.0	7,512,381	100.0	439,768	0.9	5.9
Women aged 15 and over	43.4	20,425,182	43.0	3,232,001	41.8	183,977	0.9	5.7

COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2010

2007	126,293	18,424	990	0.8	5.4
2008	142,125	20,365	899	0.6	4.4
2009	135,540	18,218	1,068	0.8	5.9
2010	134,105	18,866	925	0.7	4.9

WOMEN WITH ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE 31 December 2010

Total number of women with active police assistance	100.0	95,597	100.0	681	100.0	53	0.1	7.8
Women with active police protection	33.3	31,850	14.8	101	18.9	10	0.0	9.9

PRISONERS SERVING SENTENCES IN PENITENTIARY CENTRES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENSES 31 December 2010

	100.0	5,030	100.0	56	100.0	1	0.0	1.8
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016 – GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS DEALT WITH BY THIS TELE-ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE SERVICE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010

Total number of calls	100.0	226,904	100.0	29,805	100.0	1,061	0.5	3.6
Made by user	75.9	172,208	77.0	22,954	79.5	844	0.5	3.7
Made by friend/family members	21.4	48,533	20.5	6,115	19.2	204	0.4	3.3
Made by other persons	2.7	6,163	2.5	736	1.2	13	0.2	1.8

ATENPRO USERS (Tele-assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence) - 31 December 2010

Registered since 2005	100.0	33,373	100.0	4,308	100.0	238	0.7	5.5
Unregistered	73.5	24,543	64.8	2,790	66.4	158	0.6	5.7
Registered users as of 31 December 2010	26.5	8,830	35.2	1,518	33.6	80	0.9	5.3

ECONOMIC AND LABOUR RIGHTS

Subsidised contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2010	2,764	209	12	0.4	5.7
Subsidised contracts for substituting female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2010	490	126	3	0.6	2.4
Female victims of violence claiming the labour-market insertion benefit (RAI)					
2006	10,924	805	37	0.3	4.6
2007	13,291	961	48	0.4	5.0
2008	16,883	1,322	87	0.5	6.6
2009	22,010	1,823	145	0.7	8.0
2010	25,512	2,262	189	0.7	8.4
Aid for change of address January 2005 to December 2010	7,864	485	46	0.6	9.5

TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE


March 2005 to December 2010	100.0	2,301	100.0	314	100.0	17	0.7	5.4
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	35.8	823	26.8	84	52.9	9	1.1	10.7

FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010	100.0	545	100.0	85	100.0	6	1.1	7.1
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	13.4	73	14.1	12	0.0	0	0.0	0.0


TARRAGONA

	TOTAL		Cataluña		Tarragona		Tarragona %	
	Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Of Total	Of Cataluña
POPULATION - 1 January 2010								
Total population	100.0	47,021,031	100.0	7,512,381	100.0	808,420	1.7	10.8
Women aged 15 and over	43.4	20,425,182	43.0	3,232,001	41.7	337,040	1.7	10.4
COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2010								
2007		126,293		18,424		2,847	2.3	15.5
2008		142,125		20,365		3,234	2.3	15.9
2009		135,540		18,218		2,778	2.0	15.2
2010		134,105		18,866		2,984	2.2	15.8
WOMEN WITH ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE 31 December 2010								
Total number of women with active police assistance	100.0	95,597	100.0	681	100.0	111	0.1	0
Women with active police protection	33.3	31,850	14.8	101	16.2	18	0.1	0
PRISONERS SERVING SENTENCES IN PENITENTIARY CENTRES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENSES 31 December 2010								
	100.0	5,030	100.0	56	100.0	8	0.2	14.3
016 – GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS DEALT WITH BY THIS TELE-ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE SERVICE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010								
Total number of calls	100.0	226,904	100.0	29,805	100.0	3,065	1.4	10.3
Made by user	75.9	172,208	77.0	22,954	76.9	2,358	1.4	10.3
Made by friend/family members	21.4	48,533	20.5	6,115	20.5	628	1.3	10.3
Made by other persons	2.7	6,163	2.5	736	2.6	79	1.3	10.7
ATENPRO USERS (Tele-assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence) - 31 December 2010								
Registered since 2005	100.0	33,373	100.0	4,308	100.0	872	2.6	20.2
Unregistered	73.5	24,543	64.8	2,790	66.5	580	2.4	20.8
Registered users as of 31 December 2010	26.5	8,830	35.2	1,518	33.5	292	3.3	19.2
ECONOMIC AND LABOUR RIGHTS								
Subsidised contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2010		2,764		209		38	1.4	18.2
Subsidised contracts for substituting female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2010		490		126		9	1.8	7.1
Female victims of violence claiming the labour-market insertion benefit (RAI)								
2006		10,924		805		139	1.3	17.3
2007		13,291		961		168	1.3	17.5
2008		16,883		1,322		232	1.4	17.5
2009		22,010		1,823		373	1.7	20.5
2010		25,512		2,262		479	1.9	21.2
Aid for change of address January 2005 to December 2010		7,864		485		112	1.4	23.1
TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE								
March 2005 to December 2010	100.0	2,301	100.0	314	100.0	53	2.3	16.9
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	35.8	823	26.8	84	30.2	16	1.9	19.0
FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE								
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010	100.0	545	100.0	85	100.0	16	2.9	18.8
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	13.4	73	14.1	12	12.5	2	2.7	16.7

 COMUNIDAD VALENCIANA	TOTAL		Com. Valenciana		Com. Valenciana % of TOTAL
	Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	
POPULATION - 1 January 2010					
Total population	100.0	47,021,031	100.0	5,111,706	10.9
Women aged 15 and over	43.4	20,425,182	43.0	2,199,626	10.8
COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2010					
2007		126,293		15,614	12.4
2008		142,125		19,003	13.4
2009		135,540		19,350	14.3
2010		134,105		19,369	14.4
WOMEN WITH ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE 31 December 2010					
Total number of women with active police assistance	100.0	95,597	100.0	12,181	12.8
Women with active police protection	33.3	31,850	24.3	2,961	9.4
PRISONERS SERVING SENTENCES IN PENITENTIARY CENTRES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENSES 31 December 2010					
	100.0	5,030	100.0	615	13.2
ELECTRONIC MONITORING DEVICES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE					
Number of active devices as of 31 December 2010					51
016 – GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS DEALT WITH BY TELE-ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE SERVICE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010					
Total number of calls	100.0	226,904	100.0	23,240	10.3
Made by user	75.9	172,208	76.6	17,806	10.4
Made by friend/family members	21.4	48,533	20.2	4,700	9.7
Made by other persons	2.7	6,163	3.2	734	12.0
ATENPRO USERS (Tele-assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence) - 31 December 2010					
Registered since 2005	100.0	33,373	100.0	7,660	23.0
Unregistered	73.5	24,543	77.1	5,903	24.1
Registered users as of 31 December 2010	26.5	8,830	22.9	1,757	19.9
ECONOMIC AND LABOUR RIGHTS					
Subsidised contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2010					
		2,764		353	12.8
Subsidised contracts for substituting female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2010					
		490		45	9.2
Female victims of violence claiming the labour-market insertion benefit (RAI)					
2006		10,924		1,430	13.1
2007		13,291		1,742	13.1
2008		16,883		2,281	13.5
2009		22,010		3,340	15.2
2010		25,512		4,175	16.4
Aid for change of address January 2005 to December 2010					
		7,864		738	9.4
Financial aid granted, Art. 27 Comprehensive Law, 2006 to 31 December 2010					
Requests granted		1,044		200	19.2
TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE					
March 2005 to December 2010	100.0	2,301	100.0	399	17.3
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	35.8	823	40.1	160	19.4
FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE					
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010	100.0	545	100.0	67	12.3
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	13.4	73	11.9	8	11.0


ALICANTE

TOTAL		Com. Valenciana		Alicante		Alicante %	
Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Of Total	Of Com. Valenciana

POPULATION - 1 January 2010

Total population	100.0	47,021,031	100.0	5,111,706	100.0	1,926,285	4.1	37.7
Women aged 15 and over	43.4	20,425,182	43.0	2,199,626	42.9	826,904	4.0	37.6

COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2010

2007	126,293	15,614	6,570	5.2	42.1
2008	142,125	19,003	7,377	5.2	38.8
2009	135,540	19,350	7,757	5.7	40.1
2010	134,105	19,369	7,146	5.3	36.9

WOMEN WITH ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE 31 December 2010

Total number of women with active police assistance	100.0	95,597	100.0	12,181	100.0	5,505	5.8	45.2
Women with active police protection	33.3	31,850	24.3	2,961	26.7	1,470	4.7	49.6

PRISONERS SERVING SENTENCES IN PENITENTIARY CENTRES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENSES 31 December 2010

	100.0	5,030	100.0	615	100.0	213	4.6	34.6
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016 – GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS DEALT WITH BY THIS TELE-ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE SERVICE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010

Total number of calls	100.0	226,904	100.0	23,240	100.0	8,737	3.9	37.6
Made by user	75.9	172,208	76.6	17,806	76.9	6,722	3.9	37.8
Made by friend/family members	21.4	48,533	20.2	4,700	19.7	1,719	3.5	36.6
Made by other persons	2.7	6,163	3.2	734	3.4	296	4.8	40.3

ATENPRO USERS (Tele-assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence) - 31 December 2010

Registered since 2005	100.0	33,373	100.0	7,660	100.0	2,571	7.7	33.6
Unregistered	73.5	24,543	77.1	5,903	77.0	1,979	8.1	33.5
Registered users as of 31 December 2010	26.5	8,830	22.9	1,757	23.0	592	6.7	33.7

ECONOMIC AND LABOUR RIGHTS

Subsidised contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2010	2,764	353	102	3.7	28.9
Subsidised contracts for substituting female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2010	490	45	15	3.1	33.3
Female victims of violence claiming the labour-market insertion benefit (RAI)					
2006	10,924	1,430	703	6.4	49.2
2007	13,291	1,742	867	6.5	49.8
2008	16,883	2,281	1,106	6.6	48.5
2009	22,010	3,340	1,549	7.0	46.4
2010	25,512	4,175	1,861	7.3	44.6
Aid for change of address January 2005 to December 2010	7,864	738	342	4.3	46.3

TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

March 2005 to December 2010	100.0	2,301	100.0	399	100.0	149	6.5	37.3
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	35.8	823	40.1	160	40.3	60	7.3	37.5

FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010	100.0	545	100.0	67	100.0	27	5.0	40.3
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	13.4	73	11.9	8	14.8	4	5.5	50.0


CASTELLÓN

TOTAL		Com. Valenciana		Castellón		Castellón %	
Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Of Total	Of Com. Valenciana

POPULATION - 1 January 2010

Total population	100.0	47,021,031	100.0	5,111,706	100.0	604,274	1.3	11.8
Women aged 15 and over	43.4	20,425,182	43.0	2,199,626	42.4	256,071	1.3	11.6

COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2010

2007	126,293	15,614	1,259	1.0	8.1
2008	142,125	19,003	1,243	0.9	6.5
2009	135,540	19,350	1,663	1.2	8.6
2010	134,105	19,369	1,908	1.4	9.9

WOMEN WITH ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE 31 December 2010

Total number of women with active police assistance	100.0	95,597	100.0	12,181	100.0	1,922	2.0	15.8
Women with active police protection	33.3	31,850	24.3	2,961	24.2	465	1.5	15.7

PRISONERS SERVING SENTENCES IN PENITENTIARY CENTRES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENSES 31 December 2010

	100.0	5,030	100.0	615	100.0	95	2.0	15.4
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016 – GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS DEALT WITH BY THIS TELE-ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE SERVICE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010

Total number of calls	100.0	226,904	100.0	23,240	100.0	2,152	0.9	9.3
Made by user	75.9	172,208	76.6	17,806	76.1	1,638	1.0	9.2
Made by friend/family members	21.4	48,533	20.2	4,700	21.1	455	0.9	9.7
Made by other persons	2.7	6,163	3.2	734	2.7	59	1.0	8.0

ATENPRO USERS (Tele-assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence) - 31 December 2010

Registered since 2005	100.0	33,373	100.0	7,660	100.0	1,104	3.3	14.4
Unregistered	73.5	24,543	77.1	5,903	81.0	894	3.6	15.1
Registered users as of 31 December 2010	26.5	8,830	22.9	1,757	19.0	210	2.4	12.0

ECONOMIC AND LABOUR RIGHTS

Subsidised contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2010	2,764	353	5	0.2	1.4
Subsidised contracts for substituting female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2010	490	45	7	1.4	15.6
Female victims of violence claiming the labour-market insertion benefit (RAI)					
2006	10,924	1,430	78	0.7	5.5
2007	13,291	1,742	91	0.7	5.2
2008	16,883	2,281	129	0.8	5.7
2009	22,010	3,340	246	1.1	7.4
2010	25,512	4,175	381	1.5	9.1
Aid for change of address January 2005 to December 2010	7,864	738	122	1.6	16.5

TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

March 2005 to December 2010	100.0	2,301	100.0	399	100.0	21	0.9	5.3
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	35.8	823	40.1	160	47.6	10	1.2	6.3

FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010	100.0	545	100.0	67	100.0	9	1.7	13.4
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	13.4	73	11.9	8	22.2	2	2.7	25.0



VALENCIA

TOTAL		Com. Valenciana		Valencia		Valencia %	
Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Of Total	Of Com. Valenciana

POPULATION- 1 January 2010

Total population	100.0	47,021,031	100.0	5,111,706	100.0	2,581,147	5.5	50.5
Women aged 15 and over	43.4	20,425,182	43.0	2,199,626	43.3	1,116,651	5.5	50.8

COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2010

2007		126,293		15,614		7,785	6.2	49.9
2008		142,125		19,003		10,383	7.3	54.6
2009		135,540		19,350		9,930	7.3	51.3
2010		134,105		19,369		10,315	7.7	53.3

WOMEN WITH ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE 31 December 2010

Total number of women with active police assistance	100.0	95,597	100.0	12,181	100.0	4,754	5.0	39.0
Women with active police protection	33.3	31,850	24.3	2,961	21.6	1,026	3.3	34.7

PRISONERS SERVING SENTENCES IN PENITENTIARY CENTRES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENSES 31 December 2010

	100.0	5,030	100.0	615	100.0	307	6.6	49.9
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016 – GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS DEALT WITH BY THIS TELE-ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE SERVICE,

3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010

Total number of calls	100.0	226,904	100.0	23,240	100.0	12,351	5.5	53.1
Made by user	75.9	172,208	76.6	17,806	76.5	9,446	5.5	53.0
Made by friend/family members	21.4	48,533	20.2	4,700	20.5	2,526	5.2	53.7
Made by other persons	2.7	6,163	3.2	734	3.1	379	6.2	51.6

ATENPRO USERS (Tele-assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence) - 31 December 2010

Registered since 2005	100.0	33,373	100.0	7,660	100.0	3,985	11.9	52.0
Unregistered	73.5	24,543	77.1	5,903	76.0	3,030	12.3	51.3
Registered users as of 31 December 2010	26.5	8,830	22.9	1,757	24.0	955	10.8	54.4

ECONOMIC AND LABOUR RIGHTS

Subsidised contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2010		2,764		353		246	8.9	69.7
Subsidised contracts for substituting female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2010		490		45		23	4.7	51.1
Female victims of violence claiming the labour-market insertion benefit (RAI)								
2006		10,924		1,430		649	5.9	45.4
2007		13,291		1,742		784	5.9	45.0
2008		16,883		2,281		1,046	6.2	45.9
2009		22,010		3,340		1,545	7.0	46.3
2010		25,512		4,175		1,933	7.6	46.3
Aid for change of address January 2005 to December 2010								
		7,864		738		274	3.5	37.1

TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

March 2005 to December 2010	100.0	2,301	100.0	399	100.0	229	10.0	57.4
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	35.8	823	40.1	160	39.3	90	10.9	56.3

FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010	100.0	545	100.0	67	100.0	31	5.7	46.3
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	13.4	73	11.9	8	6.5	2	2.7	25.0

EXTREMADURA	TOTAL		Extremadura		Extremadura % of TOTAL
	Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	
POPULATION - 1 January 2010					
Total population	100.0	47,021,031	100.0	1,107,220	2.4
Women aged 15 and over	43.4	20,425,182	43.3	479,552	2.3
COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2010					
2007		126,293		1,536	1.2
2008		142,125		1,632	1.1
2009		135,540		1,702	1.3
2010		134,105		1,778	1.3
WOMEN WITH ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE 31 December 2010					
Total number of women with active police assistance	100.0	95,597	100.0	2,232	2.4
Women with active police protection	33.3	31,850	32.1	716	2.3
PRISONERS SERVING SENTENCES IN PENITENTIARY CENTRES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENSES 31 December 2010					
	100.0	5,030	100.0	127	2.7
ELECTRONIC MONITORING DEVICES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE					
Number of active devices as of 31 December 2010					6
016 – GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS DEALT WITH BY TELE-ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE SERVICE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010					
Total number of calls	100.0	226,904	100.0	4,786	2.1
Made by user	75.9	172,208	76.5	3,659	2.1
Made by friend/family members	21.4	48,533	20.5	983	2.0
Made by other persons	2.7	6,163	3.0	144	2.3
ATENPRO USERS (Tele-assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence) - 31 December 2010					
Registered since 2005	100.0	33,373	100.0	601	1.8
Unregistered	73.5	24,543	71.9	432	1.8
Registered users as of 31 December 2010	26.5	8,830	28.1	169	1.9
ECONOMIC AND LABOUR RIGHTS					
Subsidised contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2010					
		2,764		22	0.8
Subsidised contracts for substituting female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2010					
		490		3	0.6
Female victims of violence claiming the labour-market insertion benefit (RAI)					
2006		10,924		370	3.4
2007		13,291		484	3.6
2008		16,883		586	3.5
2009		22,010		664	3.0
2010		25,512		748	2.9
Aid for change of address January 2005 to December 2010					
		7,864		196	2.5
Financial aid granted, Art. 27 Comprehensive Law, 2006 to 31 December 2010					
Requests granted		1,044		67	6.4
TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE					
March 2005 to December 2010	100.0	2,301	100.0	45	2.0
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	35.8	823	28.9	13	1.6
FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE					
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010	100.0	545	100.0	6	1.1
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	13.4	73	16.7	1	1.4




BADAJOS

	TOTAL		Extremadura		Badajoz		Badajoz %	
	Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Of Total	Of Extremadura
POPULATION- 1 January 2010								
Total population	100.0	47,021,031	100.0	1,107,220	100.0	692,137	1.5	62.5
Women aged 15 and over	43.4	20,425,182	43.3	479,552	42.9	297,265	1.5	62.0
COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2010								
2007		126,293		1,536		1,020	0.8	66.4
2008		142,125		1,632		1,066	0.8	65.3
2009		135,540		1,702		1,114	0.8	65.5
2010		134,105		1,778		1,137	0.8	63.9
WOMEN WITH ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE 31 December 2010								
Total number of women with active police assistance	100.0	95,597	100.0	2,232	100.0	1,299	1.4	58.2
Women with active police protection	33.3	31,850	32.1	716	31.9	415	1.3	58.0
PRISONERS SERVING SENTENCES IN PENITENTIARY CENTRES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENSES 31 December 2010								
	100.0	5,030	100.0	127	100.0	81	1.7	63.8
016 – GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS DEALT WITH BY THIS TELE-ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE SERVICE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010								
Total number of calls	100.0	226,904	100.0	4,786	100.0	2,992	1.3	62.5
Made by user	75.9	172,208	76.5	3,659	77.1	2,308	1.3	63.1
Made by friend/family members	21.4	48,533	20.5	983	19.9	596	1.2	60.6
Made by other persons	2.7	6,163	3.0	144	2.9	88	1.4	61.1
ATENPRO USERS (Tele-assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence) - 31 December 2010								
Registered since 2005	100.0	33,373	100.0	601	100.0	361	1.1	60.1
Unregistered	73.5	24,543	71.9	432	72.3	261	1.1	60.4
Registered users as of 31 December 2010	26.5	8,830	28.1	169	27.7	100	1.1	59.2
ECONOMIC AND LABOUR RIGHTS								
Subsidised contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2010								
		2,764		22		16	0.6	72.7
Subsidised contracts for substituting female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2010								
		490		3		3	0.6	100.0
Female victims of violence claiming the labour-market insertion benefit (RAI)								
2006		10,924		370		272	2.5	73.5
2007		13,291		484		340	2.6	70.2
2008		16,883		586		415	2.5	70.8
2009		22,010		664		454	2.1	68.4
2010		25,512		748		504	2.0	67.4
Aid for change of address January 2005 to December 2010								
		7,864		196		103	1.3	52.6
TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE								
March 2005 to December 2010	100.0	2,301	100.0	45	100.0	34	1.5	75.6
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	35.8	823	28.9	13	29.4	10	1.2	76.9
FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE								
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010	100.0	545	100.0	6	100.0	3	0.6	50.0
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	13.4	73	16.7	1	33.3	1	1.4	100.0


