



MINISTERIO  
DE IGUALDAD

SECRETARÍA DE ESTADO  
DE IGUALDAD  
Y CONTRA LA VIOLENCIA DE GÉNERO

DELEGACIÓN DEL GOBIERNO  
CONTRA LA VIOLENCIA DE GÉNERO

# XI ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE OBSERVATORY FOR VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN EXECUTIVE OVERVIEW

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## INTRODUCTION

The State Observatory on Violence against Women, in compliance with the provisions of article 30 of Organic Law 1/2004, of 28 December, on Comprehensive Protection Measures against Gender Violence, hereinafter referred to as the Comprehensive Law, has approved the following annual reports:

- 1st Annual Report of the State Observatory on Violence against Women, was approved on 28 June 2007. Together with this 1st Annual Report, the Observatory approved the System of Indicators and Variables for the analysis and monitoring of Gender Violence and to create the database that allows these functions to be carried out.
- 2nd Annual Report of the State Observatory on Violence against Women, approved on 22 May 2009.
- 3rd Annual Report of the State Observatory on Violence against Women, approved at meetings of 9 June and 13 July 2010.
- 4th Annual Report of the State Observatory on Violence against Women, was approved on 08 November 2011.
- 5th Annual Report of the State Observatory on Violence against Women, approved on 05 July 2013.
- The 6th Annual Report of the Observatory, adopted on 17 December 2013.
- The 7th Annual Report of the Observatory, adopted on 19 November 2014.
- The 8th Annual Report of the Observatory, adopted on 3 June 2016.
- The 9th Annual Report of the Observatory, adopted on 31 May 2017.
- The 10th Annual Report of the Observatory, adopted on 15 December 2017.
- The 11th Annual Report of the Observatory, presented at the Observatory Plenary on February 26 2019.

This Statistical Yearbook on Gender-Based Violence 2017 consists of 16 sections.

The methodological notes, for each of these sections of the Statistical Yearbook, list the sources of information used, which we thank for their effort and collaboration.

In the year 2017, two new chapters are included:

- Chapter 15: Regional Resources on Gender Violence.
- Chapter 16: Other Forms of Violence Against Women.

## SUMMARY OF THE REPORT

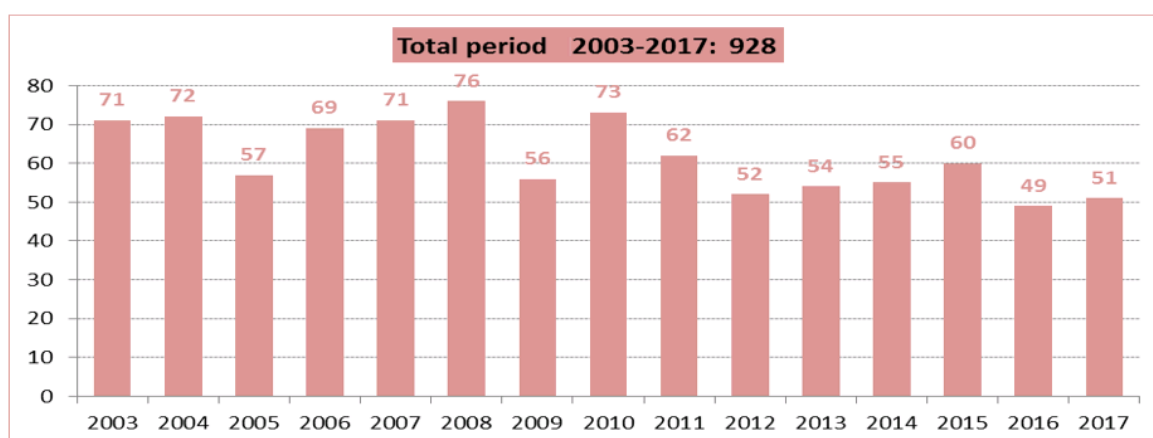
### 1. Women Fatal Victims of Gender-Based Violence.

**1 January 2003 to 31 December 2017. Source: Delegación del Gobierno para la Violencia de Género (Secretaría de Estado de Igualdad. Ministry of the Presidency, Relations with Parliament and Equality.**

Number of female fatalities: The number of female fatalities during 2017 was 51 and the total number of female fatalities from 2003 to 2017 was 928.

The death of women at the hands of their partners or ex-partners accounted for 43.2% of the total number of women murdered in 2017, a lower percentage than in the period 2003-2017 (54.3%).

**Figure 1.1. Women Fatal Victims of Gender-Based Violence.**  
Period 2003-2017.



Source: Ministry of the Presidency, Relations with Parliament and Equality. Government Office for Gender-based Violence:

Reports from the killed victims: Of the 51 female fatalities in 2017, 23.5% (12) had reported their attacker. In addition, restraining measures had been granted to the 7 killed victims who had requested protection measures.

With regard to legal proceedings brought before the courts prior to the murder of the women, it is worth noting that of the 728 female fatalities recorded since information on institutional guardianship became available (1 January 2006 to 31 December 2017), only 192 cases (26.2%) had been reported for gender-based violence.