CÁCERES

	TOTAL		Extremadura		Caceres		Caceres %	
	Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Of Total	Of Extremadura
POPULATION- 1 January 2010								
Total population	100.0	47,021,031	100.0	1,107,220	100.0	415,083	0.9	37.5
Women aged 15 and over	43.4	20,425,182	43.3	479,552	43.9	182,287	0.9	38.0
COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2010								
2007		126,293		1,536		516	0.4	33.6
2008		142,125		1,632		566	0.4	34.7
2009		135,540		1,702		588	0.4	34.5
2010		134,105		1,778		641	0.5	36.1
WOMEN WITH ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE 31 December 2010								
Total number of women with active police assistance	100.0	95,597	100.0	2,232	100.0	933	1.0	41.8
Women with active police protection	33.3	31,850	32.1	716	32.3	301	1.0	42.0
PRISONERS SERVING SENTENCES IN PENITENTIARY CENTRES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENSES 31 December 2010								
	100.0	5,030	100.0	127	100.0	46	1.0	36.2
016 – GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS DEALT WITH BY THIS TELE-ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE SERVICE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010								
Total number of calls	100.0	226,904	100.0	4,786	100.0	1,794	0.8	37.5
Made by user	75.9	172,208	76.5	3,659	75.3	1,351	0.8	36.9
Made by friend/family members	21.4	48,533	20.5	983	21.6	387	0.8	39.4
Made by other persons	2.7	6,163	3.0	144	3.1	56	0.9	38.9
ATENPRO USERS (Tele-assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence) - 31 December 2010								
Registered since 2005	100.0	33,373	100.0	601	100.0	240	0.7	39.9
Unregistered	73.5	24,543	71.9	432	71.3	171	0.7	39.6
Registered users as of 31 December 2010	26.5	8,830	28.1	169	28.8	69	0.8	40.8
ECONOMIC AND LABOUR RIGHTS								
Subsidised contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2010		2,764		22		6	0.2	27.3
Subsidised contracts for substituting female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2010		490		3		0	0.0	0.0
Female victims of violence claiming the labour-market insertion benefit (RAI)								
2006		10,924		370		98	0.9	26.5
2007		13,291		484		144	1.1	29.8
2008		16,883		586		171	1.0	29.2
2009		22,010		664		210	1.0	31.6
2010		25,512		748		244	1.0	32.6
Aid for change of address January 2005 to December 2010		7,864		196		93	1.2	47.4
TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE								
March 2005 to December 2010	100.0	2,301	100.0	45	100.0	11	0.5	24.4
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	35.8	823	28.9	13	27.3	3	0.4	23.1
FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE								
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010	100.0	545	100.0	6	100.0	3	0.6	50.0
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	13.4	73	16.7	1	0.0	0	0.0	0.0

 GALICIA	TOTAL		Galicia		Galicia % of TOTAL
	Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	
POPULATION - 1 January 2010					
Total population	100.0	47,021,031	100.0	2,797,653	5.9
Women aged 15 and over	43.4	20,425,182	46.2	1,291,171	6.3
COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2010					
2007		126,293		5,181	4.1
2008		142,125		5,959	4.2
2009		135,540		6,068	4.5
2010		134,105		5,270	3.9
WOMEN WITH ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE 31 December 2010					
Total number of women with active police assistance	100.0	95,597	100.0	4,782	5.0
Women with active police protection	33.3	31,850	31.7	1,516	4.8
PRISONERS SERVING SENTENCES IN PENITENTIARY CENTRES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENSES 31 December 2010					
	100.0	5,030	100.0	333	7.1
ELECTRONIC MONITORING DEVICES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE					
Number of active devices as of 31 December 2010					16
016 – GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS DEALT WITH BY TELE-ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE SERVICE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010					
Total number of calls	100.0	226,904	100.0	10,170	4.5
Made by user	75.9	172,208	76.7	7,797	4.5
Made by friend/family members	21.4	48,533	21.1	2,149	4.4
Made by other persons	2.7	6,163	2.2	224	3.7
ATENPRO USERS (Tele-assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence) - 31 December 2010					
Registered since 2005	100.0	33,373	100.0	1,063	3.2
Unregistered	73.5	24,543	67.6	719	2.9
Registered users as of 31 December 2010	26.5	8,830	32.4	344	3.9
ECONOMIC AND LABOUR RIGHTS					
Subsidised contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2010		2,764		138	5.0
Subsidised contracts for substituting female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2010		490		16	3.3
Female victims of violence claiming the labour-market insertion benefit (RAI)					
2006		10,924		511	4.7
2007		13,291		569	4.3
2008		16,883		641	3.8
2009		22,010		794	3.6
2010		25,512		921	3.6
Aid for change of address January 2005 to December 2010		7,864		454	5.8
Financial aid granted, Art. 27 Comprehensive Law, 2006 to 31 December 2010					
Requests granted		1044		125	12.0
TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE					
March 2005 to December 2010	100.0	2,301	100.0	53	2.3
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	35.8	823	35.8	19	2.3
FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE					
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010	100.0	545	100.0	25	4.6
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	13.4	73	8.0	2	2.7



A CORUÑA

TOTAL		Galicia		A Coruña		A Coruña %	
Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Of Total	Of Galicia

POPULATION - 1 January 2010

Total population	100.0	47,021,031	100.0	2,797,653	100.0	1,146,458	2.4	41.0
Women aged 15 and over	43.4	20,425,182	46.2	1,291,171	46.3	530,685	2.6	41.1

COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2010

2007	126,293	5,181	1,983	1.6	38.3
2008	142,125	5,959	2,402	1.7	40.3
2009	135,540	6,068	2,401	1.8	39.6
2010	134,105	5,270	1,997	1.5	37.9

WOMEN WITH ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE 31 December 2010

Total number of women with active police assistance	100.0	95,597	100.0	4,782	100.0	1,993	2.1	41.7
Women with active police protection	33.3	31,850	31.7	1,516	29.3	583	1.8	38.5

PRISONERS SERVING SENTENCES IN PENITENTIARY CENTRES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENSES 31 December 2010

	100.0	5,030	100.0	333	100.0	148	3.2	44.4
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016 – GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS DEALT WITH BY THIS TELE-ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE SERVICE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010

Total number of calls	100.0	226,904	100.0	10,170	100.0	4,706	2.1	46.3
Made by user	75.9	172,208	76.7	7,797	76.9	3,620	2.1	46.4
Made by friend/family members	21.4	48,533	21.1	2,149	20.8	980	2.0	45.6
Made by other persons	2.7	6,163	2.2	224	2.3	106	1.7	47.3

ATENPRO USERS (Tele-assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence) - 31 December 2010

Registered since 2005	100.0	33,373	100.0	1,063	100.0	543	1.6	51.1
Unregistered	73.5	24,543	67.6	719	68.7	373	1.5	51.9
Registered users as of 31 December 2010	26.5	8,830	32.4	344	31.3	170	1.9	49.4

ECONOMIC AND LABOUR RIGHTS

Subsidised contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2010	2,764	138	63	2.3	45.7
Subsidised contracts for substituting female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2010	490	16	5	1.0	31.3
Female victims of violence claiming the labour-market insertion benefit (RAI)					
2006	10,924	511	200	1.8	39.1
2007	13,291	569	229	1.7	40.2
2008	16,883	641	264	1.6	41.2
2009	22,010	794	317	1.4	39.9
2010	25,512	921	349	1.4	37.9
Aid for change of address January 2005 to December 2010	7,864	454	160	2.0	35.2

TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

March 2005 to December 2010	100.0	2,301	100.0	53	100.0	19	0.8	35.8
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	35.8	823	35.8	19	26.3	5	0.6	26.3

FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010	100.0	545	100.0	25	100.0	11	2.0	44.0
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	13.4	73	8.0	2	9.1	1	1.4	50.0


LUGO

TOTAL		Galicia		Lugo		Lugo %	
Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Of Total	Of Galicia

POPULATION - 1 January 2010

Total population	100.0	47,021,031	100.0	2,797,653	100.0	353,504	0.8	12.6
Women aged 15 and over	43.4	20,425,182	46.2	1,291,171	46.8	165,322	0.8	12.8

COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2010

2007	126,293	5,181	433	0.3	8.4
2008	142,125	5,959	538	0.4	9.0
2009	135,540	6,068	581	0.4	9.6
2010	134,105	5,270	502	0.4	9.5

WOMEN WITH ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE 31 December 2010

Total number of women with active police assistance	100.0	95,597	100.0	4,782	100.0	858	0.9	17.9
Women with active police protection	33.3	31,850	31.7	1,516	35.0	300	1.0	19.8

PRISONERS SERVING SENTENCES IN PENITENTIARY CENTRES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENSES 31 December 2010

	100.0	5,030	100.0	333	100.0	46	1.0	13.8
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016 – GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS DEALT WITH BY THIS TELE-ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE SERVICE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010

Total number of calls	100.0	226,904	100.0	10,170	100.0	1,203	0.5	11.8
Made by user	75.9	172,208	76.7	7,797	81.5	980	0.6	12.6
Made by friend/family members	21.4	48,533	21.1	2,149	16.9	203	0.4	9.4
Made by other persons	2.7	6,163	2.2	224	1.7	20	0.3	8.9

ATENPRO USERS (Tele-assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence) - 31 December 2010

Registered since 2005	100.0	33,373	100.0	1,063	100.0	62	0.2	5.8
Unregistered	73.5	24,543	67.6	719	43.5	27	0.1	3.8
Registered users as of 31 December 2010	26.5	8,830	32.4	344	56.5	35	0.4	10.2

ECONOMIC AND LABOUR RIGHTS

Subsidised contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2010		2,764		138		34	1.2	24.6
Subsidised contracts for substituting female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2010		490		16		3	0.6	18.8
Female victims of violence claiming the labour-market insertion benefit (RAI)								
2006		10,924		511		67	0.6	13.1
2007		13,291		569		75	0.6	13.2
2008		16,883		641		88	0.5	13.7
2009		22,010		794		100	0.5	12.6
2010		25,512		921		119	0.5	12.9
Aid for change of address January 2005 to December 2010		7,864		454		80	1.0	17.6

TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

March 2005 to December 2010	100.0	2,301	100.0	53	100.0	1	0.0	1.9
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	35.8	823	35.8	19	100.0	1	0.1	5.3

FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010	100.0	545	100.0	25	100.0	1	0.2	4.0
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	13.4	73	8.0	2	100.0	1	1.4	50.0


OURENSE

TOTAL		Galicia		Ourense		Ourense %	
Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Of Total	Of Galicia

POPULATION - 1 January 2010

Total population	100.0	47,021,031	100.0	2,797,653	100.0	335,219	0.7	12.0
Women aged 15 and over	43.4	20,425,182	46.2	1,291,171	47.2	158,375	0.8	12.3

COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2010

2007		126,293		5,181		564	0.4	10.9
2008		142,125		5,959		660	0.5	11.1
2009		135,540		6,068		619	0.5	10.2
2010		134,105		5,270		685	0.5	13.0

WOMEN WITH ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE 31 December 2010

Total number of women with active police assistance	100.0	95,597	100.0	4,782	100.0	789	0.8	16.5
Women with active police protection	33.3	31,850	31.7	1,516	37.9	299	0.9	19.7

PRISONERS SERVING SENTENCES IN PENITENTIARY CENTRES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENSES 31 December 2010

	100.0	5,030	100.0	333	100.0	33	0.7	9.9
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016 - GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS DEALT WITH BY THIS TELE-ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE SERVICE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010

Total number of calls	100.0	226,904	100.0	10,170	100.0	962	0.4	9.5
Made by user	75.9	172,208	76.7	7,797	79.1	761	0.4	9.8
Made by friend/family members	21.4	48,533	21.1	2,149	17.7	170	0.4	7.9
Made by other persons	2.7	6,163	2.2	224	3.2	31	0.5	13.8

ATENPRO USERS (Tele-assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence) - 31 December 2010

Registered since 2005	100.0	33,373	100.0	1,063	100.0	144	0.4	13.5
Unregistered	73.5	24,543	67.6	719	72.2	104	0.4	14.5
Registered users as of 31 December 2010	26.5	8,830	32.4	344	27.8	40	0.5	11.6

ECONOMIC AND LABOUR RIGHTS

Subsidised contracts for female victims of gender-based violence, 2003 - December 2010		2,764		138		12	0.4	8.7
Subsidised contracts for substituting female victims of gender-based violence, 2005 - December 2010		490		16		1	0.2	6.3
Female victims of violence claiming the labour-market insertion benefit (RAI)								
2006		10,924		511		70	0.6	13.7
2007		13,291		569		83	0.6	14.6
2008		16,883		641		91	0.5	14.2
2009		22,010		794		128	0.6	16.1
2010		25,512		921		157	0.6	17.0
Aid for change of address January 2005 to December 2010		7,864		454		81	1.0	17.8

TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

March 2005 to December 2010	100.0	2,301	100.0	53	100.0	4	0.2	7.5
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	35.8	823	35.8	19	25.0	1	0.1	5.3

FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010	100.0	545	100.0	25	100.0	2	0.4	8.0
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	13.4	73	8.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	0.0


PONTEVEDRA

TOTAL		Galicia		Pontevedra		Pontevedra %	
Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Of Total	Of Galicia

POPULATION - 1 January 2010

Total population	100.0	47,021,031	100.0	2,797,653	100.0	962,472	2.0	34.4
Women aged 15 and over	43.4	20,425,182	46.2	1,291,171	45.4	436,789	2.1	33.8

COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2010

2007	126,293	5,181	2,201	1.7	42.5
2008	142,125	5,959	2,359	1.7	39.6
2009	135,540	6,068	2,467	1.8	40.7
2010	134,105	5,270	2,086	1.6	39.6

WOMEN WITH ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE 31 December 2010

Total number of women with active police assistance	100.0	95,597	100.0	4,782	100.0	1,142	1.2	23.9
Women with active police protection	33.3	31,850	31.7	1,516	29.2	334	1.1	22.0

PRISONERS SERVING SENTENCES IN PENITENTIARY CENTRES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENSES 31 December 2010

	100.0	5,030	100.0	333	100.0	106	2.3	31.8
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016 – GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS DEALT WITH BY THIS TELE-ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE SERVICE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010

Total number of calls	100.0	226,904	100.0	10,170	100.0	3,299	1.5	32.4
Made by user	75.9	172,208	76.7	7,797	73.8	2,436	1.4	31.2
Made by friend/family members	21.4	48,533	21.1	2,149	24.1	796	1.6	37.0
Made by other persons	2.7	6,163	2.2	224	2.0	67	1.1	29.9

ATENPRO USERS (Tele-assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence) - 31 December 2010

Registered since 2005	100.0	33,373	100.0	1,063	100.0	314	0.9	29.5
Unregistered	73.5	24,543	67.6	719	68.5	215	0.9	29.9
Registered users as of 31 December 2010	26.5	8,830	32.4	344	31.5	99	1.1	28.8

ECONOMIC AND LABOUR RIGHTS


Subsidised contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2010	2,764	138	29	1.0	21.0
Subsidised contracts for substituting female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2010	490	16	7	1.4	43.8
Female victims of violence claiming the labour-market insertion benefit (RAI)					
2006	10,924	511	174	1.6	34.1
2007	13,291	569	182	1.4	32.0
2008	16,883	641	198	1.2	30.9
2009	22,010	794	249	1.1	31.4
2010	25,512	921	296	1.2	32.1
Aid for change of address January 2005 to December 2010	7,864	454	133	1.7	29.3


TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE


March 2005 to December 2010	100.0	2,301	100.0	53	100.0	29	1.3	54.7
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	35.8	823	35.8	19	41.4	12	1.5	63.2


FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010	100.0	545	100.0	25	100.0	11	2.0	44.0
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	13.4	73	8.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	0.0

 MADRID	TOTAL		Madrid		Madrid % of TOTAL
	Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	
POPULATION - 1 January 2010					
Total population	100.0	47,021,031	100.0	6,458,684	13.7
Women aged 15 and over	43.4	20,425,182	44.2	2,855,932	14.0
COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2010					
2007		126,293		18,975	15.0
2008		142,125		22,480	15.8
2009		135,540		20,863	15.4
2010		134,105		21,195	15.8
WOMEN WITH ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE 31 December 2010					
Total number of women with active police assistance	100.0	95,597	100.0	20,195	21.3
Women with active police protection	33.3	31,850	41.8	8,437	26.7
PRISONERS SERVING SENTENCES IN PENITENTIARY CENTRES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENSES 31 December 2010					
	100.0	5,030	100.0	516	11.1
ELECTRONIC MONITORING DEVICES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE					
Number of active devices as of 31 December 2010					233
016 – GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS DEALT WITH BY TELE-ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE SERVICE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010					
Total number of calls	100.0	226,904	100.0	54,761	24.2
Made by user	75.9	172,208	76.1	41,696	24.2
Made by friend/family members	21.4	48,533	21.2	11,620	24.0
Made by other persons	2.7	6,163	2.6	1,445	23.6
ATENPRO USERS (Tele-assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence) - 31 December 2010					
Registered since 2005	100.0	33,373	100.0	4,697	14.1
Unregistered	73.5	24,543	70.2	3,296	13.4
Registered users as of 31 December 2010	26.5	8,830	29.8	1,401	15.9
ECONOMIC AND LABOUR RIGHTS					
Subsidised contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2010					
		2,764		212	7.7
Subsidised contracts for substituting female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2010					
		490		55	11.2
Female victims of violence claiming the labour-market insertion benefit (RAI)					
2006		10,924		715	6.5
2007		13,291		900	6.8
2008		16,883		1,186	7.0
2009		22,010		1,644	7.5
2010		25,512		1,956	7.7
Aid for change of address January 2005 to December 2010					
		7,864		723	9.2
Financial aid granted, Art. 27 Comprehensive Law, 2006 to 31 December 2010					
Requests granted		1,044		38	3.6
TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE					
March 2005 to December 2010	100.0	2,301	100.0	299	13.0
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	35.8	823	35.5	106	12.9
FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE					
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010	100.0	545	100.0	51	9.4
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	13.4	73	13.7	7	9.6

 MURCIA	TOTAL		Murcia		Murcia % of TOTAL
	Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	
POPULATION - 1 January 2010					
Total population	100.0	47,021,031	100.0	1,461,979	3.1
Women aged 15 and over	43.4	20,425,182	40.9	598,520	2.9
COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2010					
2007		126,293		4,872	3.9
2008		142,125		6,189	4.4
2009		135,540		6,085	4.5
2010		134,105		5,513	4.1
WOMEN WITH ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE 31 December 2010					
Total number of women with active police assistance	100.0	95,597	100.0	3,509	3.7
Women with active police protection	33.3	31,850	43.9	1,540	4.9
PRISONERS SERVING SENTENCES IN PENITENTIARY CENTRES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENSES 31 December 2010					
	100.0	5,030	100.0	160	3.4
ELECTRONIC MONITORING DEVICES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE					
Number of active devices as of 31 December 2010					6
016 – GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS DEALT WITH BY TELE-ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE SERVICE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010					
Total number of calls	100.0	226,904	100.0	6,835	3.0
Made by user	75.9	172,208	76.8	5,252	3.1
Made by friend/family members	21.4	48,533	20.5	1,400	2.9
Made by other persons	2.7	6,163	2.7	183	3.0
ATENPRO USERS (Tele-assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence) - 31 December 2010					
Registered since 2005	100.0	33,373	100.0	504	1.5
Unregistered	73.5	24,543	72.0	363	1.5
Registered users as of 31 December 2010	26.5	8,830	28.0	141	1.6
ECONOMIC AND LABOUR RIGHTS					
Subsidised contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2010					
		2,764		30	1.1
Subsidised contracts for substituting female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2010					
		490		7	1.4
Female victims of violence claiming the labour-market insertion benefit (RAI)					
2006		10,924		273	2.5
2007		13,291		330	2.5
2008		16,883		496	2.9
2009		22,010		795	3.6
2010		25,512		1,059	4.2
Aid for change of address January 2005 to December 2010					
		7,864		139	1.8
Financial aid granted, Art. 27 Comprehensive Law, 2006 to 31 December 2010					
Requests granted		1,044		0	0.0
TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE					
March 2005 to December 2010	100.0	2,301	100.0	154	6.7
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	35.8	823	34.4	53	6.4
FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE					
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010	100.0	545	100.0	21	3.9
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	13.4	73	4.8	1	1.4

 NAVARRA	TOTAL		Navarra		Navarra % of TOTAL
	Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	
POPULATION - 1 January 2010					
Total population	100.0	47,021,031	100.0	636,924	1.4
Women aged 15 and over	43.4	20,425,182	42.6	271,071	1.3
COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2010					
2007		126,293		1,377	1.1
2008		142,125		1,490	1.0
2009		135,540		1,236	0.9
2010		134,105		1,470	1.1
WOMEN WITH ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE 31 December 2010					
Total number of women with active police assistance	100.0	95,597	100.0	676	0.7
Women with active police protection	33.3	31,850	15.4	104	0.3
PRISONERS SERVING SENTENCES IN PENITENTIARY CENTRES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENSES 31 December 2010					
	100.0	5,030	100.0	55	1.2
ELECTRONIC MONITORING DEVICES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE					
Number of active devices as of 31 December 2010					1
016 – GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS DEALT WITH BY TELE-ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE SERVICE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010					
Total number of calls	100.0	226,904	100.0	2,535	1.1
Made by user	75.9	172,208	75.3	1,908	1.1
Made by friend/family members	21.4	48,533	22.6	573	1.2
Made by other persons	2.7	6,163	2.1	54	0.9
ATENPRO USERS (Tele-assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence) - 31 December 2010					
Registered since 2005	100.0	33,373	100.0	25	0.1
Unregistered	73.5	24,543	64.0	16	0.1
Registered users as of 31 December 2010	26.5	8,830	36.0	9	0.1
ECONOMIC AND LABOUR RIGHTS					
Subsidised contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2010		2,764		18	0.7
Subsidised contracts for substituting female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2010		490		53	10.8
Female victims of violence claiming the labour-market insertion benefit (RAI)					
2006		10,924		65	0.6
2007		13,291		80	0.6
2008		16,883		110	0.7
2009		22,010		132	0.6
2010		25,512		162	0.6
Aid for change of address January 2005 to December 2010		7,864		160	2.0
Financial aid granted, Art. 27 Comprehensive Law, 2006 to 31 December 2010					
Requests granted		1,044		0	0.0
TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE					
March 2005 to December 2010	100.0	2,301	100.0	2	0.1
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	35.8	823	100.0	2	0.2
FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE					
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010	100.0	545	100.0	8	1.5
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	13.4	73	0.0	0	0.0

 PAÍS VASCO	TOTAL		País Vasco		País Vasco % of TOTAL
	Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	
POPULATION - 1 January 2010					
Total population	100.0	47,021,031	100.0	2,178,339	4.6
Women aged 15 and over	43.4	20,425,182	44.7	973,575	4.8
COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2010					
2007		126,293		3,444	2.7
2008		142,125		3,739	2.6
2009		135,540		4,058	3.0
2010		134,105		3,691	2.8
WOMEN WITH ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE 31 December 2010					
Total number of women with active police assistance	100.0	95,597	100.0	121	0.1
Women with active police protection	33.3	31,850	47.9	58	0.2
PRISONERS SERVING SENTENCES IN PENITENTIARY CENTRES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENSES 31 December 2010					
	100.0	5,030	100.0	262	5.6
ELECTRONIC MONITORING DEVICES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE					
Number of active devices as of 31 December 2010					10
016 – GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS DEALT WITH BY TELE-ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE SERVICE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010					
Total number of calls	100.0	226,904	100.0	5,776	2.5
Made by user	75.9	172,208	72.6	4,195	2.4
Made by friend/family members	21.4	48,533	24.9	1,438	3.0
Made by other persons	2.7	6,163	2.5	143	2.3
ATENPRO USERS (Tele-assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence) - 31 December 2010					
Registered since 2005	100.0	33,373	100.0	352	1.1
Unregistered	73.5	24,543	77.0	271	1.1
Registered users as of 31 December 2010	26.5	8,830	23.0	81	0.9
ECONOMIC AND LABOUR RIGHTS					
Subsidised contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2010		2,764		50	1.8
Subsidised contracts for substituting female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2010		490		48	9.8
Female victims of violence claiming the labour-market insertion benefit (RAI)					
2006		10,924		166	1.5
2007		13,291		227	1.7
2008		16,883		277	1.6
2009		22,010		352	1.6
2010		25,512		411	1.6
Aid for change of address January 2005 to December 2010		7,864		220	2.8
Financial aid granted, Art. 27 Comprehensive Law, 2006 to 31 December 2010					
Requests granted		1,044		0	0.0
TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE					
March 2005 to December 2010	100.0	2,301	100.0	128	5.6
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	35.8	823	53.1	68	8.3
FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE					
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010	100.0	545	100.0	19	3.5
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	13.4	73	10.5	2	2.7


ÁLAVA

TOTAL		País Vasco		Álava		Álava %	
Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Of Total	País Vasco

POPULATION - 1 January 2010

Total population	100.0	47,021,031	100.0	2,178,339	100.0	317,352	0.7	14.6
Women aged 15 and over	43.4	20,425,182	44.7	973,575	43.5	138,152	0.7	14.2

COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2010

2007	126,293	3,444	730	0.6	21.2
2008	142,125	3,739	852	0.6	22.8
2009	135,540	4,058	740	0.5	18.2
2010	134,105	3,691	763	0.6	20.7

WOMEN WITH ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE 31 December 2010

Total number of women with active police assistance	100.0	95,597	100.0	121	100.0	23	0.0	19.0
Women with active police protection	33.3	31,850	47.9	58	47.8	11	0.0	19.0

PRISONERS SERVING SENTENCES IN PENITENTIARY CENTRES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENSES 31 December 2010

	100.0	5,030	100.0	262	100.0	29	0.6	11.1
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016 – GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS DEALT WITH BY THIS TELE-ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE SERVICE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010

Total number of calls	100.0	226,904	100.0	5,776	100.0	823	0.4	14.2
Made by user	75.9	172,208	72.6	4,195	72.2	594	0.3	14.2
Made by friend/family members	21.4	48,533	24.9	1,438	24.8	204	0.4	14.2
Made by other persons	2.7	6,163	2.5	143	3.0	25	0.4	17.5

ATENPRO USERS (Tele-assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence) - 31 December 2010

Registered since 2005	100.0	33,373	100.0	352	100.0	50	0.1	14.2
Unregistered	73.5	24,543	77.0	271	62.0	31	0.1	11.4
Registered users as of 31 December 2010	26.5	8,830	23.0	81	38.0	19	0.2	23.5

ECONOMIC AND LABOUR RIGHTS

Subsidised contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2010	2,764	50	4	0.1	8.0
Subsidised contracts for substituting female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2010	490	48	12	2.4	25.0
Female victims of violence claiming the labour-market insertion benefit (RAI)					
2006	10,924	166	8	0.1	4.8
2007	13,291	227	10	0.1	4.4
2008	16,883	277	24	0.1	8.7
2009	22,010	352	36	0.2	10.2
2010	25,512	411	46	0.2	11.2
Aid for change of address January 2005 to December 2010	7,864	220	29	0.4	13.2

TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

March 2005 to December 2010	100.0	2,301	100.0	128	100.0	20	0.9	15.6
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	35.8	823	53.1	68	50.0	10	1.2	14.7

FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010	100.0	545	100.0	19	100.0	2	0.4	10.5
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	13.4	73	10.5	2	0.0	0	0.0	0.0


GUIPUZCOA

TOTAL		País Vasco		Guipuzcoa		Guipuzcoa %	
Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Of Total	País Vasco

POPULATION- 1 January 2010

Total population	100.0	47,021,031	100.0	2,178,339	100.0	707,263	1.5	32.5
Women aged 15 and over	43.4	20,425,182	44.7	973,575	44.1	311,955	1.5	32.0

COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2010

2007		126,293		3,444		1,038	0.8	30.1
2008		142,125		3,739		1,003	0.7	26.8
2009		135,540		4,058		1,072	0.8	26.4
2010		134,105		3,691		1,025	0.8	27.8

WOMEN WITH ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE 31 December 2010

Total number of women with active police assistance	100.0	95,597	100.0	121	100.0	28	0.0	23.1
Women with active police protection	33.3	31,850	47.9	58	57.1	16	0.1	27.6

PRISONERS SERVING SENTENCES IN PENITENTIARY CENTRES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENSES 31 December 2010

	100.0	5,030	100.0	262	100.0	78	1.7	29.8
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016 – GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS DEALT WITH BY THIS TELE-ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE SERVICE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010

Total number of calls	100.0	226,904	100.0	5,776	100.0	1,463	0.6	25.3
Made by user	75.9	172,208	72.6	4,195	71.2	1,041	0.6	24.8
Made by friend/family members	21.4	48,533	24.9	1,438	26.7	391	0.8	27.2
Made by other persons	2.7	6,163	2.5	143	2.1	31	0.5	21.7

ATENPRO USERS (Tele-assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence) - 31 December 2010

Registered since 2005	100.0	33,373	100.0	352	100.0	14	0.0	4.0
Unregistered	73.5	24,543	77.0	271	92.9	13	0.1	4.8
Registered users as of 31 December 2010	26.5	8,830	23.0	81	7.1	1	0.0	1.2

ECONOMIC AND LABOUR RIGHTS

Subsidised contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2010		2,764		50		19	0.7	38.0
Subsidised contracts for substituting female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2010		490		48		11	2.2	22.9
Female victims of violence claiming the labour-market insertion benefit (RAI)								
2006		10,924		166		71	0.6	42.8
2007		13,291		227		104	0.8	45.8
2008		16,883		277		100	0.6	36.1
2009		22,010		352		132	0.6	37.5
2010		25,512		411		146	0.6	35.5
Aid for change of address January 2005 to December 2010		7,864		220		35	0.4	15.9

TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

March 2005 to December 2010	100.0	2,301	100.0	128	100.0	33	1.4	25.8
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	35.8	823	53.1	68	63.6	21	2.6	30.9

FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010	100.0	545	100.0	19	100.0	3	0.6	15.8
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	13.4	73	10.5	2	0.0	0	0.0	0.0


VIZCAYA

TOTAL		País Vasco		Vizcaya		Vizcaya %	
Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	Of Total	País Vasco

POPULATION - 1 January 2010

Total population	100.0	47,021,031	100.0	2,178,339	100.0	1,153,724	2.5	53.0
Women aged 15 and over	43.4	20,425,182	44.7	973,575	45.4	523,468	2.6	53.8

COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2010

2007		126,293		3,444		1,676	1.3	48.7
2008		142,125		3,739		1,884	1.3	50.4
2009		135,540		4,058		2,246	1.7	55.3
2010		134,105		3,691		1,903	1.4	51.6

WOMEN WITH ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE 31 December 2010

Total number of women with active police assistance	100.0	95,597	100.0	121	100.0	70	0.1	57.9
Women with active police protection	33.3	31,850	47.9	58	44.3	31	0.1	53.4

PRISONERS SERVING SENTENCES IN PENITENTIARY CENTRES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENSES 31 December 2010

	100.0	5,030	100.0	262	100.0	155	3.3	59.2
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016 – GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS DEALT WITH BY THIS TELE-ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE SERVICE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010

Total number of calls	100.0	226,904	100.0	5,776	100.0	3,490	1.5	60.4
Made by user	75.9	172,208	72.6	4,195	73.4	2,560	1.5	61.0
Made by friend/family members	21.4	48,533	24.9	1,438	24.2	843	1.7	58.6
Made by other persons	2.7	6,163	2.5	143	2.5	87	1.4	60.8

ATENPRO USERS (Tele-assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence) - 31 December 2010

Registered since 2005	100.0	33,373	100.0	352	100.0	288	0.9	81.8
Unregistered	73.5	24,543	77.0	271	78.8	227	0.9	83.8
Registered users as of 31 December 2010	26.5	8,830	23.0	81	21.2	61	0.7	75.3

ECONOMIC AND LABOUR RIGHTS


Subsidised contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2010		2,764		50		27	1.0	54.0
Subsidised contracts for substituting female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2010		490		48		25	5.1	52.1
Female victims of violence claiming the labour-market insertion benefit (RAI)								
2006		10,924		166		87	0.8	52.4
2007		13,291		227		113	0.9	49.8
2008		16,883		277		153	0.9	55.2
2009		22,010		352		184	0.8	52.3
2010		25,512		411		219	0.9	53.3
Aid for change of address January 2005 to December 2010		7,864		220		156	2.0	70.9


TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE


March 2005 to December 2010	100.0	2,301	100.0	128	100.0	75	3.3	58.6
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	35.8	823	53.1	68	49.3	37	4.5	54.4

FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010	100.0	545	100.0	19	100.0	14	2.6	73.7
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	13.4	73	10.5	2	14.3	2	2.7	100.0

 RIOJA	TOTAL		Rioja		Rioja % of TOTAL
	Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	
POPULATION - 1 January 2010					
Total population	100.0	47,021,031	100.0	322,415	0.7
Women aged 15 and over	43.4	20,425,182	42.8	137,912	0.7
COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2010					
2007		126,293		749	0.6
2008		142,125		800	0.6
2009		135,540		834	0.6
2010		134,105		660	0.5
WOMEN WITH ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE 31 December 2010					
Total number of women with active police assistance	100.0	95,597	100.0	378	0.4
Women with active police protection	33.3	31,850	45.0	170	0.5
PRISONERS SERVING SENTENCES IN PENITENTIARY CENTRES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENSES 31 December 2010					
	100.0	5,030	100.0	33	0.7
ELECTRONIC MONITORING DEVICES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE					
Number of active devices as of 31 December 2010					3
016 – GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS DEALT WITH BY TELE-ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE SERVICE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010					
Total number of calls	100.0	226,904	100.0	1,145	0.5
Made by user	75.9	172,208	73.3	839	0.5
Made by friend/family members	21.4	48,533	24.2	277	0.6
Made by other persons	2.7	6,163	2.5	29	0.5
ATENPRO USERS (Tele-assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence) - 31 December 2010					
Registered since 2005	100.0	33,373	100.0	2	0.0
Unregistered	73.5	24,543	50.0	1	0.0
Registered users as of 31 December 2010	26.5	8,830	50.0	1	0.0
ECONOMIC AND LABOUR RIGHTS					
Subsidised contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2010		2,764		10	0.4
Subsidised contracts for substituting female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2010		490		6	1.2
Female victims of violence claiming the labour-market insertion benefit (RAI)					
2006		10,924		37	0.3
2007		13,291		49	0.4
2008		16,883		56	0.3
2009		22,010		95	0.4
2010		25,512		136	0.5
Aid for change of address January 2005 to December 2010		7,864		80	1.0
Financial aid granted, Art. 27 Comprehensive Law, 2006 to 31 December 2010					
Requests granted		1,044		49	4.7
TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE					
March 2005 to December 2010	100.0	2,301	100.0	12	0.5
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	35.8	823	41.7	5	0.6
FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE					
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010	100.0	545	100.0	6	1.1
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	13.4	73	0.0	0	0.0

 CEUTA	TOTAL		Ceuta		Ceuta % of TOTAL
	Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	
POPULATION - 1 January 2010					
Total population	100.0	47,021,031	100.0	80,579	0.2
Women aged 15 and over	43.4	20,425,182	38.7	31,162	0.2
COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2010					
2007		126,293		0	0.0
2008		142,125		0	0.0
2009		135,540		0	0.0
2010		134,105		0	0.0
WOMEN WITH ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE 31 December 2010					
Total number of women with active police assistance	100.0	95,597	100.0	134	0.1
Women with active police protection	33.3	31,850	24.6	33	0.1
PRISONERS SERVING SENTENCES IN PENITENTIARY CENTRES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENSES 31 December 2010					
	100.0	5,030	100.0	26	0.6
ELECTRONIC MONITORING DEVICES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE					
Number of active devices as of 31 December 2010					0
016 – GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS DEALT WITH BY TELE-ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE SERVICE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010					
Total number of calls	100.0	226,904	100.0	324	0.1
Made by user	75.9	172,208	73.8	239	0.1
Made by friend/family members	21.4	48,533	22.8	74	0.2
Made by other persons	2.7	6,163	3.4	11	0.2
ATENPRO USERS (Tele-assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence) - 31 December 2010					
Registered since 2005	100.0	33,373	100.0	28	0.1
Unregistered	73.5	24,543	85.7	24	0.1
Registered users as of 31 December 2010	26.5	8,830	14.3	4	0.0
ECONOMIC AND LABOUR RIGHTS					
Subsidised contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2010					
		2,764		4	0.1
Subsidised contracts for substituting female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2010					
		490		0	0.0
Female victims of violence claiming the labour-market insertion benefit (RAI)					
2006		10,924		52	0.5
2007		13,291		56	0.4
2008		16,883		40	0.2
2009		22,010		25	0.1
2010		25,512		26	0.1
Aid for change of address January 2005 to December 2010					
		7,864		3	0.0
Financial aid granted, Art. 27 Comprehensive Law, 2006 to 31 December 2010					
Requests granted		1,044		0	0.0
TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE					
March 2005 to December 2010	100.0	2,301	100.0	26	1.1
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	35.8	823	30.8	8	1.0
FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE					
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010	100.0	545	100.0	2	0.4
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010	13.4	73	0.0	0	0.0

	MELILLA	TOTAL		Melilla		Melilla % of TOTAL
		Vertical %	Number	Vertical %	Number	
POPULATION - 1 January 2010						
Total population		100.0	47,021,031	100.0	76,034	0.2
Women aged 15 and over		43.4	20,425,182	38.3	29,098	0.1
COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2010						
2007			126,293		0	0.0
2008			142,125		0	0.0
2009			135,540		0	0.0
2010			134,105		0	0.0
WOMEN WITH ACTIVE POLICE ASSISTANCE 31 December 2010						
Total number of women with active police assistance		100.0	95,597	100.0	116	0.1
Women with active police protection		33.3	31,850	66.4	77	0.2
PRISONERS SERVING SENTENCES IN PENITENTIARY CENTRES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENSES 31 December 2010						
		100.0	5,030	100.0	15	0.3
ELECTRONIC MONITORING DEVICES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE						
Number of active devices as of 31 December 2010						0
016 – GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS DEALT WITH BY TELE-ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL ADVICE SERVICE, 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2010						
Total number of calls		100.0	226,904	100.0	511	0.2
Made by user		75.9	172,208	73.0	373	0.2
Made by friend/family members		21.4	48,533	22.5	115	0.2
Made by other persons		2.7	6,163	4.5	23	0.4
ATENPRO USERS (Tele-assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence) - 31 December 2010						
Registered since 2005		100.0	33,373	100.0	106	0.3
Unregistered		73.5	24,543	76.4	81	0.3
Registered users as of 31 December 2010		26.5	8,830	23.6	25	0.3
ECONOMIC AND LABOUR RIGHTS						
Subsidised contracts for female victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2010			2,764		0	0.0
Subsidised contracts for substituting female victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2010			490		0	0.0
Female victims of violence claiming the labour-market insertion benefit (RAI)						
2006			10,924		42	0.4
2007			13,291		48	0.4
2008			16,883		52	0.3
2009			22,010		51	0.2
2010			25,512		44	0.2
Aid for change of address January 2005 to December 2010			7,864		27	0.3
Financial aid granted, Art. 27 Comprehensive Law, 2006 to 31 December 2010						
Requests granted			1,044		0	0.0
TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS GRANTED TO FOREIGN VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE						
March 2005 to December 2010		100.0	2,301	100.0	39	1.7
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010		35.8	823	28.2	11	1.3
FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE						
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2010		100.0	545	100.0	2	0.4
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010		13.4	73	0.0	0	0.0

CHAPTER 2

REPORT BY THE RESEARCH TASK FORCE ON CHILD VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

Research Group Members:

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PRESENTATION

The following pages are the fruit of work set in motion by the Children's Group at the National Observatory on Violence against Women, and carried out by experts in child violence from across varying disciplines and fields: including child medicine, psychology, psycho-social and legal areas, with the aim of raising the profile of the child as a direct victim of gender-based violence.

What we were looking for was for these results to lead to the creation and setting into motion of resources with which to work with child victims of gender-based violence and bring into being a valid instrument of prevention, assistance and intervention in the field of child victims of gender-based violence.

No easy task, as simple as it may appear. And if it has been an uphill struggle (and continues to be so) to get the public consciousness to rebrand so-called crimes of passion or legitimate acts of revenge as gender-based violence offenses, then it will be all the harder to get society to accept that child abuse is not just committed by sick or depraved abusers, but by our work colleagues and the "normal" individuals we pass in the street and whom we nod and say hello to. This abuse is so repugnant to our conscious, well-meaning minds that we unconsciously prefer to think that it does not exist, that it is a sporadic phenomenon, in such a way that our denial of its existence leads to its perpetuation and further practice.

In any form of psychological therapy the patient will be asked to relate what he/she has lived through, and this is called an *account*, in clear reference to literature and to the imaginative, fantastical element we as humans possess: it is not crucial that the account be the faithful chronicle of the facts, which is almost impossible due to our emotional blockages, but it is the patient's truth, his/her way of approaching as close as possible to that which brought him/her to the current situation being worked on therapeutically. And society does the same thing when faced with events that it rejects morally; it denies them, idealizes them, and mythologizes them. Who could harm a baby? A sick person or depraved pervert. Human beings exterminated millions of other human beings in gas chambers and then cut off their hair and took out their gold fillings to sell them later? Impossible. If children say that at home their parents do this or that should we believe them or assume they are attention seekers? That is how society has shielded itself from the atrocities

it produced and generated, by denying them. There is no child abuse, nor are there victims of violence, though perhaps witnesses yes, but kids are tough and they get through it. All those couples that have violent rows at home say that their kids don't even know they're going on despite this clearly not being the case. But they prefer to think it is.

It was not until 1989 that the United Nations passed the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and not until 2002 that, in the General Assembly, the majority of the world's countries (not all of them), undersigned a document called "A World Fit for Children" to protect children from violence and promote actions deemed necessary to eradicate it. And before? It wasn't considered necessary because this violence wasn't recognised: an authoritative and andocentric society that considered violence in the hands of those with power as an instrument of character correction and formation. And with that as your point of departure anything goes.

Well then, we have arrived at a juncture at which social conscience is saying: "Zero tolerance for violence", as from now on it will no longer be possible to say that the children who see or hear their fathers abuse their mothers are mere witnesses, but that they are also victims, because that experience generates terror, insecurity, powerlessness and ever fear of, or desire for, death. And these are the direct results of violence.

If it has been difficult, and we're not there yet, to explain and raise awareness of what gender-based violence is, its genesis, indicators, detectors, then it is far harder to enter into the childhood world where social emotional blocks are far greater. It is hard to comprehend that a judge might grant visiting rights to a biological father who has been convicted of abusing the mother, even with the opposition of the child. What happens is that we assume that the judge doesn't believe the child, or even that the judge simply can't believe that a father, however bad, is going to harm his child. And that's where we slip into *account*, into mythification, into not wanting to confront the facts as they are.