It is necessary to improve the systematic and complete collection of information in order to know the reasons why only one out of every four cases had a previous report and why in some cases there was no continuity in the process. Or, why, having reported and having requested protection measures, these were not in force at the time of the event. Likewise, it is essential to find out how the murders could have been prevented in cases where the victims had protection measures.

The persistence of the murders and the variability of the rates throughout the period, shows that gender-based violence, in its most brutal expression, affects the entire territory and has an impact in an unsystematic way. Each murder substantially modifies the figures and their distribution.

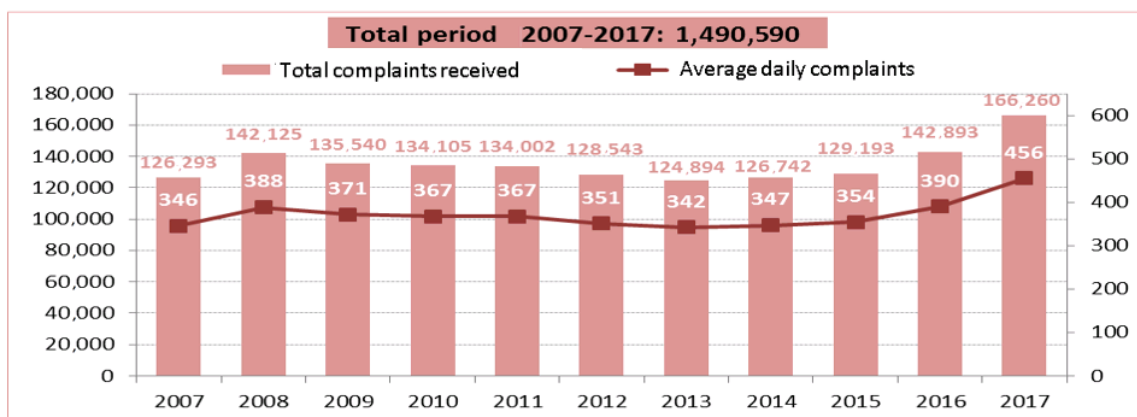
### 2. Complaints of Gender-Based Violence.

**1 January 2007 to 31 December 2017. Source: General Council of the Judiciary.**

During 2017, a total of 166,260 complaints of gender-based violence reached the courts, which implies a monthly average of 13,855 complaints and a daily average of 456 complaints. This represents an increase of 16.4% in the number of gender-based violence complaints compared to the previous year's figure.

**Figure 2.1. Complaints of Gender-Based Violence. Number of complaints and daily average.**

Period 2007-2017.

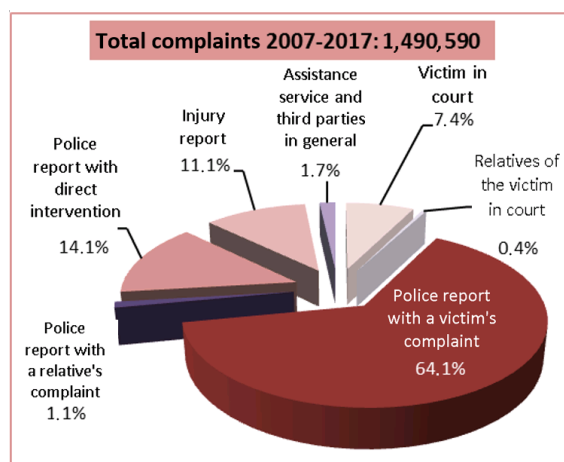


Source: Prepared by the authors based on data provided by the General Council of the Judiciary.

According to their origin, of the 1,490,590 complaints filed from 2007 to 2017, 1,066,369 were filed directly by the victims of gender-based violence in court or by the police, 209,794 came from police reports by direct intervention, 165,320 were derived from injury reports, 23,462 were filed by family members of the victim and 25,645 by assistance services and third parties in general.

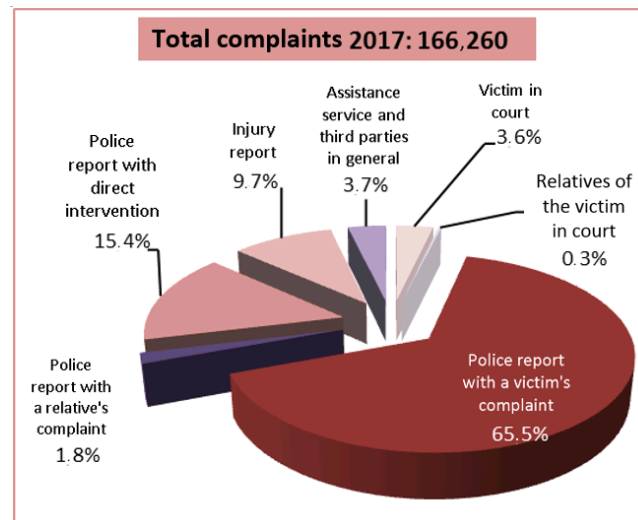
**Figure 2.2. Complaints Filed for Gender Violence According to Their Origin.**

Period 2007-2017.



Source: Prepared by the authors based on data provided by the General Council of the Judiciary.

**Figure 2.3. Complaints Filed for Gender Violence According to Their Origin.**  
Year 2017.



Source: Prepared by the authors based on data provided by the General Council of the Judiciary.

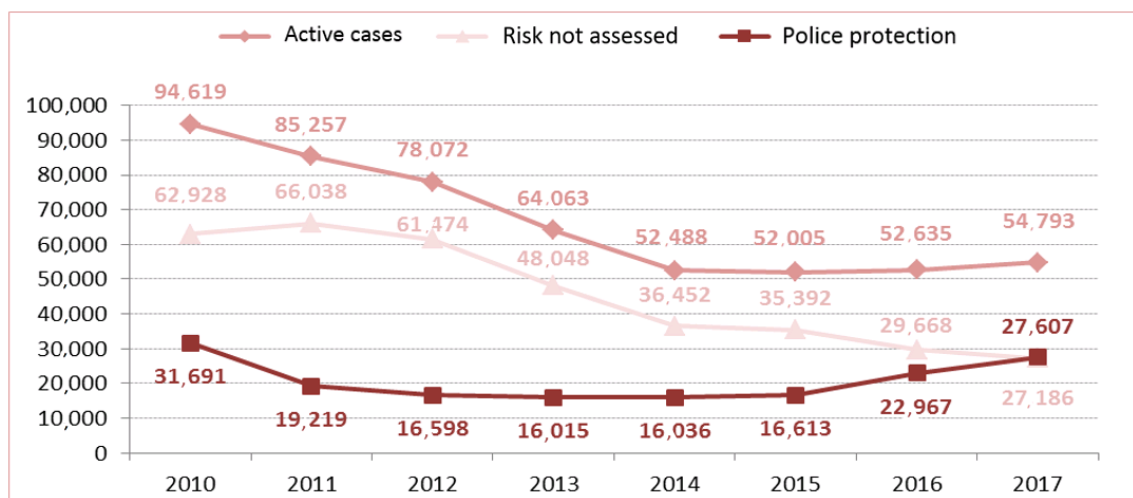
### 3. Women Victims of Gender-Based Violence in Police Care

**1 January 2010 to 31 December 2017. Source: State Secretariat for Security (Ministry of the Interior).**

In the period 2010-2017, the number of cases of women receiving police attention decreased every year until 2016, when there was a slight upturn, which was accentuated in 2017. However, there is a big difference in the evolution of cases with no perceived risk and those requiring police protection: while the former have been decreasing since 2011, the latter have been steadily increasing since 2013.

As of 31 December 2017, 54,793 women were receiving police attention (active cases) by the State Security Forces and Bodies as victims of gender-based violence. In 27,186 of these cases, the last assessment was that of unassessed risk. However, in 27,607 cases the women were found to be victims at risk and therefore also had police protection.

**Figure 3.1. Active Cases of the VioGen System, by Assessed Risk.**  
Data as at 31 December 2010 to 2017.

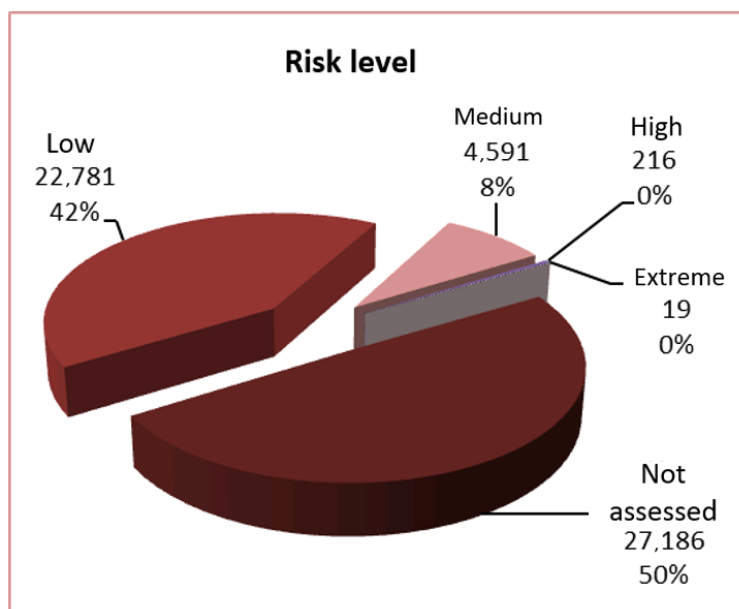


Source: Prepared by the authors based on data provided by the Secretariat of State for Security (Ministry of the Interior).

In half of the cases assessed in Viogen, the woman was at risk of suffering gender-based violence again. If the data is related to the population of women aged 14 and over residing in Spain, for every million there were 1,695.8 victims with this risk and, consequently, they had police protection measures.

**Figure 3.2. Percentage distribution of active cases of the Viogén System according to assessed risk and risk level.**

Data as of 31 December 2017.