This study sheds light on the problem in all its dimensions; and it will have an active purpose, first by making it public, and then by putting it into the hands of all those individuals who, through their work (judges, educators, paediatric professionals, psychologists), have direct contact with these victims. It is also to be expected that those governmental ministries committed to the Observatory will put the necessary resources and measures into effect in order to make deeper and greater progress towards the eradication of this social malaise.

The great aim is, as we mentioned above, to recognise that children who grow and live with gender-based violence are victims of that violence and not just passive witnesses, and that within this framework we are facing sexual violence perpetrated directly on children.

To these ends the Children's Group at the Observatory on Violence against women, with all the experience garnered over the years, and based on reports and complaints, decided to undertake as general and inter-disciplinary a study as possible, which would include the following points:

1. The conceptualization of child abuse.
2. The harm that gender-based violence causes in childhood: physical, psychic, cognitive, social and behavioural.
3. The need for training in gender and gender-based violence on the part of the professionals involved in processes relating to childhood (lawyers, professionals working in psychology, psychiatry as well as medical, healthcare and educational professionals.
4. Teaching about violence in the traditional family unit and dysfunctional families.
5. Sexual violence in childhood.
6. Testimony and evidence reliability in the discourse of children in contexts of special vulnerability. Correlation and congruency of evidence.

These premises were shared with the experts undertaking this study so that each could tackle them from their respective specialist areas: Maria Dolores Aguilar Redorta: Paediatric doctor, Director at the Centre for Assistance, Recuperation and Reintegration of Abused Women at the National Federation of Associations of Separated and Divorced Women; Victoria Noguerol: clinical psychologist, Director at the Noguerol Centre, specialist in child abuse; Esther Cerro Alonso: educational psychologist; Amalia Fernández Doyague: lawyer, Themis Association of Women Lawyers.

The conclusions were resounding and unanimous, with all four coinciding in analyses, proofs and witness reports and literature, drawing on specialists from other countries who have been working in the field for years, as well as institutions such as the World Health Organization and the United Nations.

All of this leads us to conclude that we have before us not only a report dealing with an execrable situation which can no longer be hushed up, but

also a work which will help us to tackle the issue, as it will serve as a tool in the hands of institutions and professionals to create the appropriate mechanisms for preventing and intervening in child violence. And this will lead to a life without violence for anyone, and far less for boys and girls, that is to say for females and males.

I. CHILD VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE.

1. INTRODUCTION AND CONCEPTUALISATION

In its Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1989, subsequently ratified by Spain, the United Nations Organisation (UNO) set out that “the environment that a child needs to develop his/her physical, intellectual or cognitive, emotional, social and self-esteem capabilities, requires both adequate medical assistance and education, as well as a social and family environment that is healthy and safe, a balanced diet [...]”. From this point of departure, to bring about the healthy development of children should be among the priorities of all nations’ governments.

Following the extraordinary session on Children in 2002, member States of the General Assembly of the United Nations committed to officially adopting the document “A world fit for children”, which analyses violence undergone by children and promotes specific actions to combat the varying types of violence to which they are submitted, including gender-based violence. Some countries, such as Canada, have put into effect their own action plans with the purpose of analysing, preventing and dealing with the exposure of children to gender-based violence, in conjunction with the ministries of Health and Social Development.

In the latest edition of the Nelson Textbook on Pediatrics, edited by R. Behrman, R. Kliegman and H Jensen, recognition is granted to the importance of developing the subject of the “Impact of violence on children” (Chapter 34, Marilyn Augustyn, Barry Zuckerman). This chapter states that: “the violence which children experience and witness has a profound impact on their health and development. Beyond physical injury, violence affects children both in the physical and behavioural spheres [...] growth may be slowed in babies being breast-fed, small children and older ones”.

In the definition of child abuse four types are differentiated: physical abuse, sexual abuse, neglect and psychological violence. Numerous authors and institutions working in the area of childcare have developed, within psychological violence, defined as a range of behavioural patterns which submit children to psychological or emotional torture, three sub-types:

- Psychological abuse
- Emotional neglect
- Exposure to domestic gender-based violence

Being exposed to gender-based violence in the domestic environment includes any child living in a home where his/her father or the mother's partner displays violence against women (Pâquet-Deehy, 2004). These children are present to violent acts (in 70-90% of cases they are direct witnesses of aggression against their mothers); they hear shouts, insults, blows, and see the marks that the aggressions leave behind; they are aware of fear and stress in their mothers' eyes and are immersed in a cycle of violence (growing tension, explosive outbursts, remorse). "To witness the suffering of a loved one causes a great deal of harm, and even more pain is caused when the aggressor is the father". Furthermore, in homes where violence prevails, children are up to 15 times more likely to be victims of physical and sexual abuse and neglect than in homes without violence (US, 1996).

The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) recognises that "being witness to domestic violence may be as traumatic for the child as for the direct victims of physical or sexual abuse". And this conclusion was reached having observed that the disturbance patterns in children exposed to violence are the same as those of its direct victims (Jaffe, 1986; Hughes, 1989; Salzinger, 1992). Other researchers state that gender-based violence in the family unit is one of the main causes of the condition of post-traumatic stress in children (Moreno Vela, 1999; McClosed and Walker, 2000).

In the statistics and reports on gender-based violence, children exposed to gender-based violence in the home do not enjoy a high profile. To go deeper into the reality of the situation in our society we must, therefore, make indirect deductions regarding the prevalence of this phenomenon: the study on the extent of gender-based violence carried out by the Spanish Institute of Women in 2006 estimated that more than one and a half million women were being abused in Spain; knowing that in 40-80% of cases of abuse the children witness scenes of domestic violence (surveys carried out in shelters), and using an average of one child per family, we can conclude that at least 700,000 children in Spain have lived through a state of gender-based violence in their homes.

There are many studies which show that these children can suffer physical problems, psychological conditions, behavioural problems and cognitive difficulties that originate in their exposure to violence (Jaffe, 1986; Wolak, 1998).

2. CONSEQUENCES OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IN CHILDREN

Why does exposure to gender-based violence harm children? Disturbance detected in children affects different areas of their development (Wolak, 1998; Barudy, 2004).

Varying theoretical models have been put forward since 2000, all founded on research work, to explain the negative impact observed in the physical, psychological and cognitive development of children who have been exposed to gender-based violence. One single explanatory model may, by its specificity, not go deeply into all aspects, and as such needs to be complemented with other theories that have been put forward. The scientific literature encompasses the following explanatory theoretical models: the theory of post-traumatic stress; the hypothesis of domestic disruption; the cross-generational transmission of violence; attachment theory; object-relation theory; system theory; the ecological model and feminist theory. Let us take a look at some of these:

The theoretical model of post-traumatic stress is considered the most enlightening with regard to the production of effects in children, and it is based on the notion that exposure to violence leads to post-traumatic stress syndrome in children in a way that is more consistent than in other sources of stress. This is due to the high levels of fear, terror, insecurity and powerlessness experienced, along with the child's perception that he/she may die or be seriously injured (McNally, 1993; Peled, Jaffe, Edelson, 1995; Sudermann, Jaffe, 1999; Moreno, 1999; Kerig P, Fedorowich A, Brown C, Warren M., 2000). This psychiatric condition produces an intrusive re-experiencing of the trauma (through recollection, dreams and a powerful physical reaction when encountering persons or situations that remind the child of past events), secondary effects involving psychological excitation (sleep loss, irritability, difficulty concentrating, hyper-vigilance, an exaggerated response to stimuli) and a behavioural pattern of continued evasion (feelings of indifference or alienation, emotional constriction, avoidance of activities that remind

the child of the trauma, loss of interest in activities that he/she previously enjoyed, isolation). In older children disturbing nightmares concerning the traumatic event may, within a few weeks, become generalised nightmares, in which monsters appear, spectacular escapes take place or threats emerge regarding the child and others. In early childhood re-experiencing the trauma is reflected in unpleasant, repetitive character games. If the gender-based violence to which the child is exposed is serious and chronic, it is more than likely that it will cause the child the above symptoms of post-traumatic stress (Terr, 1990; Pynoos et al, 1995).

Barudy and Dantagnan (2004) prefer to use the terms “traumatic process” with the “series of painful and/or stressful events which arise from meaningful inter-personal relationships and whose content, length and intensity wear out the child’s natural resources, as well as his/her sources of social support”. The consequence of this is that the series of events disturbs part or all of the child’s affective, cognitive, behavioural and relationship-oriented life, resulting in the above-mentioned post-traumatic stress syndrome.

The hypothesis of domestic disruption complements the above model by describing the direct and indirect effects on children exposed to gender-based violence as outlined by widespread research on the subject (Jaffe, 1990). In terms of direct effects on children we can clearly identify physical danger, emotional problems and aggressive behaviour. Children are in physical danger due to their proximity to the violent assaults of their aggressive fathers, who may break objects near them, push or cause bodily injury, and children may also be hurt when they stand up to the aggressor, and may even become the direct target of said aggression. The figures provided by various studies, overall, indicate that children living in violent home environments are between three and nine times more likely to be victims of physical abuse, including sexual abuse, on the part of their violent fathers (Fantuzzo, 1997; Moffit, 1998). It is worth highlighting one important figure, which is that since 1997 more than 80 cases have been reported in Spain of children killed by their fathers, compared to the 20 child victims accounted for by another form of terrorism, political (Source: national print media). Children become afraid as a consequence of disturbing scenes to which they have been exposed in their own homes; they are anxious owing to the fear that their mothers may be injured or hurt; they present apathy or indifference following sleepless nights; they feel sad when they witness their mothers being victims of aggressions and become depressed because they cannot see a way out of the situation. Furthermore, these children are on the receiving end of shouts, theatrical

outbursts, manipulation and/or interventions in the violent couple's rows, which are suffered by the children. In numerous studies (Hudhes, 1989; Salzinger, 1992; Sternberg, 1993) there are no observable differences in the physical and psychological effects suffered either by children exposed to violence or those who have experienced it directly. As an emotional response both groups use the same mechanisms to deal with it, including aggression with their peers or, conversely, social isolation in an attempt to keep the problem secret, or evasive measures, such as drugs or alcohol, especially in adolescence.

Curiously, despite the fact that, in many cases, the perception on the part of both parents may be that they have managed to keep their violent scenes a secret from their children and that they do not affect their relationship, in these very children secondary symptoms can be identified as results of exposure to domestic violence, with numerous indirect effects on them (Holden, 1991; Hartup, 1989).

Partner relationships based on violence are associated with low-quality family relationships. There tends to be limited communication between the parents, with an emphasis on disagreements on the way the children should be raised, with educational standards proving low or inconsistent, and sometimes contradictory. Aggressive fathers interact in an agitated fashion and are more intransigent and irritable with their children, often leading to a strict upbringing. The mothers tend to behave differently when they are alone with their children than when the fathers are present, often becoming somewhat over-protective.

The psychological consequences of the violence endured by mothers (post-traumatic stress condition, anxiety, depression, fear and so on) means that the mother-child relationship may be affected to differing degrees, under the negative and distorting effect that the aggressor has on said relationship, with one of the long-term consequences, if it proves impossible to re-establish the mother-child bond adequately, being an attachment or bonding disorder, with a hugely negative effect on the overall development of the child's future personality. Furthermore, it is often the case that women have to face up to other problems resulting from violence, such as economic problems or isolation, unemployment, lack of support and so on, which all compound the above-mentioned consequences. Another objective piece of information is the fact that violent fathers tend not to care for their children, are irritable and irascible, neither showing them affection nor communicating with them.

As a consequence of the arguments we have put forward in this section, the disorders detected in children have an impact on the following, varying areas of their development (Wolak, 1998):

PHYSICAL DISORDERS:

- Slowed growth development, from pre-natal stage onwards
- Dietary disorders (lack of hunger, anorexia, bulimia)
- Sleep problems or issues
- Regressive behaviour, delayed development of motor functions
- Psychosomatic symptoms (allergies, asthma, eczemas, migraines, abdominal pain, nocturnal involuntary urination, etc)

EMOTIONAL PROBLEMS:

- Anxiety, anger, depression
- Isolation
- Auto-esteem problems
- Post-traumatic stress, and traumatic process
- Attachment and bonding disorders

COGNITIVE PROBLEMS:

- Delayed picking up of learning skills and verbal development
- Delayed cognitive development
- Negative effect on academic performance

BEHAVIOURAL PROBLEMS:

- Violent behaviour towards others (aggression, delinquency, cruelty to animals)
- Tantrums
- Uninhibited behaviour, immaturity
- Academic absenteeism
- Symptoms of hyperactivity, attention deficit disorder
- Drug-dependency

- Self-destructive behaviour
- Addictions

SOCIAL PROBLEMS:

- Poor social skills
- Introspection or withdrawal
- Empathy issues
- Rejection
- Aggressiveness
- Provocative behaviour.

One current focus of research into the negative consequences of children's chronic exposure to violence centres on the study of the effects it has on mental development, as this is highly accelerated in the period from the seventh month of pregnancy to the first year of life of the child. During the initial stage of life the brain is extremely vulnerable to the impact of traumatic experiences. Recent studies of cerebral neurophysiology suggest that the exposure to extreme trauma, such as gender-based violence, can change the internal cerebral organisation, with the resultant difficulty in dealing with stressful situations during the rest of the child's life (both childhood and adulthood).

All the above conditions and disorders vary in nature according to:

- Age, sex and level of development of child
- Type, frequency and seriousness of violence suffered
- Type of intervention undertaken
- The accumulation of stressful factors
- Presence of factors relating to protection or resilience

Factors relating to protection or resilience

40-50% of children exposed to gender-based violence present clinical symptoms of psychopathology (physical, mental, cognitive, behavioural), which means that 50-60% of children exposed do not present short-term secondary effects of violence, and do not reproduce the violent or submissive

behaviour patterns of their parents (Herrentohl, 1994; Mrazek, 1987). These children are able to face up to the adversity of being exposed to violence, maintaining a normal process of development, and may even grow stronger following this traumatic experience. This capacity to resist and overcome the violence is the result of experiences involving solid attachment and maintained, high-quality social support on the part of at least one adult who is important to the child, with the child's own characteristics also playing a part (positive self-esteem, ability to relate to others, creativity and so on). These are resilient children.

3. SECONDARY CONSEQUENCES BY CHILDREN'S AGE AND LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT

Based on the works of Rosenberg (1990) and Jaffe (1990) we note that:

- Children under 5 need care, attention and affection which cannot be adequately provided by victimised mothers, not counting the fact that this is the age-group most exposed and most vulnerable to violence. These children present a lack of weight gain, sleep and dietary disorders, problems with sphincter control, anxiety or sadness, inconsolable crying. They tend to behave more aggressively in their personal interactions and often feel responsible for parental conflicts.
- Children of 6-12 have greater control of their emotions, along with greater faculties for reasoning and a wide social circle. They also imitate the roles of their parents, showing admiration for the power and force of the violent father, and feeling both concern and anger regarding the attitude of the victimised mother. They show high levels of anxiety or depression, fearfulness, academic problems, aggressive behaviour, isolation and a drop in self-esteem.
- Adolescents are more able to form conclusions regarding the events; they know what control they have and possess greater mechanisms for seeking help. Their most frequent responses are violent and criminal behaviour, drug addiction, running away from home, suicidal behaviour (in depressives and introverts). It is possible that they will take on important responsibilities, giving a false impression of precocious maturity, such as caring for their siblings and the home.

- Adult stage: those who have spent their childhood or adolescence in violent domestic environments are more likely to develop chronic psychological and behavioural problems which may affect the rest of their lives. They have a tendency to be anxious adults, with low self-esteem, high levels of depression, stress and aggressiveness, as well as a greater rate of drug dependency (Forstrom, 1985; Silvern, 1995).

4. TRANSMITTING AND LEARNING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Passing on gender-based violence from one generation to the next is a subject that has been researched widely, by the likes of Ehrensaft who, following a prospective study covering 20 years of the lives of more than 500 children, concluded that the exposure of children to gender-based violence in their home environment is a powerful predictor of violent behaviour in adult life, and is the most important factor which independently conditions violent behaviour. In the case of girls, a greater predisposition is observed for being victims in their future partner relationships (Strauss, 1980; Forsstrom, 1985; Pelcovitz et al, 1994; Silvern, 1995).

Aggressiveness or victimisation in the family of origin passes from parents to children (according to Bandura's learning theory), with this phenomenon being known as the cross-generational transmission of violence, which is the subject of numerous research works. Pelcovitz *et al.* (1994) conclude that males exposed to violence, as opposed to those not exposed to violence, are more likely to abuse their partners when adults, and points out that females exposed to violence are more likely to become victims of abuse. Yanes and González (2001) explain that the transmission of violent behaviour is more likely when the parental aggression witnessed is interpreted favourably by the child of the same sex, thereby suggesting that individuals who justify the violence they have witnessed, considering it a valid model of social interaction, will have a greater propensity to reproduce it. In *Agresión a la mujer* (1999), Lorente argues that the most important and common risk factor when it comes to becoming an aggressor is having been witness to, or victim of, parental violence during childhood or adolescence, and that 70% of abusers have witnessed or suffered violence in their homes during childhood.

Analysis of the causes of instilling violent behaviour in an individual led Monatgu (1988) to conclude that "no human being was ever born with aggressive or hostile instincts, and none became aggressive or hostile without learning it (...) without its social organisation in accordance with certain be-

havioural norms, aggression does not appear spontaneously in any human being”. More recently, Luis Rojas Marcos stated that “the origin of the violent criminal does not lie in the new family models or single-parent families, but in those homes pathologically stricken with abuse, continuous rows and psychological and physical abuse”. Family violence is, without doubt, the most harmful (The seeds of violence, 1995). The family is the structure that acts as a social reference point *par excellence* in the way the child grows up, with parents being the real models, the closest and most believable ones. Through the violence that fathers deal out, aggressive behaviour patterns are reinforced and learnt, in a context where affective and emotional ties are also added to the mix. Children learn that those that love us are the one who abuse us, and that to hit a family member is acceptable (Strauss *et al*, 1980).

5. NECESSARY SOCIAL HEALTHCARE RESOURCES FOR TREATING CHILD VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

In the recent research carried out by the non-governmental organisation *Save the Children* in seven of Spain’s autonomous regions (2006), the conclusion is that “all the professionals interviewed recognise that children are victims, directly and indirectly, of the gender-based violence inflicted by their fathers on their mothers, but the system for protecting women does not view them as victims, and there are few specific therapeutic or educational resources to assist them”.

In Canada and certain US States programmes to prevent and treat the traumatic secondary effects of child victims of gender-based violence have been devised which, with specific characteristics tailored to the field of application, are developed in the education, healthcare, judicial and social services areas. We should bear in mind that inadequate intervention can result in iatrogenesis or harmful effects on the child, so “doing nothing” is recommended before implementing an intervention whose effectiveness has not been demonstrated and checked rigorously. In Canada alone 120 programmes have been recorded which were conceived of for the treatment of children exposed to gender-based violence, so it is highly unlikely that they are all equally effective.

Through 334 sources of information, mainly from the US, with more than 250 empirical studies, it has been found that only 15% of these programmes comply with basic *Campbell Collaboration* quality criteria.

- The first action undertaken with the child should involve an exhaustive assessment of the repercussions and symptoms resulting from his/her exposure to violence. Said assessment should be carried out by professionals in children's mental health (psychiatrists and psychologists), with the appropriate general and specific evaluation tools to cover all the potentially affected areas.
- The treatment of the physical and emotional secondary effects and those marking the child's social integration must systematically involve the breaking off of relations with the cause of said disorders - the child's aggressive parent.
- One must take into account that not all children who have been exposed to violence require treatment, as asymptomatic children with internal or environmentally-originating characteristics will not benefit from therapeutic intervention.
- The professionals involved in treating child victims of gender-based violence should have a deep knowledge of the kinds of problems resulting from this type of violence and recognise their effect on children.
- The form of therapeutic intervention with children should be based on the type of secondary symptoms detected, the level of the child's development and his/her domestic context. It may take the form of individual treatment, psycho-educational and support programmes at group level, or joint intervention programmes with children and their mothers.
- When a variety of needs are detected in child victims of gender-based violence, the range of measures taken should be mutually coordinated (teachers, healthcare services, social services, etc...).

In Canada, when exposing minors to violence in their home was legislated as a type of child abuse, the assistance activities of Social Services rose by more than 300%, which meant that at government level a coherent budgetary effort was made to cover the human and technical means dedicated to assisting these children. The Canadian Ministry of Health maintains a specific department which promotes and supervises all the instruments given over to this particular problem, as logically it is considered a problem impacting on the bio-psycho-social health of the children affected.

In the above-mentioned Nelson Textbook on Pediatrics (2000) we find the comment that “exposure to violence upsets the healthy development of many children, and pediatricians should be aware of this threat. Pediatricians are also widely responsible for the defence, at local, state and national levels, of safer environments in which children can grow and develop [...]. The simplest way of recognising whether violence has become a problem in a family is to ask both patients (when they are adults) and parent figures questions in a systematic way.

6. GENERAL CONCEPTS FOR INTERVENTION WITH CHILD VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

As an initial and fundamental premise, we should take into account that each minor is a unique person, with specific characteristics and circumstances which differentiate him/her from the rest. As such, an exhaustive bio-psycho-social assessment should be carried out in each case. We should not fall into facile pigeon-holing or generalisations. It is only through the correct diagnosing of the consequences which exposure to violence have had in the child that we can put forward the type of multi-disciplinary intervention that the case assessed requires.