Source: Prepared by the authors based on data provided by the Secretariat of State for Security (Ministry of the Interior).

It must be taken into account that the statistical analysis has excluded the cases from Catalonia and the Basque Country because the data from their respective autonomous police is not contained in them.

#### 4. Court data on gender-based violence

**31 December 2017. Source: Ministry of Justice.**

In 2017, the number of specialised Courts with jurisdiction in violence against women remained unchanged:

Specialised courts: As of 31 December 2017, there were 461 Courts with jurisdiction over violence against women, of which 106 were exclusive Courts of Violence against Women and 355 were compatible courts.

Criminal Courts and Sections of the Provincial Courts: Likewise, as of 31 December 2017, there were 32 specialised Criminal Courts and 70 Sections of the Provincial Courts that exclusively assumed the knowledge of matters of violence against women in the terms established in article 1 of the Comprehensive Law.

Free legal assistance: During 2016, and with regard to the territory managed by the Ministry of Justice, 5,941 women were advised by the free legal assistance system.

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1. As of 06/02/2018, there is no updated data for the year 2017 in relation to free legal assistance.

Comprehensive Forensic Assessment Units: In 2017, for the territory managed by the Ministry of Justice, there were 24 psychosocial teams in operation made up of psychologists, social workers and forensic doctors who deal with gender-based violence issues.

Victim assistance offices: One of the main functions of victim assistance offices is to assist victims of gender-based violence. Through an action protocol, it is intended to evaluate and treat the victims with the highest risk. In 2017, 14,044 victims were treated at the Victim Assistance Offices with protection orders, who received psychological assistance through 21,693 sessions.

### 5. 016 - Telephone service for information and legal advice on gender-based violence

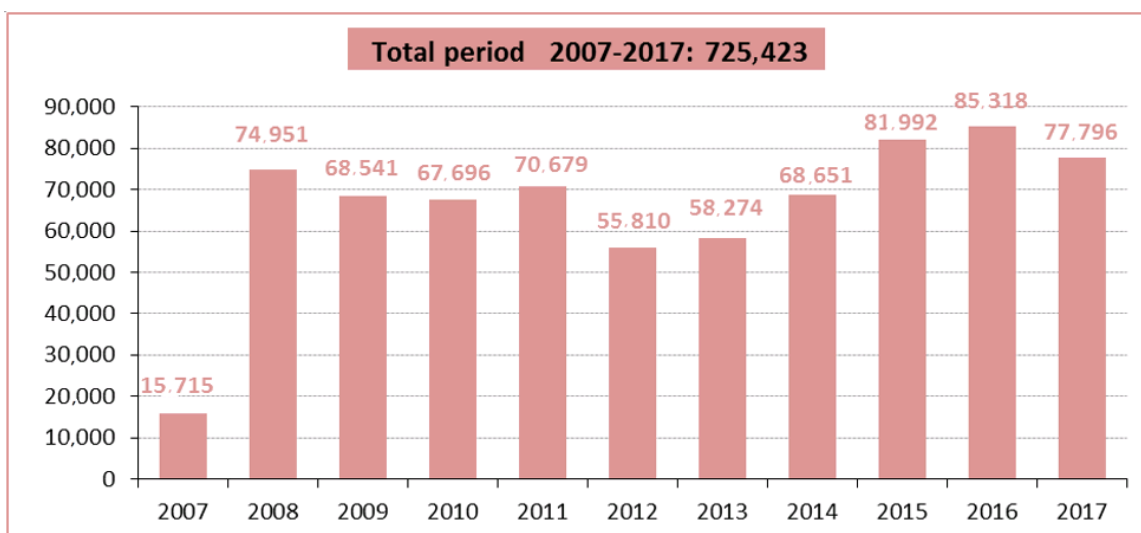
**3 September 2007 to 31 December 2017. Source: Delegación del Gobierno para la Violencia de Género (Secretaría de Estado de Igualdad. Ministry of the Presidency, Relations with Parliament and Equality.**

In 2017, 77,796 calls due to gender-based violence were answered in the information and legal advice telephone service on gender-based violence (telephone 016). This figure represents a decrease of 8.8%, compared to the number of calls answered in 2016 (85,318).

Since 2012, a growing trend has been observed in the number of calls, reaching the highest figure in 2016 (85,318).

The number of calls for gender-based violence answered in 016 from 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2017 was 725,423.

**Figure 5.1. Calls answered in 016 for gender-based violence.**  
Period 2007-2017.



Source: Ministry of the Presidency, Relations with Parliament and Equality. Government Office for Gender-based Violence:



Since the start-up of this service, the proportion of calls made by users with respect to the total calls to 016 has been 72.6%, that of relatives and close friends, 21.8%, and those of professionals, 5.5%.