All the accepted literature and research on appropriate interventions with child victims of gender-based violence concur in pointing out that group therapy is efficient in most cases, as it enables the children to see that they are not isolated cases, and that others have been through similar experiences, and as such they find it easier to break their silence. However, there are children who cannot participate in group interventions:

- Children who suffer severe anxiety attacks when separated from their mothers (owing to the violence suffered) can participate in mothers-and-children groups.
- Children who are so aggressive or active that they cannot participate in group activities; these will benefit from prior individual therapy in order to be then able to join the group.
- Children who are seriously traumatised, whose experiences are substantially more severe than those of the other children; these should receive prior treatment individually and then, depending on their recovery, they will be able to join in groupwork.

One should bear in mind that there will be children who, due to their own characteristics and those of their environment, as well as the peculiarities of the gender-based violence to which they have been exposed, who will not present secondary symptoms as a consequence of said exposure. Treatment in these cases should be limited to ensuring that the children are kept away from violence in order to avoid short-term negative consequences which might come about from continued permanent contact with the aggressor.

Peled and Davis set out the following general objectives for group intervention programmes (*Groupwork With Children of Battered Women: a Practitioner's Manual*, 1995), also exhaustively described by Patr6 and Limiñana (2005):

1. Provide a safe and structured environment.
2. Teach self-protection strategies.
3. Break the silence and secrecy.
4. Neutralize the symptoms of post-traumatic stress.
5. Help to understand and generate positive responses to violence.
6. Increase self-esteem.

6.1 Provide a safe and structured environment

It is crucial, from the outset of the entire intervention process with children who have lived with gender-based aggressors, their fathers or mothers' partners, that said children feel safe and secure from the aggressor's violent behaviour. That is the only way that the secondary symptom assessment process can begin and the necessary intervention be initiated. Said secondary consequences cannot be treated or prevented if the aggressor still has direct or indirect access to the child and is continuing his violence behaviour.

One must bear in mind that in many cases the children have had to run away from home along with their mothers in order to escape the abusers, and take refuge in shelters for victims of gender-based violence. The sudden loss of home, friends, schoolmates, toys, familiar surroundings and so on may at

first lead to emotional upset (sadness, introspection, depression, etc) which normally passes in a few days. It is essential for the child that this be a positive experience in a safe environment with a stable routine, involving participation in activities that may provide him/her a certain sense of control.

Educators dealing with children in emergency shelters and care homes or in comprehensive recovery centres should behave as authentic tutors of resilience, without ever replacing the mother figure but, conversely, respecting and strengthening the mother-child bond (Cyrułnik, 2001). Therapeutic intervention with mothers, helping them to recover from the physical and psychological consequences of violence has a positive knock-on effect on the children's own recovery. Furthermore, in certain cases it may be necessary for mothers to join support groups to acquire mothering skills and learn to respond more adequately to the needs of their children (Barudy, 2005). It is important for mothers to understand their children's recovery process and participate in it.

In certain cases psychotherapeutic treatment can be undertaken with mother-child couples, helping to re-establish the affective bond that has been damaged by the violence.

6.2 Teach self-protection strategies

Specific security plans should be formulated and developed for each case. These should be carried out on the basis of an assessment of the risk potential for the child, to be put into practice in the event of the child being exposed to a violent situation involving the mother and father, or whenever the child is forced to see or live with the father, in accordance with a particular visiting arrangement following the parents' separation (Patr6 and Limiřana). It is important to specify how children should behave to avoid the risk of violence, the places they can seek shelter and how to contact the people that can help them. This is a case of personalising a range of specific resources and strategies to help children to deal with these situations, and provide an increased sense of security and control.

6.3 Breaking the silence and secrecy

It is crucial to "verbalize the trauma" by defining the violent behaviour experienced at the heart of the family, sharing personal experiences and

working on lived feelings and emotions. It is important to offer children the chance to be heard and to speak about their feelings to free themselves of pent-up anguish and to normalise their emotions. Children are often confused, not understanding what has happened; they feel defenceless and afraid, anxious and guilty (of doing something to cause the violence, of not protecting their mothers, of wanting to see their fathers), uncertain and concerned about their future. Whenever children are willing, they should be offered a suitable explanation of what has happened, responding to their questions and queries as far as possible and, depending on their age, the mothers being the ones to explain that trauma they have gone through, truthfully and coherently and yet without said traumatic experience destabilising them. B. Cyrulnik boils down these two concepts clearly, saying: "The worst thing about having had a traumatic experience is not having the words to express it".

It is common for children to be overcome by emotion, conditioning all their behaviour, and may be slow to show their affections, being scared and reluctant to communicate. Each of the problems these children are living internally is projected onto paper; if we provide them with pens, paper, and crayons and offer them the chance to express their fears for us to interpret. These graphic expressions (scrawls or drawings) constitute a key to getting inside the children. Drawings reflect their experiences, being a synthesis of past and present experiences. Non-verbal expression, by and large, has a marked importance in the expression of emotions.

Numerous approaches may be used here, depending on the age and development level of the children: puppets, ball games, mimicry, role-play, story-telling, songs, sand-play, drawing, crafts, caring for dolls, videos, bibliotherapy (reading tales or stories so that the children identify with the characters in order to lessen the stress generated by their own lives' difficult circumstances).

6.4 Neutralize the symptoms of post-traumatic stress

Child victims of gender-based violence are often confused, feeling defenceless, scared and insecure; presenting evasive behaviour patterns when faced with situations that remind them of the violence experienced, and may also present angry and tearful outbursts due to accumulated stress. One must act to reduce these symptoms of post-traumatic stress in children. Psychological treatment should help children and non-violent parent to understand

the relationship between the psychopathological symptoms and the fact of having been victims of violence, also working to acquire specific strategies to reduce symptoms.

6.5 Help to understand and generate positive responses to violence

It is important to help children to understand the problem of gender-based violence in a way that is tailored to their level of development, making them understand that they are not responsible for the situation. It is essential that they learn suitable conflict resolution strategies. In older children there should be discussion of violence in partner relationships, sexism and the abuse of power. It is vital to tackle and restructure those values and beliefs related to violence to avoid potential violence or future re-victimisation. Feminist ideology (based on the critical analysis of the male-female domination relationship in society and proposals for establishing a balance of power between the two sexes, destroying sexual stereotypes) is a fundamental element for complementing all other therapeutic approaches aimed at recovering from the secondary consequences of gender-based violence.

“Children have the right to believe in values which allow them to feel part of their culture. These collective values teach them respect for life, for living beings and for the human rights of all people, and are fundamental for a world without violence to be possible. They should be offered the chance to take on ethics which make them responsible for their acts, whether praiseworthy (solidarity, cooperation, respect, tolerance) or those that produce abusive or violent behaviour.” (Barudy, 2005).

6.6 Increase self-esteem

Self-esteem should be raised by the effort and validation of children's feelings through groupwork, as the perception that children have of themselves comes from the constant feed-back they get from their surroundings and from those people with whom they have an affective bond. According to Seligman's *The Optimistic Child*, the sensation of “feeling good” and being happy in general is mainly developed by undertaking tasks successfully, achieving minor victories. The feeling of heightened self-esteem constitutes a pleasurable state, but it is a mistake to try to directly bring about that part of self-esteem con-

sisting of “feeling good” without having first learnt to resolve your day-to-day problems.

We have seen that the needs of children in centres for the comprehensive treatment of victims of gender-based violence are numerous, and it is difficult for the professional teams in these centres to respond effectively to each one of these problems if they do not have sufficient funding to put into practice a structured and complete programme. To this end, public administrations and private entities aware of the problems of gender-based violence should provide the necessary economic means and resources to make sure that the least visible victims, children, can recover from the consequences of violence and finally break the cycle of cross-generational transmission of violence, a fundamental pillar for achieving the eradication of this great social injustice.

7. EFFECTS THAT THE DISCONTINUOUS RELATIONSHIP WITH AN ABUSIVE PARENT (VISITATION AND COMMUNICATION RIGHTS ARRANGED BETWEEN FATHER AND CHILD) AS A JUDICIAL MEASURE CAN HAVE ON CHILDREN

Children’s relationship with the abusive parent following divorce or separation has been the subject of few works of research, as it is difficult to locate these children in the general population, or to get the collaboration of the lawyers of female victims, or that of social services and healthcare professionals who have dealt with affected children. The rate of subjects participating in research who drop out is high, given the overall instability that tends to reign over their lives and of those individuals involved. Despite this dearth of studies, it is important to reflect on the effect of access and communication between abusive fathers and children, as in a host of cases the children exposed to gender-based violence have to comply with court orders which establish these visiting rights. Associations of women experts in gender-based violence at global and national level, including Women’s Aid and the Spanish National Federation of Separated and Divorced Women have tackled this subject, which they feel is yet to be resolved, stating their opposition to access rights for violent parents based on a series of facts they have observed and which we outline below:

- In first place they argue that children who have been exposed to gender-based violence in their home environments should be considered the victims of permanent aggressive behaviour on the part

of the abusers, with this being borne out by the scientific literature in this field.

- Violent men do not cease to be violent following separation, with up to 60% of violent separated fathers maintaining high levels of conflict and abuse towards their estranged or ex-wives during visits to their children (Shepard, 1992). The psychological violence continues and is prolonged indefinitely through these visits, in the picking up and bringing back of the children, through threats or by using the visits as a means to maintain contact with the ex-partner (Hester, 1996; Rendell, 2000); gender-based violence, contrary to appearances, tends to grow and intensify following divorce (the highest rates of women and children murdered are recorded in the context of partner separation); the children continue to experience trauma during these visits with their fathers. As such the family meeting points where contact between child and abusive father occur do not serve to reduce the risk of worsening the symptoms and consequences suffered by child victims of gender-based violence if one considers the emotional impact of the (legally) agreed interaction with the abuser.
- The Convention on the Rights of the Child (approved by the UNO and ratified by Spain in 1989) establishes that: “the environment that a child needs to develop his/her physical, intellectual or cognitive, emotional, social and self-esteem capabilities, requires both adequate medical assistance and education, as well as a social and family environment that is healthy and safe, a balanced diet [...]” Article 9.3 states that “States Parties shall respect the right of the child who is separated from one or both parents to maintain personal relations and direct contact with both parents on a regular basis, except if it is contrary to the child’s best interests.” It seems obvious that the continuous relations of children with parents who have inflicted, and continue to inflict violence on them and their mothers does not constitute a “healthy and safe” environment for them to develop appropriately.
- To maintain contact between abusers and children contradicts and violates one of the main aspects of Organic Law 1/2004 of 28 December 2004 on Measures of Comprehensive Protection against Gender-based Violence which, in its Explanatory Memorandum, literally sets out that “situations of violence against women also affect the children in the family environment, direct or indirect victims of this

violence. The law also includes protection not just for safeguarding the rights of children, but also for effectively guaranteeing the adopted protective measures with regards to women”.

- Valid legislation from the Civil Code includes the suspension of parental access in extraordinary situation (Article 94, sub-paragraph B-f of the Civil Code which empowers the judge to “limit or suspend access and communication in the event of serious circumstances which require it or in the event of serious and repeated violation of the requirements imposed by judicial resolution”), and yet these measures rarely come into force in the case of children exposed to violence in their home environments according to Organic Law 1/2004.
- Currently contact between abusive fathers and children takes precedence even if violent behaviour on the part of the father has been demonstrated, allowing the “rights” of biological fathers to come before the physical and mental safety of the children.
- Women who express their concern regarding access to the children on the part of violent father are “not understood” in the courts at present, being qualified as alienators or manipulators, even being “diagnosed” using a term deemed unaccepted and unacceptable within the international healthcare and scientific community (psychiatric medicine), due to the lack of evidence and scientific rigour (and as such a form of bad praxis on the part of the medical professionals using it, and members of certain courts); so-called Parent Alienation Syndrome (PAS), thereby considerably worsening the already serious consequences for child victims of gender-based violence, by attempting, with that “diagnosis”, to separate the child from his/her protective mother figure, labelling her as an “alienator”.
- Women’s Aid (a British Federation dedicated, since 1974, to the field of gender-based violence and directly assisting women and child victims) states in its 2004 report on child homicides by violent fathers that: “all children have a right to enjoy regular contact with both parents after separation, provided it is safe for all those involved, adequate measures for protection are in place, and that it is of sufficient quality to meet the parenting needs of the child.”. Women’s Aid compiled information on 29 children in 13 families who were killed 1994-

2004 as a result of the contact between children and abusive fathers. This study, which can be consulted in full at <http://www.womensaid.org.uk/> makes a series of recommendations to the Courts, highlighting that “All statutory workers with child protection responsibilities should receive training to enable them to understand the dynamics of domestic violence and its links with child protection, and to recognise significant risk indicators. [...] A person who is awaiting trial for a violent offence against a family member should not be allowed to have unsupervised contact with a child.”

- The treatment of physical, emotional and social consequences suffered by children exposed to violence demands a break in the contact with the cause of said disorders, as the eradication of violence is not possible if cross-generational transmission of violence is maintained, and as such a definitive break with the model of violence is essential.

II. TESTIMONY AND EVIDENCE

RELIABILITY IN THE DISCOURSE OF CHILDREN IN CONTEXTS OF PARTICULAR VULNERABILITY

1. INTRODUCTION AND APPROACH TO THE SUBJECT

To deal with this subject we should bear in mind:

- The peculiarities presented by the victim faced with criminal proceedings;
- The assessment of the victim's statement in court hearings;
- The viability of expert evidence regarding the authenticity of victim statements.

Often the victim is an overlooked figure in criminal proceedings, which means being victimized all over again by the Justice Authorities, owing to not being provided the due help and attention during proceedings.

What we are requesting, demanding, even, is that victims place their trust in the Authorities, that they file their complaints at police stations, that they turn to the courts to report the events of which they have been victims, but once they have taken these steps the Justice Authorities do not provide them with the security they expected and which is their due having filed their complaints.

We understand that this is a challenge currently facing the State; to avoid a situation where victims of violence also become victims of the State and of society as a whole. Victims should feel that the system is there to help them and not to place hurdles in their path, which is how the majority of victims feel at the moment.

In this situation, both when the court of first instance is investigating the facts and at trials before the Criminal Court or hearings in the Courts of Ap-

peal, victims in criminal proceedings react in different ways, for the most part motivated by fear, which increases in accordance with the way in which the various legal professionals act.

Common situations that we encounter every day involve victims who have reported abuse and who may be frightened of making a new statement before the Judge at the court of first instance and even more so before the Criminal Court Judge. This tends to be the result of fears of making a statement in unprotected court-rooms because of what may subsequently happen to the victim. We should bear in mind that most legal courts dealing with these cases do not have separate waiting areas, which means that the victim is forced to wait to be called either with the aggressor or with his family and/or witnesses for the defence. In the case of children, we must not allow them to be called as witnesses, but only as victims.

In certain courts, such as in Alicante, a system has been introduced by which victims are taken to an office where they prepare to make their statements by video-conference, and where they are also provided with psychological and legal assistance.

And yet this should be the case across the whole country and apply from the very moment victims make their first statements. Victims should be assisted by both psychologists and lawyers (all with lengthy experience of violence, sensitive to the subject and who should not be replaced by professionals with little training or experience), firstly to give support at this particularly difficult time – pressing charges against a partner and father of your children, and most of all because it involves going back over traumatic experiences. And secondly to explain the legal process, how to make a statement and so on.

Deviating from the above model causes victims to fail to attend hearings due to fears of confronting their aggressors again, and going over the aggressions inflicted, as has been shown in reports by the Observatory on Domestic and Gender-based Violence regarding the reactions of victims due to the effect of the fear they have of their abusers and the legal demands of delivering their statements in a plenary hearing where they will have to recount the events they have undergone for as long as a whole hour.

Video-conferences distance the victim from the aggressor, while not violating the defendant's rights to answer the allegations made. This measure, where it has been implemented, is under appeal from the counsel for the defence although it is the Judge or Court that has the power to arran-

ge video-conferences according to Art. 229.3 LOPJ and Art. 731A Lecrim (Ley de Enjuiciamiento Criminal, or Criminal Proceedings Act, henceforth Lecrim).

It is our understanding that the Rule of Law demands measures to avoid the secondary victimisation of victims that we have observed.

2. APPRAISAL OF WITNESS STATEMENTS IN TRIALS

Here we are obliged to look at the current case-by-case approach in the criminal process regarding witness statement in a plenary court.

Firstly we should remember that it is the responsibility of the Judge or Criminal Court (before which evidence is presented at a plenary session) to appraise the evidence, albeit without the free rein often alleged as the rationale for any decision reached must always be set out. As explained by Ferrajoli in *Law and Reason*: “this system gives the judge the power to make a ruling according to his/her conscience and with the obligation to set out the reasoning sufficiently, as stipulated in Art. 120. 3 of the Spanish Constitution (SC), for the rulings reached, and comply with the right to effective protection by the Courts”.

“It is essential for the judge to explain clearly how he/she has resolved that the facts have been established on the basis of an analysis of the evidence presented. (STS 3 July 1997) taking into account that in the first instance the judge benefits from the principle of immediacy, which means that the evidence appraisal may be appealed in certain cases such as if the evidence appraisal is doubtful, imprecise, obscure, incomplete, contradictory or incongruent. As such the filter for judges lies in the rationale behind rulings, according to the SC”.

The doctrine of the Constitutional Tribunal is unanimous in considering that judges “must explain the reasons behind the verdict reached based on the proven facts, that is to say, with regard to determining the evidence on which the court has drawn, giving a reasoned account of how the proven facts fit within the corresponding legal norms”, and our legal norms, as apply here, are those referring to the best interests of the minor. As such we have found that in rulings where the existence of PAS has been accepted, the majority have been reached based on reports by social workers or psychologists affiliated to the court.

Let us recall what is established by the Supreme Court. (St. 6-3-1948) “Courts of First Instance, with their own competencies, are not obliged to confine themselves entirely to expert opinion, given that the latter is no more than one part of the evidence”.

These notions regarding evidence appraisal when dealing with victim statements revolve around the following:

A) Basic assumptions on which the appraisal of the evidence by the judge or criminal court rests following trials with regard to setting aside the right to presumption of innocence.

Our Supreme Court has repeatedly declared that (for example, the ruling of 28 Dec. 2005, Rec. 361/2005) when it comes to setting aside the right to presumption of innocence, certain points need to be examined, as follows:

- If there is material evidence (personal or physical).
- If this evidence is of an incriminatory nature.
- If evidence was constitutionally obtained; in other words if it was legally and correctly presented at trial.
- If it has been presented in accordance with court procedure.
- If it is sufficient to set aside the right to presumption of innocence.
- If it has been rationally appraised by the trial court.

The first five conditions regarding the obtaining and presenting of evidence should be taken into account by the judge or trial court when it comes to appraising evidence and demonstrating the rationale behind their rulings, for which purpose the judge must provide balanced reasoning for having opted for one particular conclusion based on the available evidence. Furthermore, in ruling he/she must clearly demonstrate sufficient grounds to show that the ruling is not arbitrary and has not been adopted without the demands of sufficient explanation with regard to arriving at a particular conclusion.

We must not forget that the privilege of immediacy stops higher bodies, practically speaking, from revisiting this evidence appraisal as the Supreme Court makes clear when a breach of this fundamental right is alleged in the

context of an appeal for reversal; the function of this court cannot consist of carrying out a new appraisal of the evidence presented to the courts of first instance, because this evaluatory function corresponds solely to the latter (Supreme Court Ruling 28-12-2005).

However, what the judge and/or criminal court may do is verify that, effectively, the lower court had enough evidence to back up the prosecution's case in order to reach a guilty verdict, also verifying that this evidence was obtained without violating fundamental rights or liberties and in accordance with the public, oral, immediate and adversarial norms, and also making sure that, in the compulsory rationale for their rulings judges have clearly expressed the reasoning, at least in its fundamental aspects, leading to a particular verdict, based on logic and experience (Supreme Court Ruling 1,125/2001 of 12/7).

That is how things stand. With regard to victim statements, the Supreme Court states that in the case of testimony from witnesses, appraisal depends largely on direct perception, in such a way that determining the credibility to be granted to each witness is a task assigned to the court of first instance, due to the benefits of immediacy, without it being possible for this criterion to be substituted on appeal, other than in exceptional cases in which new data or factual elements not taken into account by the first court are provided, and which point to an arbitrary appraisal (Supreme Court Ruling 1582/2002 of 30/9). Here we understand that it must redress a complete lack of grounds or explanation in the ruling with regard to the reasons for the admission of one particular piece of evidence compared to other item(s) presented, all of which does not mean that a detailed examination should be carried out, given that, in cases involving the appraisal of victim statements, we will deal later with the questions concerning their admission as evidence for the prosecution.

B) The requirement for a judge and/or court to provide its rationale regarding the evidence heard, including victims' statements.

The first matter we should deal with here is the scope of the requirement for a rationale imposed on the judge when choosing to admit or dismiss a witness statement as evidence alongside all other submissions made during the trial. As such, the Constitutional Tribunal's Rulings 165/93, 177/94, 158/95, 46/96, 54/97 and 231/97 and this Court's Rulings 626/96 of 23/9, 1009/96 of 30/12, 621/97 of 5/5 and 555/2003 of 16/4, established the purpose, scope and limits of such rationales. Therefore, we can break down their characteristics as follows:

1. The purpose of the rationale is to explain the reasoning on which the adopted ruling is founded, thereby clearly demonstrating that it has not been reached arbitrarily.