**Table 5.1. Calls answered at 016 due to gender-based violence, per person making the call.**

3 September 2007 to 31 December 2017.

Person making the call \ Year	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2008	Period 2007-2017
<b>Absolute values</b>							
<b>User</b>	53,812	59,171	58,284	49,897	40,030	59,800	<b>526,906</b>
<b>Relatives or close people</b>	20,822	22,284	20,467	16,371	16,138	9,963	<b>157,817</b>
<b>Other people</b>	2,994	3,691	3,048	2,340	2,097	5,188	<b>40,115</b>
<b>Not stated</b>	168	172	193	43	9	0	<b>585</b>
<b>TOTAL calls</b>	<b>77,796</b>	<b>85,318</b>	<b>81,992</b>	<b>68,651</b>	<b>58,274</b>	<b>74,951</b>	<b>725,423</b>
<b>Percentage distribution</b>							
<b>User</b>	69.2	69.4	71.1	72.7	68.7	79.8	<b>72.6</b>
<b>Relatives or close people</b>	26.8	26.1	25.0	23.8	27.7	13.3	<b>21.8</b>
<b>Other people</b>	3.8	4.3	3.7	3.4	3.6	6.9	<b>5.5</b>
<b>Not stated</b>	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	<b>0.1</b>
<b>TOTAL calls</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

1. The 016 service is offered as of 3 September 2007, a fact that is reflected in the time periods considered in the table (first full year, 2008).

Source: Ministry of the Presidency, Relations with Parliament and Equality. Government Office for Gender-based Violence:

## 6. ANAR Telephone Line (help to children and adolescents at risk). Calls on gender-based violence

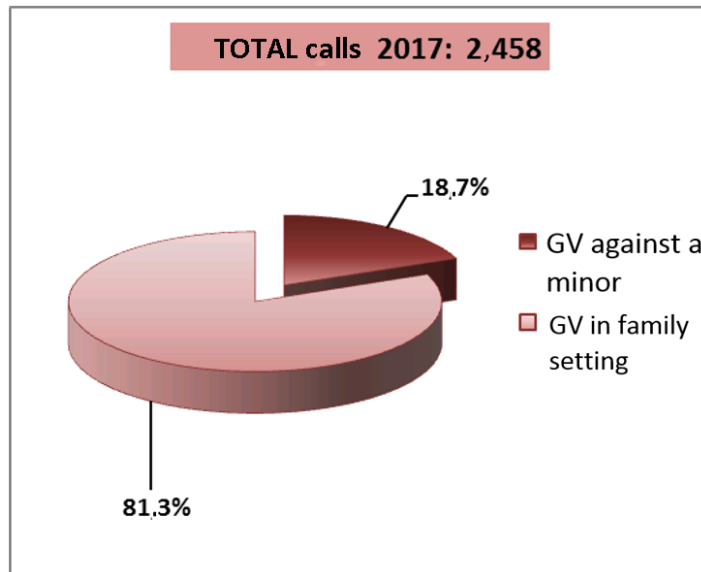
**1 January to 31 December 2017. Source: ANAR Foundation.**

Since January 2010, information has been available on calls to the "Child and Adolescent Telephone" to respond to the problems and needs of girls, boys and adolescents at risk, and to the "Adult and Family Line" addressed to adults who demand guidance to help minors in their environment. This service provides guidance and support in the psychological, social and legal areas.

In 2017, 2,458 calls on gender-based violence were answered. Of them:

- 459 calls referred to situations of gender-based violence in which the direct victim is a female minor.
- 1,999 calls raised situations of minors who are within the family environment of female victims of gender-based violence.

**Figure 6.1. Percentage distribution of calls for gender-based violence answered on the ANAR Telephone Line according to the type of violence.**  
Year 2017



Source: Prepared by the authors based on data provided by the Telephone Assistance Service for Children and Adolescents.

The average age of minors affected by situations of gender-based violence was 15.9 years, while in the case of minors who are in violent environments it was 9.6 years.

Regarding the aggressors identified in the calls referring to minors living in an environment of gender-based violence, 86.3% correspond to the father of the minors and 12.8% to the partner of the mother.