2. The presentation of this rationale will be sufficiently extensive and in-depth to meet its essential purpose; that the judge give a sufficient explanation of the mental process which led him/her to rule in a specific way.

3. Demands for reasoning with regard to factual evidence are less when the factual account reveals solid evidence to support it, such as occurs in *delicto flagrante* cases.

4. This is also the case when applying a precept or when inferring a legal consequence stipulated in a norm, when it is clear that the precept or norm is covered by the facts declared proven.

5. The existence of immediacy as a privilege of the judge or court before which evidence is presented does not free it of the requirement to provide sufficient rationale, given that, as stated in the Supreme Court Ruling of 16 May 2007, it is necessary to place the value of immediacy within correct legal limits, and as such we should say that:

- Immediacy is a technique for gathering evidence, which takes place before a judge, but should never be considered as a method for convincing the judge.
- Immediacy cannot serve, and should never serve to make the ruling court exempt from the duty to provide a rationale; as such today we can consider that we have gone beyond the precedent that stated “[...] the degree of conviction reached by the court through immediacy with regard to the evidence presented directly before it depends on a series of circumstances regarding perception, experience and even intuition that cannot be expressed in the rationale”, Supreme Court Ruling of 12 February 1993.

Furthermore, in Supreme Court Rulings 1182/97, 1366/97 and 744/2002, of 23/4, it is made clear that the rationale should encompass three aspects which correspond to the demands concerning its scope:

- Providing the factual account with solid foundations through the exhibition of evidence to support the accusations being made.

- Arguments showing that the proven facts as stated fall within the remit of the corresponding crime, with an analysis of the descriptive and norm-based elements, objective and subjective factors and amending circumstances.
- The reasoning behind both the resultant criminal and civil consequences of the ruling and, where necessary, that behind the individualized sentence and safety measures, civil liabilities, legal costs and additional consequences; Arts. 127 to 129 of the Criminal Code. (Supreme Court Rulings 14.5.98, 18.9.2001, 480/2002 of 15.3).

We can also add two additional notes on the length of the rationale:

a). The rationale may be succinct, as long as it keeps to a reasonable and recognisable application of the legal code, but in any case a correct criminal ruling should give a full explanation, including the three points outlined above, with a length and depth proportionate to the complexity of the issues being dealt with (Supreme Court Ruling 258/2002 of 19/2).

b). This requirement for a rationale in legal rulings does not necessarily call for an exhaustive description of the intellectual process leading up to a specific decision, nor does it require a specific scope or depth in the reasoning applied. It is enough for said grounds to make clear that the legal decision adopted responds to a specific interpretation and application of the Law, alien to arbitrariness, and that it allows for jurisdictional revision through the established legal resources.

As a result, when the victim's statement is the only one that a judge or court has at its disposal, the latter must give sufficient grounds for being satisfactorily convinced by the statement, with the particularities which we will outline shortly.

C) The victim's statement contradicts that of the defendant or other witnesses put forward by the defence. The victim's statement is the only one the Court has at its disposal in deciding whether it is enough to set aside the right to presumption of innocence.

This scenario tends to occur in a large number of legal cases, especially in those of gender-based violence or sexual abuse where there is no physical evidence to act as medical proof of the crime committed. The mission here is that of comparing the defendant's statement with that of the witness, but

to do so the Supreme Court has established certain criteria which are taken into account by the court, as well as repeatedly alleged in appeals and cassation procedures against rulings made by criminal or provincial court judges. However, some prior criteria need to be set regarding the appraisal of victims' statements as proof, in accordance with appraisal criteria set out by the Supreme Court:

1. The victim statement is not circumstantial but direct evidence, and has been accepted as evidence of guilt both by the doctrine of the Supreme Court (Rulings 706/2000, 313/2002, 1317/2004) and the Constitutional Tribunal (Rulings 201/89, 173/90, 229/91).

2. Existence of the victim statement does not always, in and of itself, become sufficient evidence of guilt as it is subject, like all evidence, to appraisal by the court passing sentence.

3. The Supreme Court's point of departure is to feel that victim statements cannot be entirely assimilated to those of a third party. As such, when the Supreme Court notes, respecting, with good reason, the area of exclusivity of criminal jurisdictional competence constitutionally attributed to judges and ordinary courts, that the statement by the victim or plaintiff may be sufficient evidence to set aside the right to presumption of innocence. It must be appraised by the trial court and this does not mean, of course, that such a statement automatically sets aside the right to presumption of innocence in the sense of acting as evidence of guilt and leaving the defendant with the obligation to overturn a presumption of certainty regarding the accusation, but rather that this evidence is not unsuitable in terms of its appraisal as yet another piece of evidence by the trial court which obviously must, in its appraisal, apply criteria of reasonability taking into account the special nature of the aforementioned evidence.

4. The statements by the victim or an injured party are considered as personal testimony, as long as they are presented with the due guarantees and are sufficient in themselves to set aside the constitutional right to presumption of innocence, and specifically in crimes where the circumstances in which they have been committed mean there are no other witnesses present (Supreme Court Rulings 30-1-99 and 28-1 and 15-12-95).

5. When this is the sole evidence for the prosecution, it demands, as set out in Supreme Court Ruling 29-4-97, a careful and prudent appraisal by the trial court, considering the reliability of the evidence in relation to all

subjective and objective factors existing in the case, as established by Supreme Court Ruling 29-4-99, for which the mere statement of confidence in the witness's testimony is not enough when it appears as the sole evidence, given that this appraisal should be accompanied by reasoned argument and be founded on specific data or circumstances.

6. The greatest risk to constitutional law's presumption of innocence comes about when the only evidence for the prosecution is that of the statement by the alleged victim of the crime (Supreme Court Ruling 29-12-97) and this risk becomes all the more extreme if the alleged victim is the same person who initiated proceedings by filing the corresponding complaint or report, given that in these cases the accuser's evidence is the sole evidence at the disposal of the prosecution.

7. (Supreme Court Ruling 25-12-05) It is enough to draft an accusation and present it personally in the court to appear to shift the evidence of guilt onto the defendant, forcing the latter to prove his innocence in the face of incriminating evidence made up solely by the accusation of the party accusing him. It is still possible to reach an even more extreme scenario in those cases where the accuser's statement is not just the sole evidence of the defendant's alleged guilt but also the sole evidence of the very existence of the crime, for which there is no other proof beyond the statements of the alleged victim; we thereby arrive at the maximum level of powerlessness on the part of the defendant when the accusation founded exclusively on the statement of the accuser is so precise in its circumstantial and chronological details that it is almost impossible to refute.

What the judge or criminal court should assess, when appraising the victim's statement and any subsequent contradictions with that provided by the defendant in refuting the accusation, centres on analysing whether, in principle, the victim's statement could suffice to set aside the right to the presumption of innocence, taking into account the clandestine context in which the crimes in question take place, especially when involving sexual acts under duress, which precludes the existence of further evidence, and we should highlight that to justify a guilty verdict when there is only one sole evidence, it is necessary for the courts to consider expressly that the following notes or requisites are met in full:

1. Absence of subjective incredibility originating in the relations between the accuser/defendant which might lead one to posit the existence of a motive of resentment, enmity, vengeance, confrontation, self-interest or of any nature that would undermine the statement's capacity to generate certainty.

2. Plausibility. In other words, the verification of the concurrence of objective peripheral corroborations vouching for what is not exactly testimony (i.e. a statement provided by a third party alien to the proceedings), insofar as the victim may appear personally as the individual prosecuting or civilly injured party in the proceedings (Arts. 109 and 110 Lecrim.); in short, the objective verification of the existence of the facts is fundamental.

3. Persistent incrimination: this should be prolonged, repeated and show neither ambiguity nor contradiction, given that, as the sole evidence standing against the defendant's denial (proclaiming his innocence), it is practically the only way of preventing the defendant finding himself incapable of mounting a defence is to allow him to carry out an effective questioning of said statement, emphasizing any contradictions that undermine its veracity (Supreme Court Rulings 28-9-88, 26-3 and 5-6-92, 8-11-94, 11-10-95, 13-4-96).

However, with regard to the existence of the above requirements, we should not forget the Supreme Court's ruling of 30 April 2007, where it states that "these three elements should not be considered as requirements, in such a way as all three need to be met concurrently in order for the court of first instance to give credit to the witness statement of the victim as evidence of guilt". Everyone knows, according to Supreme Court Ruling 19.3.2003, that when a crime is committed in which there is enmity between the alleged victims and perpetrators, and in crimes generally committed clandestinely, the victims' statements will often be more convincing due to the specific circumstances of the case. In other words, the concurrence of a range of circumstances involving resentment, revenge or any other ethically or morally inadmissible motive should set off warning bells for the statements to be carefully filtered, without them being disregarded, as they may still be objectively truthful and solid whatever circumstances may exist.

But the fact is, moreover, and this is of great importance when it comes to appraising the absence of subjective incredibility, that we already mentioned in the ruling of the Alicante Provincial Court of 23 January 2008, that there are cases of statements by victim who have been repeatedly victimised by their aggressors (as often occurs in cases of gender-based violence) where the defence often relies, in plenary court hearings and in appeal proceedings, on the argument that the victim's statement should not be believed on account of the resentment and enmity behind said statement. This, however, is not entirely the case, and does not constitute a maxim to be taken into account at least not in those cases in which the victims has been physically assaulted, which is what occurs in cases of repeated gender-based violence, as it does

not allow the acceptance of the existence of doubts regarding victim statements in oral hearings, because this is a situation that would occur regularly.

D) The victim's statement contradicts the statement presented to the court of first instance.

One of the functions carried out by the judge and/or criminal court dealing with victim statements is to analyse any possible contradictions between the statement at the investigation stage and that given during the trial. However, what is fundamental here is:

- That only the evidence presented at the trial may be considered as legally binding when the criminal authorities come to making a ruling, given that that the trial proceedings must take place in an adversarial debate in the presence of the judge or court passing verdict, in such a way that the latter's judgement of the facts presented will be reached as a result of direct contact with the means delivered, to these ends, by the parties involved (Supreme Court Ruling 8 November 2006, rec. 84/2006).
- That from this general requirement we can add that the processes undertaken during the criminal proceeding's investigation phase do not in themselves constitute evidence of guilt, being solely investigative acts whose specific purpose, as such, is not to establish the facts definitively so that they form a judicial judgement, but to enable the holding of a trial, thereby providing the necessary elements for both defence and prosecution (Constitutional Tribunal Ruling 51/95 of 23.2).

In this case, it is possible for there to be contradictions between two victim statements, and the parties involved may attempt to assert said contradictions before the judge in order to contrast them. However, here there is a basic matter of trial procedure that should be kept in mind, given that it is not sufficient, and this is of the greatest import, for the parties to assert existing contradictions between the two statements, but rather that the judge or court take them into account and ask for the initial statement to be read in the course of the trial so that the witness may be questioned with regard to explaining any contradictions and clarifying which statement is correct. On occasions the common expression of taking the document as read is requested as a means to assert these statements from the earlier proceedings, but this approach is invalid, with the correct formula being the formal reading of statements.

E) The victim's refusal to testify in plenary court in accordance with Art. 416 Lecrim, and the impossibility of reading statements given in the investigation phase.

In the case of victims outlined in Art. 416 Lecrim, whereby they may refuse to testify, the adoption of this position by no means allows for the reading of pre-trial statements, given that this is expressly preventing their presentation in plenary court. In these cases it is not possible to proceed with the reading in the plenary of what was stated earlier so that the judge or court may take that statement into account. As such, with regard to reading pre-trial statements in accordance with Art. 730 Lecrim, it is true that one must distinguish between the impossibility of the witness testifying in the case of Art. 416 Lecrim where there is a refusal to testify and for which Art. 730 Lecrim does not apply; however it is possible to have a scenario in which the defendant refuses to testify at the plenary, where it would be possible to read the pre-trial statements, but this does not allow the replacement of a witness covered by Art. 416 Lecrim who refuses to testify by the reading of a pre-trial statement given during the investigation phase, as this would be irregular.

3. THE VIABILITY OF EXPERT EVIDENCE REGARDING THE AUTHENTICITY OF VICTIM STATEMENTS

Having outlined the basic notions mentioned by the Supreme Court regarding victim statements, it is necessary to dedicate a special section to one of our study's core questions, and which needs to be looked at separately with regard to the appraisal of the victim's statement, and that is the possibility of including a proposal for the taking of expert psychological evidence and the effective testimony of such a witness regarding the victims of the crime in order to determine his/her level of honesty, as is often carried out by the defence when the victim's evidence is particularly damning, in order to cast doubt on it with the court through an examination of the victim by an expert psychologist who, on the basis of an examination of the witness, will undertake a report in which he/she will highlight basic points determining the level of authenticity of the victim's testimony.

To this end, with regard to the process by which the judge or criminal court allows expert evidence to be presented to assess the testimony of a victim/witness, we should note that the recent trend is to carry out a psychological study of the victim so that the expert can draft a report analysing

whether the report filed by the victim with the Law Enforcement Agencies or the statement presented to the investigating judge, is truthful, or whether it has elements that are not truthful. This means providing the judge or court with information regarding the witness's psychological characteristics which might lead him/her, if not to lie exactly, then at least to have a conception of the events that is at odds with reality. The problem, in the first place, concerns whether this is the job of the judge or that of the expert. In other words, the extent to which the expert evidence can impinge on an area within the remit of the judge or criminal court, namely that of appraising the evidence in accordance with the general principles or norms we have been looking at in the previous section.

As such we now include a point-by-point break-down of the arguments, both for and against, that must be taken into account:

A) APPRAISING VICTIM STATEMENTS IS THE FUNCTION OF THE JUDGE/COURT AND CANNOT BE SUBSTITUTED BY EXPERT PSYCHOLOGY. When expert evidence is proposed, it is important to assess whether it is really necessary, so as not to put the victim through further, unnecessary suffering in his/her statement obligations.

In its ruling of 18 September 2003, the Supreme Court established that the credibility of a witness is not a scientific fact, although it is a helpful instrument in appraising witness evidence, and which the court must perceive with immediacy with regard to the content of the statement, both in terms of the witness's account as well as the reliability of the statement and the reactions provoked by it. In short, this element of immediacy is used in the appraisal of evidence on the part of the trial court.

For those cases where expert psychological evidence is admitted in courts of appeal for the appraisal of the authenticity of a victim's evidence the Supreme Court sets out that when it comes to evidence appraisal, the judge/criminal court cannot be replaced by experts, though their evidence can be taken into account. From this point of view there is not necessarily any need to undertake expert reports given that the appraisal is not seen as scientific fact requiring the knowledge that can be provided by an expert, and the conclusion is reached that psychological expert evidence regarding the reliability of the statements of victims of crimes of sexual aggression, apart from not being expert opinions, as such, on account of statement's reliability being the competence of the court which received the statement in the first instance, should be presented with the greatest of caution to ensure that the criminal

process does not inflict further suffering on the part of the victim who, on top of having suffered the offence itself, now finds him/herself once again the victim of expert investigations into the reliability of his/her testimony. On this point, the Supreme Court, in its ruling of 13 October 2004, points out that “we must not forget the multitude of occasions on which Carlos Alberto found himself forced to give evidence, be recognised or examined, with the traumatic consequences that each of these interventions had, as was expertly verified.”

As such, the Supreme Court arrives at two basic points to keep in mind, as follow:

- That expert psychological evidence on witness reliability cannot be a substitute for the appraisals of the trial court directly considering the evidence.
- These are tools which may be used by the court to strengthen its level of conviction and provide further rationale for this, but without ever replacing the court in this function.

B) EXPERT PSYCHOLOGICAL EVIDENCE IS A COMPLEMENTARY ELEMENT THAT SHOULD BE APPRAISED AS SUCH BY THE JUDGE OR COURT ALONG WITH THE REST OF THE EVIDENCE, BUT WITHOUT IT EVER BEING TREATED AS DECISIVE EVIDENCE WITH REGARD THE RELIABILITY OF THE VICTIM’S TESTIMONY.

In its ruling of 30 April 200,7 the Supreme Court essentially points out that expert psychological evidence, presented with all possible guarantees (including impartiality and reliability based on expert knowledge) and delivered to the trial court as part of the adversarial process with the application of scientific expertise to verifying the level of reliability of the child, in accordance with professional methods recognised in the expert’s field may prove to be a source of evidence of indisputable value for our appreciation of the victim’s evidence, especially in the case of victims of crimes of a sexual nature.

But such an expert report is not enough; the Court itself should also appraise the report as well, when appropriate, as the witness statement itself, prior to formulating its own reasoning with regard to its reliability, in such a way that the expert opinion of the authenticity of the statement will be just one more element to bear in mind when the trial court makes its ruling.

C) THE FUNCTION OF THE EXPERT FOCUSES ON EXAMINING WHETHER VICTIM STATEMENTS ARE RELIABLE OR NOT, BUT NOT WHETHER THEY ARE AT ODDS WITH REALITY, THIS BEING THE FUNCTION OF THE JUDGE/ COURT.

Expert reports on the reliability of the statement of a child consist of contrasting statements with empirical data provided by science which enable the expert to appraise the levels of doubt regarding its reliability. But these reports do not say, nor cannot say, nor are they asked to say, whether or not statements are at odds with reality (Supreme Court Ruling, 30 April 2007). This is the function of the court which will be able, in its decision, to make use of the psychological expert's opinion regarding whatever scientific facts may throw light on any possible confabulation, incitement, invention or manipulation (Supreme Court Ruling 23.3.94, 10.9.2002, 18.2.2002, 1.7.2002 and 16.5.2003).

In short, the responsibility for the critical analysis of the reliability or credibility of evidence which might determine the verdict on the defendant falls constitutionally to the trial judge and/or court which may make use of any expert opinion and advice deemed appropriate. Expert opinions regarding the reliability of witness statements express the opinion of those who proclaim them, and are opinions which, by and of themselves, cannot set aside presumption of innocence when the judge or court, which are those constitutionally responsible for passing judgement, have not arrived at a guilty verdict beyond all reasonable doubt (Supreme Court Ruling 14.2.2002), but on the other hand they may be appraised by the court itself in order to reinforce the grounds for passing a guilty sentence as inferred from other evidence.

D) PRESENTING THE EXPERT PSYCHOLOGICAL REPORT DOES NOT CALL FOR THE PHYSICAL PRESENCE OF THE INTERESTED PARTIES, BUT THE ADVERSARIAL PROCESS IS GUARANTEED BY THE COMMUNICATION OF ITS CONTENT TO THE PARTIES, WHO MAY THEN INTERROGATE THE EXPERT REGARDING THE REPORT'S CONTENT IN THE PLENARY COURT.

In the events of the investigating judge allowing expert evidence to be presented, it will be the designated professional, an expert in psychology, who will examine the child in person, but the interested parties may not be present as this is a highly personal intervention where priority is given to the rights of the victim being examined, who may not, at this point, be subjected to interrogation on the part of the parties. The adversarial process is available

to them, but only through the presence of the expert witness at trial and the questioning of the said expert on the content of the report.

The right to be heard and the adversarial process regarding the victim's statement may be called on when the victim is questioned, but not during the personal examination by the expert psychologist appraising the child's testimony with regard to its reliability. The expert will carry out an examination with regard to the facts as they have occurred and any prior or present circumstance that may have a bearing on the statement.

E) IF THERE IS EXPERT PSYCHOLOGICAL EVIDENCE REGARDING THE VICTIM STATEMENT ON THE PART OF A FORENSIC EXAMINER, THE PROPOSAL AND PRESENTATION BY ONE OF THE PARTIES OF ANOTHER EXPERT EXAMINATION IS NOT A GIVEN RIGHT OF THE PARTY.

The use of adversarial expert evidence has been incorrectly understood by the parties as a right which the court must always grant them, given that in those cases where a court forensic expert has examined the victim, including the examination of the appraisal of the statement, means that the judge or criminal court may opt not to allow a party to request further expert evidence which would require the victim, furthermore, to be once again examined by one or more other experts.

On the one hand this circumstance might serve to further victimise the child, as we have mentioned above, requiring him/her to make new statements, but on the other hand, as noted by the Supreme Court ruling of 14 November 2006, the right to propose evidence deemed pertinent to the defence, as repeatedly set out in the Constitutional Tribunal, is not an unlimited right, with the court reserving the right to allow for only such evidence as it deems pertinent (Art. 659 and 785.1 Lecrim).

F) THE PRESENTATION OF EXPERT PSYCHOLOGICAL EVIDENCE ON VICTIM STATEMENTS DOES NOT MEAN THE VICTIM NEED NOT APPEAR IN COURT. THE VICTIM MUST GIVE EVIDENCE IN PLENARY SESSION AND ONLY IN THE EVENT OF CIRCUMSTANCES DESCRIBED IN ART. 730 LE-CRIM MAY THE READING OF THE PRE-TRIAL STATEMENT SUFFICE.