## 7. Users of the telephone assistance and protection service for victims of gender-based violence (ATENPRO)

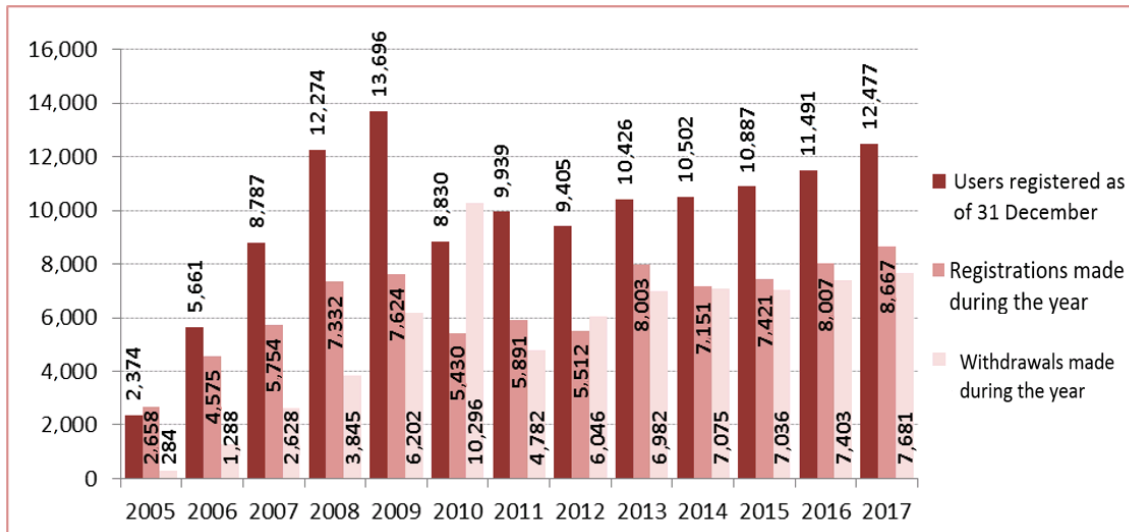
**31 December 2005 to 31 December 2017. Source: IMSERSO and Government Delegation for Gender-based Violence (Secretary of State for Equality. Ministry of the Presidency, Relations with Parliament and Equality).**

Since the start of this service and until the end of 2017, it had been used by a total of 84,025 women.

The number of users registered in this service experienced a constant increase from 2005 to 2009, but in December 2010 and due to a rationalisation of the service by which telephone services that had not been used for months and others which it had not been possible to make contact, the number of registered users decreased by 35.5% compared to the previous year. Since that year, the number of users has grown again, although the 2009 maximum figure of 13,696 has not been reached.

As of 31 December 2017, the number of women who were using the telephone service for assistance and protection for victims of gender-based violence amounted to 12,477, 8.6% more than the figure registered at the end of 2016 (11,491).

**Figure 7.1. Active users and registrations and withdrawals in the ATENPRO service.**  
Data as at 31 December 2005 to 2017.



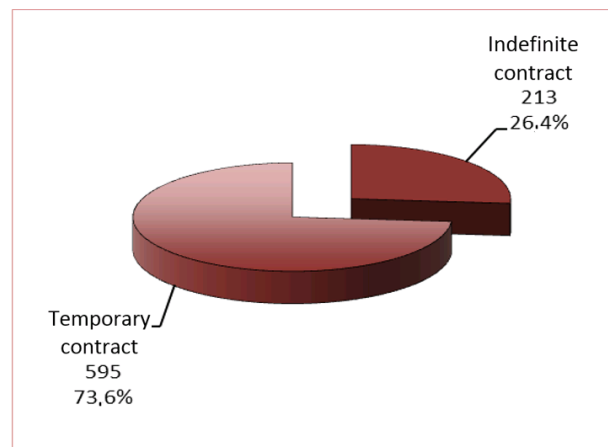
Source: Ministry of the Presidency, Relations with Parliament and Equality. Government Office for Gender-based Violence:

### 8. Subsidised contracts for female victims of violence (1 January 2003 to 31 December 2016) and substitution contracts for female victims of gender-based violence (1 January 2005 to 31 December 2017)

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

From 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2017, a total of 7,483 subsidised contracts have been registered for female victims of violence, of which 808 were formalised in 2017. Of these, 213 were indefinite and 595 were temporary.

**Figure 8.1. Percentage distribution of subsidised contracts for female victims of violence according to the type of contract.**  
Year 2017



Source: Government Delegation for Gender Violence, Ministry of the Presidency, Relations with Parliament and Equality.

From 1 January 2005 to 31 December 2017, the total number of substitution contracts for female workers who are victims of gender-based violence has been 2,491, of which 384 correspond to this last year.

## 9. Female victims of violence receiving Active Insertion Income (RAI)

1 January 2006 to 31 December 2017. Source: State Public Employment Service (Ministry of Employment and Social Security).

In 2017, there were a total of 31,398 workers who were victims of violence who received the Active Insertion Income, 6.5% less than the recipients under this concept in 2016.

**Table 9.1. Female victims of violence receiving RAI. Absolute values and monthly average.**  
Period 2006-2017.

Year	No. of receivers	Year-on-year variation (%)	Average monthly receivers	Year-on-year variation (%)
2017	31,398	-6.5	19,039.1	-6.3
2016	33,565	-3.3	20,309.0	-6.7
2015	34,695	0.4	21,763.1	-2.9
2014	34,550	6.0	22,415.7	5.6
2013	32,596	8.4	21,230.3	13.5
2012	30,065	3.4	18,710.7	5.0
2011	29,065	13.9	17,819.7	12.5
2010	25,512	15.9	15,839.9	17.7
2009	22,010	30.4	13,461.3	42.5
2008	16,883	27.0	9,444.8	24.2
2007	13,291	21.7	7,601.8	34.0
2006	10,924	-	5,673.3	-
<b>TOTAL 2006-2017</b>	<b>314,554</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

Source: Prepared by the authors based on data provided by the State Public Employment Service.

Regarding assistance for change of address, during the period between January 2005 and December 2017, a total of 29,931 female victims of gender-based violence received this assistance.