The fact of expert psychological evidence being presented at trial does not mean the victim need not appear in court. It is true that his/her appearance may be psychologically damaging, but it also true that video-conferencing is an option, and in either case the victim must ratify the pre-trial statement in

a plenary session, and the reading of the pre-trial statement is something that may only be fallen back on in those circumstances set out in Art. 730 Lecrim. To this end, it is essential that the victim give evidence along with the examining expert witness. In the Supreme Court Ruling of 19 July 2007, it was argued that in cases of sexual violence, the victim need not appear in court, but that there was no opposition from the parties involved to the admission of interviews carried out with the minor by psychologists, when in reality and in spite of the adverse psychological effect, the victim should indeed appear in person in order to guarantee the adversarial process and be questioned by the parties, with the presentation of expert evidence being a separate piece of evidence from that of the witness statement, not a replacement for it.

4. PAS EVIDENCE: EXPERT EVIDENCE

Since 2001 a number of rulings have included the Parental Alienation Syndrome (PAS), but the one which caught the media's attention as well as that of the public, and thereby impacted on the legal arena, was the Ruling of the Court of First Instance No.4 in Manresa on 14 June 2007. The court decision adopted in second instance by the Court of Appeal in Barcelona on 17 April 2008 made a veiled rectification, granting the mother the right to visit the child every other weekend and half the school holidays, despite upholding the so-called *PAS*. It is worth highlighting that the mother had alleged that the father had abused the daughter, which she claimed was the cause of the daughter's rejection of the father. In the Legal Arguments we find that "it has been proved that rather than suffering a severe phobia of the father, the girl suffers from parental alienation syndrome", arguing that the girl, who had previously lived with her mother who looked after her and had custody of her, with the mother alleging that the father had abused the child, should have no contact with the mother or the extended family for a minimum period of 6 months as of the notification of the ruling."

The ruling of the Court of First Instance no. 7 in Oviedo, dated 13 June 2005 is one of the many examples of the lack of protection and the danger that children are subjected to when the so-called *PAS* is applied. Custody over the children was granted to the father on the grounds of the syndrome allegedly suffered by the children, despite the fact that, at the time, there was a restraining order in place, Court Order dated 23 October 2004, to stop the father from going near his ex-wife and children. The Forensic Psychology Team at the Courts of Oviedo arrived at a diagnosis of Parental Alienation Syndrome of the part of the mother with regard to the children, recommen-

ding custody be given over to the father and stopping the mother's access rights for two months, which in any case were subject to supervision by the Team drafting the report. The switch in custody was effected by the Police who picked the children up at school and delivered them to the father without the mother being allowed to communicate with the children in any way.

The above-mentioned Criminal Court Decision confirms that, according to a report issued by the Family Meeting Point, "the children are afraid of their father", that there is a prior accusation by the mother against the father of threats and injuries witnessed by the children, and that the father repeatedly failed to pay the maintenance allowance established by court at the time of the separation in 1997.

In some of the reports issued by the Technical Psychology Teams at the Courts of Oviedo, which monitored the family situation, the mother wasn't even interviewed, although they affirm that she "continues to hold a delirious interpretation of the circumstances and (the children) are vulnerable to maternal manipulation", when the mother-children visitation scheme was taking place under the supervision of a Family Meeting Point a few hours a month.

The diagnosis of an alleged *PAS* in children presupposes that they are lying, their statements are disregarded and situations of abuse are downplayed. No credibility is given to the statements of the children or their mothers. There is a court of first instance ruling from Bilbao's Criminal Court No. 5 from 2001, finding a father guilty of sexually abusing a minor, who was acquitted on appeal by the Court of Appeal in Vizcaya on 10 January 2002, admitting that "not everything the child said could be the product of fantasy [...] we can conclude that there is an element of truth in what the child says, but we don't know exactly what it is. There was some kind of stimulus, but it wasn't necessarily sexual – it could have been neutral." The court records also confirm that the father was found guilty of abusing his ex-partner.

In a subsequent ruling which modified the measures, custody was awarded to the father, while an access scheme with supervision at a Family Meeting Point was set up for the mother, with the father having alleged in his counter-claim that the child was suffering from *PAS*, diagnosed in a report issued by a psychologist who had not even interviewed the child. Little credibility is given to the adolescent child's statements regarding the situations lived through with the father, even during examination, where we read: "[...] This Judge was able to observe the minor's insistence on explaining what his father did to him, describing conducts of a coprophagic nature that are

indeed unpleasant [...] and describing a violent episode (not covered in any court decision) in which the accused threatened to throw him out of the window". His refusal to see his father is persistent and this Judge concludes that "considering very likely that his discourse has been reinforced and appreciating a symbiosis between mother and son" the Psycho-Social Team at the Court accepts that the adolescent "lives in great fear of his father" and that the reason for his fear is "the anxiety he suffers in light of the possibility that at the end of this process, the close relationship he has with his mother may be jeopardised".

Provincial Court of Vizcaya Ruling no. 256/08 of 27 March 2008 constitutes a pioneering legal decision in Spain discrediting PAS. It acquitted the mother of a minor for the contempt of court verdict in the first instance ruling for having refused to allow the minor to visit the father in accordance with visitation rights which were legally awarded, arguing: "we do not believe in the existence of the so-called parental alienation syndrome (this has been explained above and the scientific literature on this point is abundant, as well as multiple references in reliable expert reports), and nor do we believe, in this case, that [the mother] manipulated her child to refuse to associate with the father [...] there have been various experiences and objectivised episodes which it would be hard to resolve by force as we have explained on a number of occasions (in other cases for the same effects) in which judicial authority has wrongly attempted to impose relationships, feelings, affection".

The Ruling of the Court of First Instance of Dos Hermanas took a mother's custody of her daughter away from her and awarded it to the father, despite the latter having been successfully convicted of abusing the mother, with the daughter being witness to the habitual abuse of her mother and as such herself a direct victim in the eyes of the Senate, and with the public prosecutor asking for shared custody, in violation of Art. 92.7 CC and the judge not ruling out exclusive custody on the part of the father, subsequently awarding it, as a result of not thinking the "abuse was of relative severity", and punishing the mother for the daughter's opposition to seeing her father. The report of the technical team at the family meeting point says that "the girl has difficulty verbalising her desire to be with her father, but not because she does not want to, because she does, but due to the loyalty she feels for her mother with whom she has lived all her life. As such the child is caught in the middle of a battle in which the former is the victim" (*friendly parent*).

The diagnosis of PAS comes from Court Psycho-Social teams and/or psychological reports presented by the interested party sometimes without

any examination of the mothers or children. The psychological report delivered by the interested party in the case of Manresa where they *diagnosed* alleged PAS in the child served for a ruling in favour of the party in the court of first instance, is called into question by the above-mentioned court by noting that “the above-mentioned psychologist at no time saw or spent time with the child before releasing the report”.

This is the case of many “diagnoses” of PAS.

In Spain we find the principle of free appraisal of evidence on the part of the Judicial Authority/Legal Review. The admission of evidence and its appraisal remains in the hands of a judicial ruling.

According to Art.283 of the Criminal Proceedings Act, the admission of evidence is informed by three criteria: pertinence (relating to the trial subject and the facts under discussion); necessity and usefulness (in terms of decisiveness for accreditation of the court’s final decision). The Act stipulates that useless evidence will not be admitted if, according to reasonable and reliable rules and criteria, there is no chance of it contributing to shedding light on the controversial facts.

In terms of accrediting the existence of PAS, counsel or the judge acting *ex officio* may request an expert report from the psycho-social teams or a private report may be submitted *ex parte*.

The Law states, both in the Civil Code as well as in the Civil Procedure Act (LEC), that when necessary the Judge or interested parties may ask for specialist opinions such as those of Psycho-social teams or a Technical Legal Team. This is expert evidence and should be evaluated as such. As set out in Art. 347 (LEC) and 478 (LECRIM), it is necessary, prior to expert evidence, for factual elements to be established regarding the area to be reported on, that is to say the factual background. As such, if we request expert evidence in which we ask for the Family Technical Advice Service (Servicio de Asesoramiento Técnico en el Ámbito de la Familia, hereafter SAFAT) to make an appraisal of the motives for a minor’s rejection of his/her parent we must provide all the relevant information and evidence at our disposal in order to contextualise the situation, including abuse of children or the mother in the presence of minors, the non-payment of maintenance on the part of the parent who does not have custody, school reports, medical reports dealing with the minors’ situation in terms of phobias, night terrors, anxiety, and all these data should be taken into account before the expert opinion is for-

med. Many reports are entirely lacking in background information regarding abuse or play down fears and feelings of anxiety on the part of the children, giving them little credibility. It is worth highlighting that, as the prominent US psychologist Leonore Walker said, having made exhaustive studies into the often-farcical PAS: “Instead of carefully evaluating each situation individually and proceeding with caution, there are professionals who put contact between the child and the rejected parent first, following in the lines of PAS even without naming it, and ignoring behaviour patterns on the part of the rejected parent which would explain the child’s adaptive and logical rejection”.

They also include witnesses and facts which are not mentioned in the court records and fall outside jurisdictional control (other psychologists or school professionals). All relevant information obtained during the trial process should be the starting point for drafting expert reports. It is essential that they be called into court in order to ratify this information and to clarify any aspect of their reports (subject to the principle of audience, immediacy and the adversarial process), given that they will otherwise become reference witnesses as set out by Constitutional Tribunal ruling No. 131/1997 of 15 July) recalling that the Law does not exclude their validity and effectiveness, but it does limit it.

In cross-questioning the authorship of the reports should be made clear (accusations or complaints), as well as those tests carried out, the reasoning behind their conclusions, what data were used, and any protocols followed.

In many ethical and regulatory codes on psychology, we find the claim that no method or procedure should be used unless it is sufficiently contrasted within the limits of scientific knowledge. On many occasions the interviews are of 20-30 minutes and on occasions private diagnoses of PAS have been arrived at without seeing either mother or child.

The judicial evaluation of reports from Psycho-social Team cannot take the place of the judicial ruling, as established by Supreme Court ruling 19.7.2007: “a psychological expert’s opinion on testimony does not constitute a document having a direct accreditative bearing on the truth of a witness statement [...] the opinion of the psychologist can never take the place of that of the Judge”, so that we find ourselves faced with free evaluation of evidence in our legal system.

The testimony of expert witnesses is discretionally assessed by the investigating judge in accordance with the rules of healthy criticism, as set

out in Art 348 (LEC). The Supreme Court has established the concept of HEALTHY CRITICISM as meaning the appreciation of logic which, moreover, is not open to revision on appeal unless the appraisal involved an evident or arbitrary (i.e. unmotivated or unfounded) or irrational mistake. (Supreme Court Rulings 18.12.2001, 8.2.2002, 13.12.2003).

In terms of reports issued by Family Meeting Points, these may never be seen as documentary evidence. As set out by the Supreme Court in rulings such as that of 20 January 1987 and 14 February 2002, the information contained in them must be indisputable and irrefutable, and as such they must be delivered during trial as legally admitted evidence, with those presenting them subject to appearing in court and the adversarial principle. In practice, these contain biased information, an absence of any rationale underlying their conclusions, a lack of any account of the comments made on the part of the children when arriving at and leaving the Family Meeting Points, they minimize the minors' emotions such as crying, anxiety or refusal to see the father at said meeting points. In short the reports are very brief, on occasions there isn't even a signature, just a stamp from the centre, and the authors are very rarely asked to give evidence in court. They have to keep the court informed of the progress of visits, sometimes every two months, at others after each session, but they often fail to do so. Children who arrive in tears and showing signs of anxiety are forced to stay in the centre.

It is proposed that complaints regarding Family Meeting Point reports be presented to the Prosecutor General's Office and Prosecutor's Office for Gender-based, Civil and Child Violence and the Provincial Prosecutor's office for the corresponding location. Recent claims filed include:

- Omissions of information in reports, particularly regarding the state and opinion of the children as set out in Art. 460 of the Penal Code, which says: "when the witness, expert or interpreter, without substantially departing from the truth, distorts it through omission, inaccuracies or by omitting relevant details or information known to them, they will be subject to fines of 6-12 months pay and, where appropriate, employment suspensions of 6 months to three years".
- Unsigned reports, allegedly in violation of Art. 35 of the Public Administrations Act, applicable to the Family Meeting Points through the public civil servants' statute.

- When account is given of the psychological assistance required by children to minimise the discomfort caused by parent-child visits, as provided for by Art 460 of the Penal Code and an alleged violation under Art. 24 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child is committed by not making the prosecutor's office aware of the alleged abuse as recounted by the children, in violation of Art. 13 of the Fundamental Law on the Judiciary.
- Forcing children to continue with visits despite their refusal would be in violation of Arts. 9 and 12 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

5. EVIDENCE APPRAISAL

As explained by Nekane San Miguel Bergaretxe, Senior Judge of the Provincial Court of Vizcaya: *“there is no legal reason for giving pre-eminent value to the opinions of these experts over those supplied by the parties or over other means of evidence ... there is the attitude (or belief) that because the persons who issue them are public servants or persons attached to the courts, these reports come with some kind of at-source legitimation, as a guarantee of impartiality, and in many court decisions the reports of experts commissioned by the parties are discredited precisely through having been presented by one of the parties to the case, however I don't share this appreciation which, because it entails prejudice, goes against the most basic rules of objectivity and impartiality”*.

Currently, the Technical Advice Service for Victim Support (Servicio de Asesoramiento Técnico y de Atención a la Víctima, henceforth SATAV) or psychologists tend to prefer not to use the term PAS but often, in their reports, we find an underlying sexist ideology which depicts mothers as evil and malicious, which resonates with the North American terminology of the 1980s: “divorce-related malicious mother syndrome”, with references to manipulation and taking custody away from mothers and even on occasion to prison sentences for disregarding custody orders when they have tried to protect their children.

What we are seeing in Spain is similar to what happened in the US, but with the exacerbating factor that we have failed to learn from their example. PAS is completely discredited in the US at the present time and courts are not admitting it as evidence, due to the harm caused to children by threat-based

therapy and owing to the discredit and lack of credibility of women in family and gender-based violence courts.

Suitable knowledge and study of what PAS is is vital to all professionals involved in family disputes, where custody of children is at stake or in cases of child abuse.

III. CHILD SEXUAL VIOLENCE

1. INTRODUCTION AND CONCEPTUALISATION

Child sex abuse occurs across all cultures, society and social classes. This is a complex problem involving individual, family, social and cultural factors which can lead to serious consequences for victims.

Although in countries such as the US the study of sexual abuse became widespread in the 1980s, in Spain it is only recently that the media has shown interest, along with institutions and professionals who now show increased social awareness of child sexual abuse.

When we look at violence we feel the most negative of emotions, whatever reason is given for justifying it, but when we come to violence affecting children and adolescents all the more so. They are not just victims of the act of violence, but also suffer immediate secondary consequences and take on a series of negative experiences whose impact on their health can be numerous (San Martín, 2010).

Due, on many occasions, to the absence of visible physical injuries, as well as the lack of a series of psychological symptoms which would allow for clear diagnostic detection, child sexual abuse is a difficult typology to study, to which we can add difficulties related to sex taboo and, in particular, its relationship with childhood, as well as the personal, family and social scandal involved in its recognition.

There are numerous definitions of sexual abuse, but in most we can identify two criteria:

- Coercion. The aggressor uses a situation of power to interact sexually with the minor.
- Age difference. The aggressor is significantly older than the victim.

“In reality, age difference or asymmetry reflects the many other asymmetries: anatomical, developmental, specification of sexual desire (which is neither specified nor consolidated until adolescence), an asymmetry of se-

xual affection (the phenomenon of attraction in pre-pubescent children has less sexual connotations), asymmetry in terms of social skills, and in sexual experience. As such, with age difference we cannot guarantee authentic freedom of decision. This asymmetry in itself represents “coercion”, and as such we should conceive of sexual abuse not as a question of the individual’s sexuality, but primarily as an abuse of power, as a relationship of control.” (López, F; Del Campo, A, 1996).

An individual exerts power over another when he/she forces the other to do something the latter does not wish, whatever means are used: threats, physical force, blackmail and so on. The person with power is in a situation of superiority with regard the victim, disabusing the latter of freedom; coercion occurs through threats and seduction. Notwithstanding, the existence of sexual abuse between equals is an important reality that we should also deal with.

As such, Sexual Abuse is defined as “contact and interaction between a child and an adult when the aggressor uses the minor for the sexual stimulation of the former, the latter or a third party. Sexual abuse may also be committed by someone under 18 when he/she is significantly older than the victim, or when the aggressor is in a position of power or control with regard to the victim.” Definition provided by the National Center of Child Abuse and Neglect (1978).

Within the concept of sexual abuse we should highlight the following categories:

- Sexual abuse. Any form of sexual intercourse, with and without physical contact, carried out without violence or intimidation, and without consent. This may include: vaginal, oral and anal penetration, penetration using fingers, caresses or explicit verbal propositions.
- Sexual aggression. Any form of physical contact, with or without sexual intercourse, with violence or intimidation and without consent.
- Exhibitionism. This is a category of sexual abuse without physical contact (displaying sexual organs in an inappropriate manner).
- Child sexual exploitation. A category of child sexual abuse whereby the abuser pursues economic gain, and includes prostitution and child pornography. Sexual exploitation tends to be equated with the

child sex trade (involving minors in pornography, encouraging, promoting or facilitating child prostitution and sexual tourism).

Within child sexual exploitation there are various models to bear in mind, given that they present differing characteristics and impacts:

- Child sexual traffic
- Child sexual tourism
- Child prostitution
- Child pornography.

We should also include a new category which is very common on the internet, which is called *Grooming*, and consists of deliberate actions on the part of an adult with the purpose of establishing contact with minors, in order to obtain sexual satisfaction through erotic or pornographic images. These include:

- The production of material with abusive child content
- Online requests of minors, for sexual ends.

2. SEX ABUSE OF MINORS

Dentro de los modelos que nos ayudan a comprender la etiología del abuso sexual infantil, está el *Modelo etiológico del abuso sexual infantil de las cuatro precondiciones*: (Finkelhor y Krugman), este modelo considera que existen cuatro condiciones para que se dé el abuso sexual.

FIRST CONDITION: MOTIVATION ON THE PART OF THE AGGRESSOR TO SEXUALLY ABUSE

- Due to sexual paraphilia.
- As a cross-generational repetition of prior child abuse experiences.
- Due to a psycho-pathological component of the abuser's personality.
- Due to a condition of uninhibited impulses.

- As exclusive paedophilia, due to obsessive fixation with the object of sexual desire.

SECOND CONDITION: ABILITY OF AGGRESSOR TO OVERCOME HIS/HER OWN INHIBITIONS AND FEARS

- Through alcohol, drugs, etc...

THIRD CONDITION: OVERCOMING EXTERNAL INHIBITIONS AND THOSE FACTORS PROTECTING THE CHILD.

FOURTH CONDITION: OVERCOMING THE CHILD'S RESISTANCE

- With threats, tricks or manipulation. On this point there are particularly vulnerable minors such as disabled children, given that in some cases their ability to put up resistance may be seriously limited, or children under three years of age.

Sexual abuse is a form of abuse which affects the sexuality of the victim.

The sexual component of this form of abuse makes the detection, discovery and even persecution of this kind of crime all the more difficult. Revealing abuse is difficult both for the victim and for the aggressor. Some aggressors can talk about the physical abuse or neglect, but they generally find it difficult to talk about the sexual abuse, whose secretive nature is essential to it going unpunished.

For the victim this secrecy along with feelings of shame and guilt which go with sexual abuse makes it difficult to face up to. The sexual element of this kind of abuse presents added difficulties to the already considerable problems of any kind of child abuse.

3. PROPORTIONS OF THE PROBLEM OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE

Child sexual abuse is more common than generally thought. We should mention that these figures include abuse ranging from sexual behaviour without physical contact (such as exhibitionism) to more intimate practices such as anal or vaginal sex. As such, of each four cases of child sexual abuse one consists of intimate and demanding intercourse, such as vaginal or anal sex, oral sex and masturbation. The revelation of child sexual abuse as a frequent form of abuse with important and long-lasting psychological effects, both short and long term, has led in recent years to an increase in studies in this field both nationally and globally.

Studies into the extent of abuse carried out in Spain speak of figures which range between 15.2% of males and 22.6% of females in the general population, and between 15.5% of men and 19% of women among university students. We are, then, talking about a problem that is more widespread in our society than previously thought.

One study we should highlight is the one undertaken by López, F et al (1994) on the Spanish adult population, with regard to experience of sexual abuse in childhood. The core figures talk of 20% of subjects claiming to have been victims of sexual abuse: 15.2% of males and 22.5% of females. In more than 60% of cases, abuses took place in an urban environment, with less than 40% in rural surroundings. In 55.8% of cases abuse took place just once, with 44.2% of cases occurring repeatedly. Sexual abuse took place with children of all ages, although it was more frequent in children over nine, with the highest rate occurring in children aged 12-15. 86.6% of aggressors were men, while just 13.9% were women. The ages of aggressors varied widely. In 40% of cases aggressors were unknown to the victims, with 40% being acquaintances and/or friends of the family, with the rest made up of family members (uncles, grand-fathers, etc), priests, adoptive fathers. Only 20-30% of victims of child sexual abuse remained emotionally unaffected by the experience.

Finkelhor and others note the existence of asymptomatic victims, but these victims may go on to present problems at a later date, representing the so-called latent effects of child sexual abuse.

A study carried out by the University of Barcelona, Pereda, N; Fornis M (2007), with a sample of 1,033 students highlights that the prevalence of sexual abuse among under-18s is 17.9% (14.9% of under 13s and 3% of 13-

18s). 15.5% of males and 19% of females claimed to have suffered this kind of abuse. We can observe differences in the type of aggressor and the characteristics of abuse according to the age at which it started and by the sex of the victim. Of note is the high percentage rate among both males and females under 13 years of age (26.7% and 42.1%), and after this age (27.3% and 25%). As such the most recent figures of child sexual abuse allow us to confirm that this continues to be an extremely widespread problem in Spanish society and that there is an urgent need for the introduction of programmes for intervention, prevention and specialised training for professionals in order to tackle these high victim figures.

However, the figures currently available are just a small percentage of the total number of cases, something we can deduce from the very characteristics of abuse, where we must bear in mind that:

- Many cases take place within the family.
- Individual sexuality is shrouded in secrecy, fear and misconceptions.
- Small children are not in a position to file complaints.
- There is fear among professionals and the general public surrounding the implications of making accusations.
- There is a high level of ignorance regarding the problem and its varying forms, as well as regarding the risk situations that may facilitate sexual abuse.
- Despite child sexual abuse being widespread, there is no evidence that there are more cases nowadays than 40 or 50 years ago. There are now greater levels of detection, but we cannot know that there are actually more cases. Furthermore, we know that only 10-20% of cases are recorded. What is true is that today there is less tolerance of the violation of children's rights.
- The figures in these studies are informed by various factors:
 - The breadth of the definition used for sexual abuse.
 - The typologies included.

- The database or source of information: Known cases, reports, cases detected? Many works of research only use reported cases for their study samples, which make up for a tiny percentage of the total. Others do not specify whether they include detected but unreported cases, known cases which have not been assessed, and so on.
- Many work with estimate figures.
- There are certain demographic and epidemiological characteristics for aggressors and victims:
- Most aggressors are male (86%).
- The majority of aggressors are middle-aged adults.
- The majority of studies concur that most aggressors know the victim. In one study carried out with a sample of 100 cases, the majority of aggressors were acquaintances of the victim (62%), 31% were family members and just 7% were strangers.

As we can see, child sexual abuse is not a recent phenomenon, although it is true that in recent years certain new trends have been detected. There are, for instance, signs of an increase in abuse committed by youths and adolescents. There is research stating that 20% of rapes are carried out by under-18s (Noguerol, 2005). This is an important figure which should not be ignored, given that the possibility of such aggressors being rehabilitated is much higher, as well as the institutional resources available to that end.

The social attitude toward making complaints is much more favourable today, but when dealing with cases that affect the individual personally fear and doubts often intervene, and people are reluctant when it comes to making their suspicions known. On the other hand, in certain circumstances child sexual abuse is still seen as pathological; society continues to believe, or prefers to believe that the adult who abuses a child does so due to being sick and that this only occurs in marginal contexts.

Particularly predominant risk factors include:

- Serious psychological disability on the part of one or both parents.

- Alcohol or drug consumption on the part of one or both parents.
- Prior history of abuse on the part of one or both parents.
- Failure to establish bonds, or deficient affective relationship between parents and children.
- Failure on the part of the network of psychosocial support, family's social isolation.
- Unstable and disharmonious family unit.
- Unemployment or poverty.
- Lack of recognition of rights of the minor as an individual.
- Social acceptance of norms such as corporal punishment.

Factors that protect against abuse include:

- History of affective bonding between the parents or, in its absence, the recognition and formulation of the history.
- Presence of a network of psychosocial support.
- Economic security.
- Parental harmony and support bringing up the child.
- Social integration of family and child with their peers.

All of these factors interact constantly, creating a permanent relation-based framework in which we develop as individuals. It is important to keep this perspective in order to assess each case, and understand that the life circumstances of each individual define his/her possibilities and not just limitations.

Detection and notification of cases of sexual abuse are the first two conditions for facilitating intervention with families. In fact, the detection of sexual abuse carried out at the heart of the family is highly complex. Many elements are involved in stopping incest from coming to light. Of course, the high levels of secrecy and taboo shrouding abuse, the fact that abuse takes

place in the intimacy of the home, as well as the certainty of there not being any witnesses while the abuse is taking place, all act as obstacles to the already difficult task of detecting abuse.

However, when we talk about child sexual abuse we can be sure that we are facing a social problem of the highest order, both due to how widespread it is as well as to the consequences it has both for the victims and their families.

The extremely low percentage of reports filed can be explained, among other factors, by the severe feeling of guilt and shame on the part of both victims and families. Sexual aggressors, in general, are entirely conscious of the repercussions their behaviour may have, knowing that abuse is a criminal offense, and will take great care choosing and instructing their victims to ensure they do not reveal the abuse. And all of this under the cloud of stigma that shrouds sexual abuse, stopping those involved from talking about it, and keeping it locked away out of sight.

Public institutions, professionals and society in general admit a general ignorance of the indicators presented by victims which makes detection all the harder. To this we should add the myths or misconceptions still held in our culture.

3.1 OUR CULTURE'S MISCONCEPTIONS REGARDING CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE

FALSE	TRUE
It is uncommon.	Around 23% of girls and 15% of boys are victims of sexual abuse (Esteban, 2005).
It happens to girls, not to boys.	Girls are more often affected, but boys can be affected, too.
It happens more today than previously.	It has always happened, but today we are more aware and conscious of it.
The aggressor is psychiatrically ill (72% of the adults in the sample in the study by López and others, 1994).	The majority of sexual abuse is committed by individuals presenting no serious pathologies.
It occurs mostly in particular environments (poverty, lack of culture) and situations (dark alley-ways, at night).	It happens in all social classes and can occur in any location, though mostly out of sight, particularly at home.
Children are lying when they say they have been sexually abused.	Minors hardly ever lie once they have made up their mind to talk about it.
It happens to children who were “asking for it” and could have avoided it.	Abuse can happen at any age, but is most common among 8-12s, and has nothing to do with the clothes minors wear.
If it happened around us we’d know about it (72.6% of the sample in the study by López et al., 1994).	Often victims tend to keep quiet and conceal it due to fear or shame.
Mothers report it when they find out (76% of the sample in the study by López et al. 1994).	It is fairly normal for mothers to react by concealing the facts, especially if the abuser is a family member.
The effects are always highly traumatic or the effects are normally not serious.	Sexual abuse interferes with the child’s development and can have secondary consequences depending on the child and his/her environment (support).
It is always accompanied by physical violence.	Aggressors often use deceit or persuasion instead of physical violence.

On top of the myths or misconceptions, we (including professionals and institutions) have defensive attitudes which in themselves make detection of child sexual abuse situations harder.

We agree that detection on the part of professionals is complicated and calls for prudence and caution when intervening, given that it is hard to come by solid evidence to back up suspicions.

The difficulties are, moreover, bound up with our ignorance of the indicators, a lack of coordination between professionals as well as friction between different professionals, institutions and families.

3.2 SOCIETY'S DEFENSIVE ATTITUDES

The most common are:

- To deny or conceal all existence of the problem.
- To doubt the truthfulness of the victim's account, claim it to be lies. It is easy to cast doubt on the child's testimony, putting forward the often positive image of the aggressor or family.
- To attribute the sexual abuse to fantasies on the part of the victim, or insist on arguing that the victim is an inherent fantasist.
- To play down the event: "what happened wasn't such a big deal, it was just a few cuddles", or the possible effects of the alleged abuse: "the child is very small and won't remember".
- Melodrama, alarmist reaction: to obsess about the catastrophic consequences, for both victim and family, of revealing alleged abuse, including family break-ups, the mother having a heart-attack, the children being taken into care, the aggressor going into custody and, finally, professional silence.

These defensive attitudes respond to a model which has existed across generations, a social model which feels this is an unpleasant matter taking place in the lowest classes and rare in our culture. The studies carried out on child sexual abuse, along with clinical experience, show us that abuse occurs at all social strata and that it is harder to detect in families with high socio-economic and cultural levels.

It so happens, on occasions, that both professionals and institutions cast doubt on the testimony of victims, leaving them feeling unprotected, guilty and victims all over again. This secondary victimisation is caused by the reaction of public institutions and professionals including the police, forensic doctors, teachers, psychologists, social workers and the media.

Being aware of the indicators presented by victims of child sexual abuse is an essential task for professionals in helping victims once suspicions of abuse have been detected.

It is important to know that if a child is suffering sexual abuse this can be manifested in a range of ways, although we know that in the majority of cases the victims keep quiet due to the threats being employed, along with the feeling of guilt and shame that abuse generates.

We are aware that sexual abuse is carried out in private surrounding, and this acts as an obstacle to its detection or for the actions of any individual who is not familiarised with the victims and families of child sex abuse.

4. INDICATORS OF CHILD ABUSE

The indicators presented by victims can be classified as physical, emotional, behavioural or cognitive (Arruabarrena, 1996).

4.1 Highly specific indicators

- There is reliable information regarding inappropriate sexual behaviour.
- Genital or sexually transmitted infection.
- Claims to have been subjected to sexual abuse.
- There is a medical report that would confirm abuse or suspicions.
- Inflammation of the vulva, fractured cervix.
- Stains or traces of semen in genitals, clothes, mouth.
- Internal injuries.
- Pregnancy.

- Contusions or bleeding in external genitals, genital or anal areas.
- Pain when urinating.

4.2 Behavioural, emotional or cognitive indicators of probable sexual abuse

- Rarely asks questions of a sexual nature.
- Excessive avoidance or fear of sex.
- Excessive masturbation in public; unable to avoid doing so, even in the presence of figures who may exact punishment.
- Tries to touch the genitals of an adult.
- Presents sexualised behaviour towards adults or other children.
- Advanced knowledge of sex.

4.3 Indicators from the sexual field

- Rejection of caresses, kisses and physical contact.
- Seductive behaviour.
- Precocious behaviour or unsuitable sexual knowledge for their age.
- Excessive interest in adult sexual behaviour.
- Sexual aggression of a minor on another minor/s

4.4 Non-specific indicators of sexual abuse

In early childhood:

- Problems concentrating.
- Attention problems.
- Memory problems.
- Problems with academic development.
- Over-estimating dangers or hostility of environment.
- Under-estimating abilities and self-worth.

- Aggression at home, with schoolmates or friends.
- Guilt, shame or social withdrawal.
- Phobias or intense fears.
- Pseudo-maturity.
- Post-traumatic stress syndrome.

In adolescence:

- Behaviour that puts own safety at risk.
- Withdrawn, over-adapting.
- Running away from home.
- Drugs.
- Delinquency.
- Aggressive behaviour.
- Suicide attempts.
- Dissociative disorders.
- Eating disorders: anorexia, bulimia.
- Generalised lack of confidence, insecurity and loss of self-esteem.
- Problems forming relationships and feelings of hostility towards persons of the same sex as aggressors.
- May present problems regarding sexuality, a greater likelihood of suffering sexual dysfunction, promiscuity or prostitution.

5. CONSEQUENCE OF SEXUAL ABUSE IN ADULT LIFE

The long-term effects are hard to predict (Echeburúa; Corral, 2006). They may vary from one case to another depending on how chronic and intense the sexual abuse was, the level of the relationship with the abuser, the support received, as well as the vulnerability of the adults with mental disorders. Adults who were victims of sexual abuse as children often highlight the following markers.

- Physical symptoms such as general chronic pain, sleep disorders, gastro-intestinal problems, eating disorders. The most common behaviour patterns observed are the consumption of alcohol and drugs, suicide attempts and dissociative personality disorder.
- Their emotional world revolves around depression, anxiety, low self-esteem, post-traumatic stress, and personality disorders, difficulty expressing themselves or receiving expressions of intimacy or affection.
- They present phobias or sexual aversions, a lack of sexual satisfactions or sexual motivation, disorders regarding sexual urge and orgasm, the belief that other people only value them as sex objects.
- They have problems with personal relationships, isolation and problems bringing up children.
- One can often identify symptoms of defencelessness, lack of self-worth, feelings of shame, guilt, rage and anger with a lack of emotional self-control, loss of self-esteem, submission and feeling of inferiority, as well as lack of balance and difficulties in personal relationships, leading to becoming isolated, stigmatised and marginalised.

5.1 Family characteristics in sexual abuse

There is no single profile for these families, but there are some useful characteristics, such as that it will often be isolated, or maintain pre-established intimate relationships. When the suspicion of a possible abuse arises, they tend to react by denial and make all the more effort to play down the seriousness of the abuse as well as the fact that it may have happened at all.

One may often observe a normalised facade as well as a rigid structure. This is union due to fear of the family breaking up; incest keeps the family united. The mother tends to be absent or appears to be emotionally inaccessible, while both the mother and father may have a history of abuse.

5.2 Most common characteristics of the adult sexual aggressor

Without their being a single profile of the sexual aggressor (Noguerol, 2005), the following characteristics do often appear:

- They play down their actions.
- Tend to accuse the child of lying and having too much imagination.
- They are acceptably integrated into society, many are renowned professionals.
- Well-cared for external image.
- Tend to have their own family.
- Prone to repeating abuse; abusive behaviour is highly addictive.
- May show themselves to be rigid, controlling and hyper-vigilant people.
- May present a certain lack of empathy for the victim.

5.3 Profile of abusive children/adolescents

The main characteristics of abusive children/adolescents are (Aragonés, 1998, Noguerol, 2005):

- Difficulty controlling their own impulses.
- Negative image of self and low self-esteem.
- Little tolerance of frustration, inability to put up with delays.

- Show levels of immaturity for their age.
- Lack of affection in family unit.
- Highly influenced by peer pressure or opinion.
- Relationships with others are characterised by high levels of physical or verbal aggression.

Given the above characteristics regarding child sexual abuse it is crucial that victims be provided assistance that does not focus solely on immediate assistance, but that there is coordination between the varying professionals in order to provide psychological care, short- and medium-term monitoring, to facilitate family support, to guarantee a safe environment for children, especially those who are in insecure situations who, on many occasions, may have to deal with legal, family and social obstacles. It is in these cases where it is most important to demonstrate that interventions can improve these children's lives, that they are efficacious. The role of the family is core to the success of such interventions; if the family members believe the child, right from the start, providing support and an alternative model and example, then the child will recover sooner and more completely than in those many instances where this is not the case.

6. CONCLUSIONS

As a conclusion when dealing with these frequent and well-known types of childhood sexual violence, all public institutions should adopt the aim of increasing social awareness, of training professionals and assessing programmes on child sexual abuse with regard to intervention and prevention, as well as promoting the undertaking of studies into the extent and impact of sexual abuse in the Autonomous Regions of Spain, with a unified register of cases to facilitate a real perspective of the problem's magnitude in the country.

On this point there is still a need to set up a Single Coordinated Assistance Service for Child Victims of Sexual Violence. This service would manage, direct, integrate, train and coordinate the different institutions such as hospitals, schools, police stations, courts and mental health centres in order for them to work together in a coordinated fashion, in education, detection, intervention and prevention in the field of child sex abuse.

This Single Service would take responsibility for providing school students with education in programmes on personal safety, assertiveness, and prevention and resources to deal with child abuse. It would also help to train professionals in how to identify child abuse and communicate any suspicions. It would also manage awareness and publicity campaigns.

All of this would serve to save effort and energy and would provide greater resources and a wealth of information through the coordination between different institutions and professionals.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

This interdisciplinary team has shared the work, knowledge and experience garnered from its daily endeavours, study and research. The fruit of this collaboration, which you have before you, has been cross-checked and contrasted and we have included our sources, whether these be judicial rulings, studies, psychosocial practices or experiences and feed-back; there is no mythology and there are no common places. That is the issue here; to be able to discuss this issue with rigour and from a position of knowledge. There is still work to be done, and we may have not quite yet fully uncovered even the tip of the iceberg, let alone the iceberg itself, but at least we have started the process.

We believe it is necessary to debunk all the existing mythology regarding the non-existence of child violence. We should make special mention of the good work done by NGOs of women specialised in working with victims of gender-based violence, always at the vanguard and always striving for the prevention and detection of violence.

What we have to hope is that both this study and its conclusions will be widely disseminated, that they will be picked up by all media platforms so that they publicise and draw on them whenever they are dealing with a case of gender-based violence; that they will reach the universities and education centres where future professionals who will one day work in this area are being trained; that they will be available to associations of professionals related to this area as well as to psychosocial teams at town councils, healthcare centres and law courts.

Out shadows, light, light! Let's look at the following real photos; *flashes* to be taken in and shown:

- **Gender-based violence produces direct effects in children** who *are either witnesses* or who live in violent environments. As a result, when dealing with women victims of gender-based violence, we must also take into account that we are dealing with more than one victim.
- We must be conscious of the negative consequences undergone by children as direct victims of gender-based violence. To accept that they are also victims and **they can be seriously damaged in their physical, psychological and emotional development.**

- Said effects can take shape with abused mothers as early as in the seventh month of pregnancy, and range from stunted cerebral development to cognitive development problems, eating and sleep disorders, aggressive behaviour, and difficulties forming emotional bonds, anxiety, low self-esteem, depression, and so on, depending on the age of the child at the time that the mother is abused.
- In the statistics and reports on gender-based violence, children being exposed to gender-based violence in the home receive scant attention. As such, **we need to collate and process the available information** regarding child victims of gender-based violence in the home environment. To get an idea of the size of the numbers here, we can extrapolate from the dimensions of the issue of gender-based violence as a whole; the study on the impact and extent of gender-based violence carried out by the Spanish Institute of Women in 2006 estimated that more than a million and a half of women in Spain are victims of abuse. Knowing, as we do, that in between 40% and 80% of cases the children are present while the abuse is taking place, and taking an average of one child per family, then we can assume that at least 700,000 children in our country are victim of gender-based violence in the home.
- In minors who have directly experienced gender-based violence there is a **risk that children will repeat the behaviour patterns experienced in their families**. It is quite feasible that male victims will turn into abusers, and that females will have a greater predisposition to be future victims in their partner relationships.
- The way in which children tend to outwardly express their experiences is not so much verbal as through their behaviour, which explains the importance of observing and treating them. We must try to verbalise the trauma by establishing the violent behaviour experienced at the heart of the family, sharing personal experiences and working on lived feelings and emotions.
- Children of abused women are exposed not just to the influence of the factors in their environment, but also to the violence itself, whether as witnesses or directly. As such they interiorise a series of negative beliefs and values regarding what family relationships should be, how to relate to other people and the legitimacy of the use of violence.

- As a result of all of the above, child witnesses of gender-based violence should have access to **the same level of assistance and special legal protection** as if they were direct victims of the abuse and, in any case, receive **specialised assistance tailored to their characteristics and needs**.
- The psychological effects of the violence undergone by the mother means that the mother-child relationship may be affected to greater or lesser extents, with long-term repercussions if the suitable bond is not re-established. As a consequence, intervention with children must be **accompanied by intervention with their mothers**.
- In the case of the separation of parents where there has been abuse, **equal importance should be given over to the testimony** that may be provided by children, and not rely on arguments drawing on the inexistent Parental Alienation Syndrome (PAS), which often supports rulings in favour of the abuser without the children or mothers even being examined.
- Children do not tend to be informed, listened to or even taken into account when it comes to making decisions which will affect them when their mothers are being abused. On occasions the judicial and police approach is to value neither what the children have to say, nor the consequences that they undergo while living in abusive surroundings.
- There is a general lack of coordination and **an absence of specialised training** in the treatment of children among almost all professional persons working in the field of gender-based violence.
- The victim is the great forgotten protagonist in the criminal process. Abused women tend to feel that the system should be there to help them, not to put hurdles before them, which make them feel re-victimised and directly affect their children who are at the mercy of judicial decisions.
- In cases of sexual violence, direct intervention is vital, as child victims undergo negative experiences, the effects of which for their physical and mental health can be multiple.

In the light of the above conclusions we put the following proposals to the Observatory:

1. – **The need to raise the profile of children as direct victims of gender-based violence in the context of the family.**

2. – **Systematic compilation, processing and publication of data** regarding children affected by situations of gender-based violence. To these ends all this information could be gathered and systematised by computer from police statements and the corresponding court reports in a similar, though modified, way to that which is in place for women victims of gender-based violence.

3. - **The need to provide proportionate specialised psycho-educational assistance to these children in accordance with their characteristics and requirements.** Assistance which should be separate and complementary to that which their mothers receive, in such a way that everyone who is affected by gender-based violence will receive specific and tailored assistance to repair the damage caused by contexts of violence.

4. - **An improvement in the coordination and development of existing resources and measures** in the varying geographic areas to meet the needs of these children, avoiding the emergence of protective vacuums due to possible disputes regarding competences between administrative bodies.

5. – **Specific training in gender-based violence and children for all professionals** involved with providing assistance in cases of gender-based violence in the home (judges, lawyers, forensic doctors, psychosocial teams, civil servants, social workers, etc).

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In its meeting of 8 November 2011, in compliance with Article 30 of Organic Law 1/2004 of 28 December of that year, with regard to Comprehensive Protection Measures against Gender-based Violence, The National Observatory on Violence against Women discussed and approved its 4th Annual Report which we present to you here.

The Report is made up of a **Statistical Year-Book on Gender-based Violence** drafted by the General Sub-directorate for Prevention and Knowledge Management of Gender-based Violence (Government Office for Gender-based Violence), and of a second chapter relating to the **Report by the Research Task Force on Child Victims of Gender-based Violence**.

Hoopoe Bird: "When circumstances do not muffle the eye of my intelligence I see the snares set out for me quite clearly. But, at times, some incident occurs to befuddle science and intelligence. Even the sun and moon are darkened"

So spoke the Hoopoe Bird to King Solomon

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