## 10. Women receiving the financial aid provided for in article 27 of the comprehensive law

01 January 2006 to 31 December 2017. Source: Delegación del Gobierno para la Violencia de Género (Secretaría de Estado de Igualdad. Ministry of the Presidency, Relations with Parliament and Equality).

Between 1 January 2006 and 31 December 2017, a total of 5,404 financial aids were granted to female victims of gender-based violence under article 27 of the Comprehensive Law, of which 765 corresponded to the year 2017.

**Table 10.1. Receivers of the financial aid provided for in art. 27 of the Comprehensive Law.**  
Period 2006-2017.

Year	Receivers	Year-on-year variation (%)
2017	765	5,7
2016	724	6,6
2015	679	12,0
2014	606	25,5
2013	483	4,3
2012	463	7,7
2011	430	22,9
2010	350	-2,8
2009	360	26,8
2008	284	42,7
2007	199	226,2
2006	61	-
<b>TOTAL 2006-2017</b>	<b>5,404</b>	<b>-</b>

Source: Prepared by the authors based on data provided by the State Public Employment Service.

### 11. Concessions of temporary residence and work authorisation due to exceptional circumstances to foreign female victims of gender-based violence

1 January 2005 to 31 December 2017. Source: Ministry of Finance and Public Administration.

From 1 January 2005 to December 2010, a total of 2,519 foreign female victims of domestic and gender-based violence have obtained temporary residence and work permits. From 1 January 2011 to December 2017, 8,062 women have obtained this type of authorisation for gender-based violence. Of them, 675 correspond to 2017.

**Table 11.1. Temporary residence and work authorisations granted due to exceptional circumstances, by type of violence.<sup>1</sup>**  
Period 2005-2017.

Year	Gender-based violence	Year-on-year variation (%)	Domestic and gender-based violence	Year-on-year variation (%)
2017	675	-25,8	-	-
2016	910	-25,0	-	-
2015	1,214	-8,6	-	-
2014	1,328	-1,3	-	-
2013	1,346	-27,8	-	-
2012	1,865	157,6	-	-
2011	724	-	-	-
2010	-	-	1,038	67,1
2009	-	-	621	44,8
2008	-	-	429	46,9
2007	-	-	292	113,1
2006	-	-	137	6750,0
2005	-	-	2	-
<b>TOTAL 2006-2017</b>	<b>8,062</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,519</b>	<b>-</b>

1. Those granted to women who are victims of domestic and gender-based violence and their minor or disabled children are indicated by type of violence and year of resolution of the request.

Source: Prepared by the authors based on data provided by the Ministry of Finance and Public Administration.

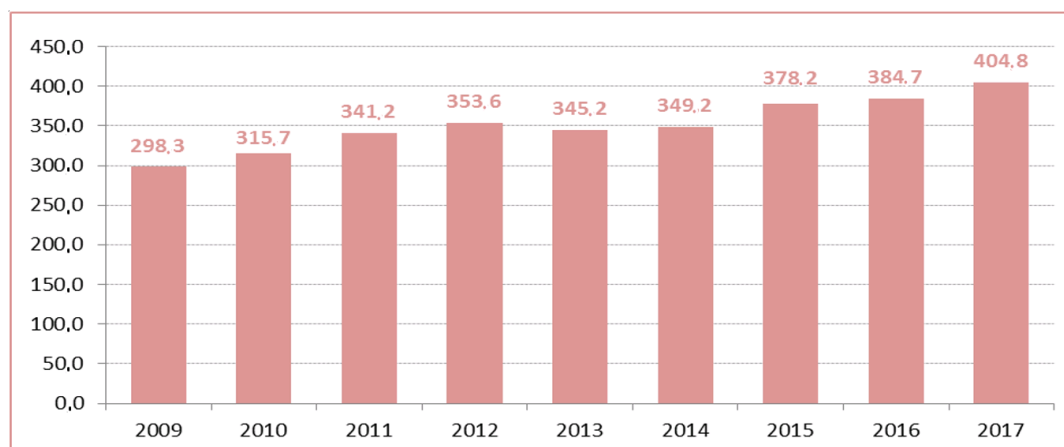
## 12. Inmates in prisons with crimes of gender-based violence

01 January 2009 to 31 December 2017. Source: General Secretariat of Penitentiary Institutions (Ministry of the Interior).

As of 31 December 2017, the total number of male inmates serving sentences in prisons with crimes of gender-based violence was 6,304<sup>2</sup>. And the rate of inmates with this type of crime was 404.8 per million men aged 18 and over.

**Figure 12.1. Inmates serving sentences in Penitentiary Centres with crimes of gender-based violence. Rates per million men aged 18 and over.**

Data as at 31 December 2009 to 2017.



Source: Prepared by the authors based on data provided by the General Secretariat of Penitentiary Institutions.

## 13. Monitoring system by telematic means of the measures of withdrawal in the field of gender-based violence

24 July 2009 to 31 December 2017. Source: Delegación del Gobierno para la Violencia de Género (Secretaría de Estado de Igualdad. Ministry of the Presidency, Relations with Parliament and Equality).

Since the implementation of the monitoring system by telematic means of the measures of withdrawal in the field of gender-based violence, on 24 July 2009, and until 31 December 2017, a total of 5,153 couples of electronics devices. Of these, 4,134 had been uninstalled at the end of 2017, so the number of active device pairs as of 31 December 2017 was 1,019.

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2. The figures of inmates do not include the penitentiary centres of Catalonia.

**Table 13.1. Active devices as of 31 December and annual installations and uninstalls.**

Period 2009-2017.

Year	Active devices as of 31 December		Devices installed during the year		Devices uninstalled during the year	
	No. of devices	Year-on-year variation (%)	No. of devices	Year-on-year variation (%)	No. of devices	Year-on-year variation (%)
2017	1,019	15.3	939	14.9	804	10.1
2016	884	10.9	817	24.7	730	27.2
2015	797	11.3	655	28.7	574	10.6
2014	716	-1.4	509	10.4	519	5.7
2013	726	-4.0	461	2.7	491	3.6
2012	756	-3.2	449	-26.8	474	31.7
2011	781	47.9	613	12.7	360	113.0
2010	528	-	544	-	169	-
2009 (1)	153	-	166	-	13	-
<b>TOTAL 2006-2017</b>	-	-	<b>5,153</b>	-	<b>4,134</b>	-

1. Data for 2009 is from 24 July to 31 December. No percentage of variation is calculated for the year 2010 with respect to 2009 because it covers different periods of time.

Source: Government Delegation for Gender Violence, Ministry of the Presidency, Relations with Parliament and Equality.

## 14. Statistics on Domestic Violence and Gender-based Violence

**Year 2017. Source: National Institute of Statistics.**

The Statistics of Domestic Violence and Gender-based Violence offers information on victims and suspects with precautionary measures or protection orders issued that have been registered in the referenced year in the Central Registry for the protection of victims of domestic and gender-based violence, the ownership of which corresponds to the Ministry of Justice. It does not include the total number of complaints filed, but rather those that have led to their registration in the Registry as a result of the precautionary measures issued and does not show information on those convicted with a final judgement.

In 2017, 29,008 victims of gender-based violence were registered with a protection order or precautionary measures, which represented an increase of 2.6% compared to the previous year.

**Table 14.1. Victims with protection orders or precautionary measures and denounced for gender-based violence.**

Period 2011-2017.

Year	Victims (women)	Year-on-year variation (%)	Suspects (men)	Year-on-year variation (%)
2017	29,008	2.6	28,987.0	2.8
2016	28,281	2.4	28,201.0	2.3
2015	27,624	2.0	27,562.0	2.1
2014	27,087	-0.1	26,987.0	-0.1
2013	27,122	-6.9	27,017.0	-7.0
2012	29,146	-9.6	29,048.0	-9.6
2011	32,242	-	32,142.0	-
<b>TOTAL 2011-2017</b>	<b>200,510</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>199,944</b>	<b>-</b>

Source: Statistics on Domestic Violence and Gender-based Violence. National Institute of Statistics.

By age, more than half of the victims of gender-based violence (58.6%) were between 20 and 39 years old.

### 15. Regional Resources on Gender Violence.

**Year 2017 Source: Delegación del Gobierno para la Violencia de Género (Secretaría de Estado de Igualdad. Ministry of the Presidency, Relations with Parliament and Equality.**

This chapter is newly incorporated in 2017 to the Observatory report.

It is prepared using data received in the Government Office for Gender-based Violence, in terms of services offered and actions carried out by the autonomous communities and cities in the field of gender-based violence.

During 2017, female victims of gender-based violence availed themselves of various resources that public administrations make available to them.

The most used resource was the specialised care telephone systems, which were used 89,060 times. The number of victims who went to comprehensive care centres is also very high, 47,169 women.



**Table 15.1. General distribution of resources according to the resource area.**  
Year 2017

<b>Social assistance resources</b>	<b>Number of victims included</b>
Emergency centre	4,493
Safe houses	3,373
Sheltered homes	659
Council Houses and Public Interest Housing	685
Comprehensive care centres	37,045
Meeting points	6,855
Mobile telecare	1,046
Schooling of minors	618
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>54,774</b>
<b>Economic resources</b>	
	<b>Number of victims participating</b>
Employment guidance	9,092
Employment training	521
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,613</b>
<b>Security and protection resources</b>	
	<b>Number of women serviced</b>
Special autonomous police units	16,464
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16,464</b>
<b>Justice resources</b>	
	<b>Number of women serviced</b>
Comprehensive forensic assessment units	6,479
Victim assistance office	14,391
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20,870</b>
<b>Resources for information, awareness, prevention and training on Gender-based Violence</b>	
Specialised telephone information systems	89,060
Awareness-raising campaigns	27
Professional training programmes	18,794
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>107,881</b>

Source: Ministry of the Presidency, Relations with Parliament and Equality. Government Office for Gender-based Violence: