

XVIII ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE OBSERVATORY ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN Year 2024

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



MINISTERIO
DE IGUALDAD

SECRETARÍA DE ESTADO
DE IGUALDAD
Y PARA LA ERRADICACIÓN
DE LA VIOLENCIA CONTRA LAS MUJERES

DELEGACIÓN DEL GOBIERNO
CONTRA LA VIOLENCIA DE GÉNERO



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Fatal victims of gender-based violence against women

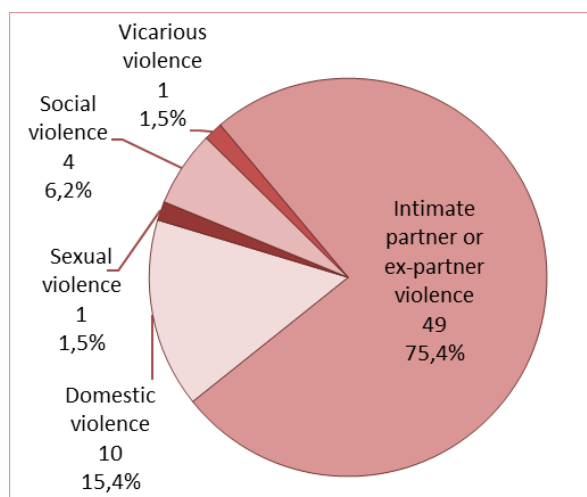
From 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2024

Source: Government Delegation against Gender-based Violence. Ministry of Equality.

In January 2022, the Government Delegation against Gender-Based Violence (DGVG) expanded the collection and dissemination of statistical data on victims murdered by violence against women. This means that since 2003, it has provided data on women who are fatal victims of violence by a partner or former partner (previously termed gender violence) and, since 2022, it includes the killings of women perpetrated through all forms of violence against women on grounds of gender: by a partner or former partner, family, sexual, social and vicarious.

In 2024, three out of every four women murdered as a result of gender-based violence against women were murdered in the context of an intimate partner or former partner (75,4%).

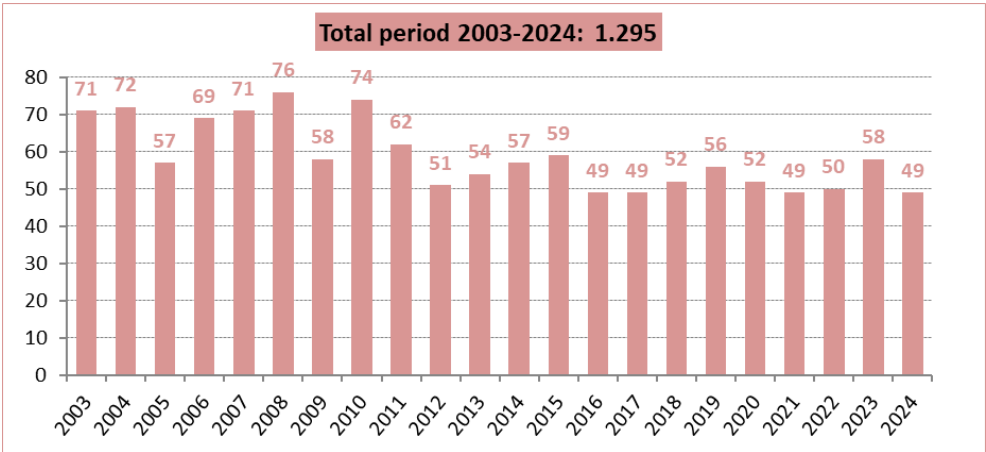
Figure 1.1. Percentage distribution of female fatalities due to violence against women by type of violence.
Year 2024.



Source: Government Delegation against Gender-based Violence. Ministry of Equality.

In the context of femicides perpetrated by a current or former partner, there were 49 women killed in 2024, rising to a total of 1,295 over the 2003-2024 period.

Figure 1.2. Female fatalities by intimate partner or ex-partner violence.
Period 2003-2024.

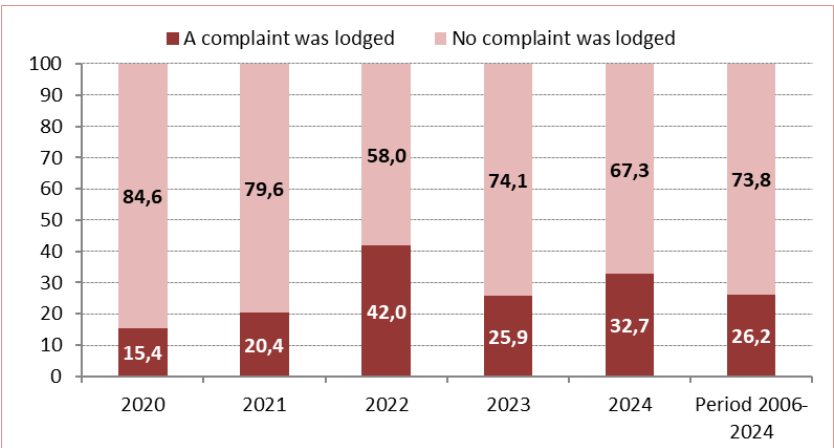


Source: Government Delegation against Gender-based Violence. Ministry of Equality.

In 2024, among the women killed for whom the cohabitation status with the perpetrator was known, 68.9% were living with him. Over the full period 2003-2024, 66.5% did so; that is, two out of every three women.

Of the 49 women who were fatal victims in 2024, in 16 cases, i.e. 32.7%, a complaint had been lodged against their aggressor. In addition, 9 of them had restraining orders in place, which remained in force in 6 of the cases at the time of the murder.

Figure 1.3. Percentage distribution of female fatal victims of intimate partner violence according to the lodging of a complaint against the perpetrator.
Latest five-year period and period 2006-2024.



Source: Government Delegation against Gender-based Violence. Ministry of Equality.

With regard to the judicial proceedings conducted before the courts of justice prior to the murder of the women, it should be noted that, since 2006 (when information on institutional protection began to be available), of the 1,095 recorded female fatal victims, a complaint for violence by a partner or former partner had been filed in only 287 cases, i.e. 26.2%.

From 2013 to 2024, there have been 62 minors who were killed as victims of gender-based violence against their mothers. The years with the highest number of killings of minors were 2015 and 2024, with 9 each. In 2024, 5 of the deceased minors were victims of vicarious violence (the mother was not killed in the same incident), and 4 were non-vicarious cases (the mother was killed in the same incident).

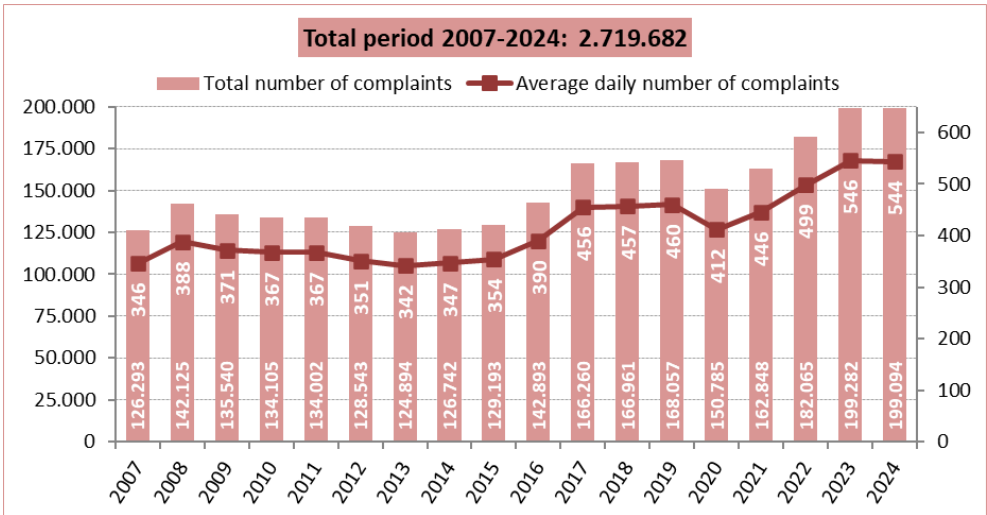
2. Reports of violence by a partner or ex-partner

From 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2024

Source: General Council of the Judiciary.

In 2024 there were 199,094 complaints of violence by a current or former partner, which represents a monthly average of 16,591 complaints and a daily average of 544 complaints. These figures are almost as high as those for the year 2023, in which record highs were reached.

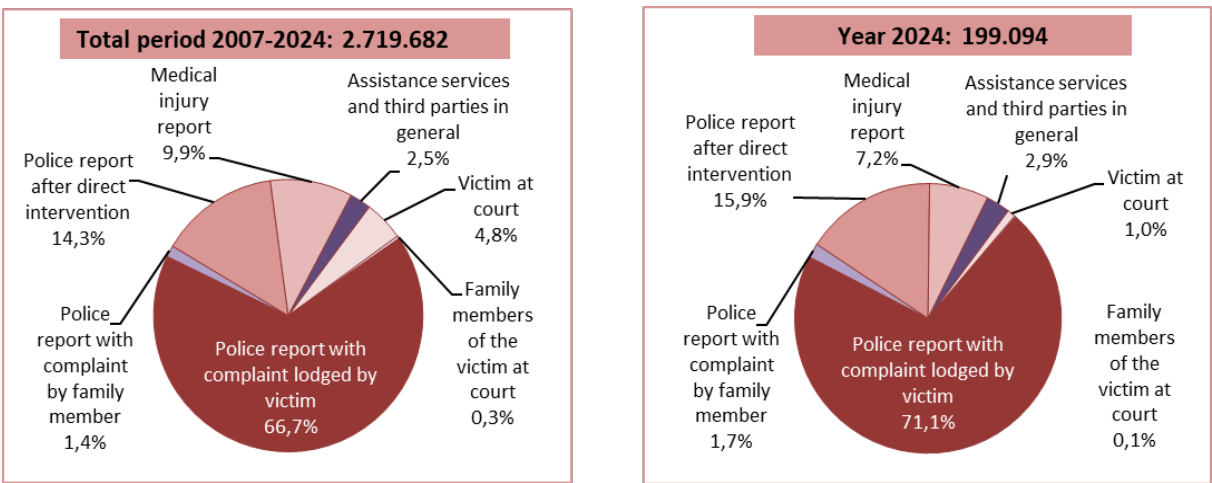
Figure 2.1. Complaints of violence by intimate partner or ex-partner. Number of complaints and daily average.
Period 2007-2024.



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

By origin, of the 2,719,682 complaints lodged over the period 2007-2024, 1,945,531 (71.5%) were filed directly by victims of violence by a partner or former partner with the courts or the police; 389,928 (14.3%) arose from police reports following direct intervention and 268,865 (9.9%) derived from injury reports. The remaining complaints were lodged either by support services and third parties in general, 68,836 (2.5%), or by family members of the victims, 46,522 (1.7%).

Figure 2.2. Reports of violence by intimate partner or ex-partner, by origin.
Year 2024 and period 2007-2024.



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

3. Women victims of violence by intimate partner or ex-partner under police attention

From 1 January 2010 to 31 December 2024

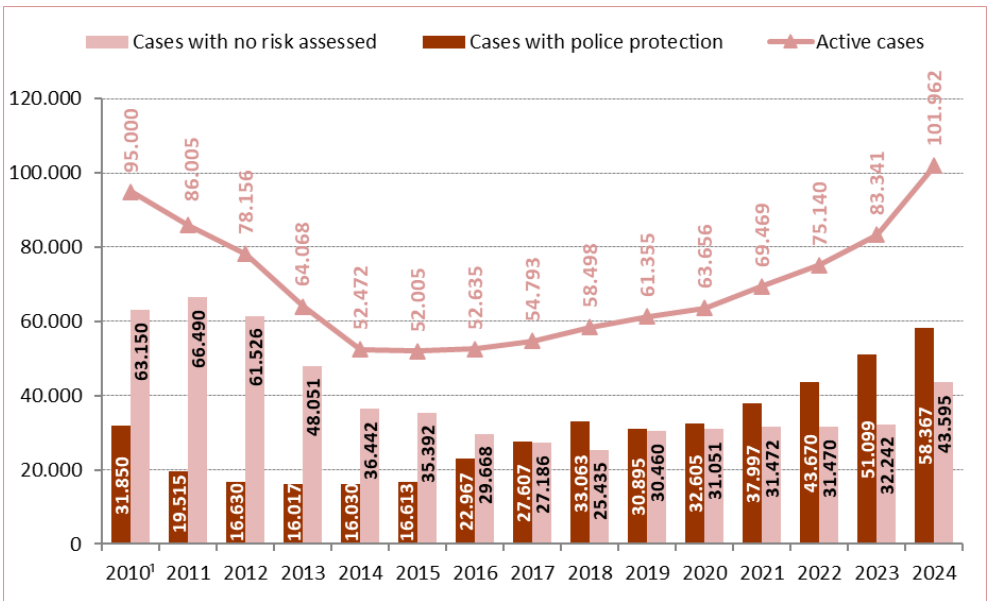
Source: Secretary of State for Security. Ministry of the Interior.

Since 2010, the year in which the data series began, the number of cases involving women receiving police attention (active cases) decreased until 2015; in 2016 there was a slight upturn and, since then, active cases have increased each year up to 2024, which shows the greatest increase, at 22.3%.

Depending on the level of risk, the trend in the cases follows a different pattern: whereas cases in which no risk was assessed showed a downward trend until 2018 and have been rising since then, those with police protection due to assessed risk have been increasing since 2014, with the sole exception of 2019.

As at 31 December 2024, 101,962 active cases were recorded in the *VioGén* System, 22.3% more than on the same day of the previous year. Of those cases, the 43,595 for which no risk was assessed received police attention, and the 58,367 for which risk was assessed also had police protection.

Figure 3.1. Active cases in the *VioGén* System, by risk assessment.
Data on 31 December 2010 to 2024.

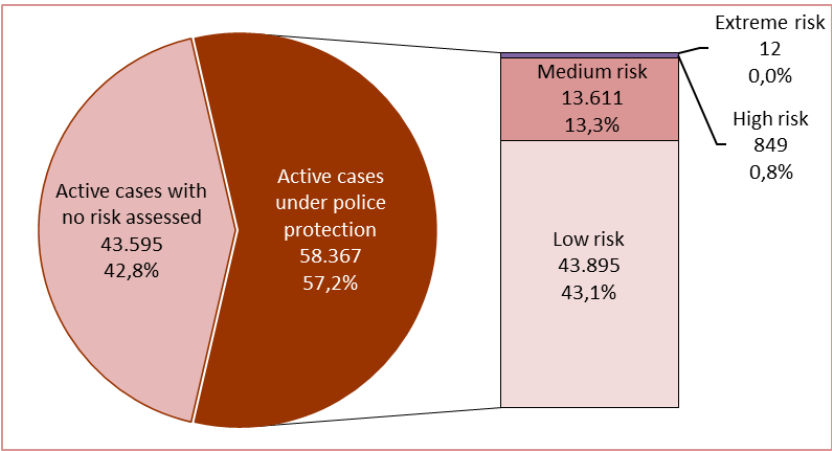


1. Between 2010 and 2011, a methodological change was introduced; therefore, the data for 2010 are not fully comparable with those of subsequent years.

Source: Prepared by the authors basing on the data provided by the Ministry of the Interior.

In more than half of the cases assessed in *VioGén* in 2024, the woman was at risk of suffering gender-based violence again. If the data are related to the population of women aged 14 and over residing in Spain, per million there were 3,369.0 victims at risk in 2024 and, consequently, subject to police protection measures, the highest value of this rate since the beginning of the series.

Figure 3.2. Percentage distribution of active cases in the VioGén System, by risk assessment and risk level.
Data on 31 December 2024.



Source: Prepared by the authors basing on the data provided by the Ministry of the Interior.

It should be borne in mind that, in the statistical analysis, cases from *Cataluña* and *País Vasco* have been excluded because those arising from the respective regional police forces are only partially known.

4. Court data on violence by intimate partner or ex-partner
Data on 31 December 2024

Source: Ministry of the Presidency, Justice and Relations with the Courts.

As at 31 December 2024, the following information is available:

Specialised courts: the number of courts in operation as at 31 December 2024 amounted to a total of 435, of which 121 were exclusive courts (7 more than in 2023) and 314 were courts with shared jurisdiction (16 fewer than in 2023).

Criminal Courts and Sections of the Provincial Courts: likewise, as at 31 December 2024 there were 42 specialised Criminal Courts and 71 Sections of the Provincial Courts which had, on an exclusive basis, jurisdiction over cases concerning violence against women, in the terms set out in Article 1 of the Comprehensive Act.

Legal aid: during 2024, EUR 17.1 million was invested in legal aid allocated to the gender-based violence service.

Comprehensive Forensic Assessment Units: as at 31 December 2024, for the territory managed by the Ministry of the Presidency, Justice and Relations with the Courts, there were 24 psychosocial teams in operation, comprising professionals in psychology, social work and forensic medicine, dealing with cases of gender-based violence.

Victim Assistance Offices: in 2024, 3,499 victims with protection orders were assisted by the Victim Support Offices (OAV) in the territory managed by the Ministry of the Presidency, Justice and Relations with the Courts. Those who required psychological assistance received 12,394 psychological sessions.

5. 016 Service of information and legal advice on gender-based violence against women

From 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2024

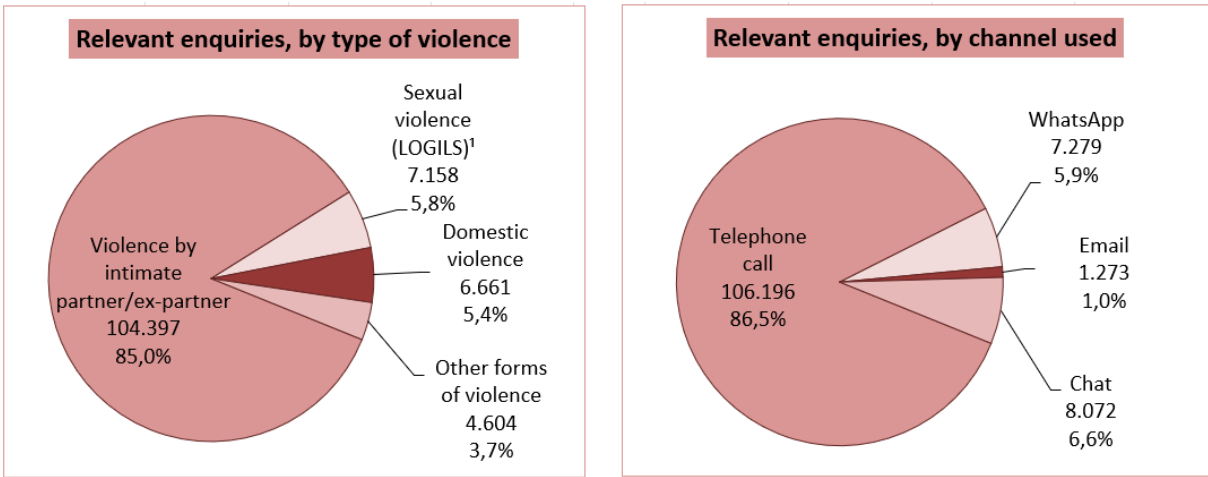
Source: Government Delegation against Gender-based Violence. Ministry of Equality.

The 016 service, which began its activity by handling telephone enquiries on gender-based violence, has gradually expanded its scope in two directions: with regard to the areas of violence on which advice is provided and as regards the channels through which enquiries are handled.

It is currently a multi-channel service that provides information, legal advice and psychosocial support to victims of all forms of violence against women, via telephone, email, WhatsApp and online chat.

In 2024, the most frequently used channel to contact the 016 service was the telephone, in almost 9 out of every 10 enquiries, and across all channels most enquiries concerned violence by a current or former partner.

Figure 5.1. Percentage distribution of relevant enquiries answered by the 016 service regarding violence against women, by type of violence and channel used. Year 2024.



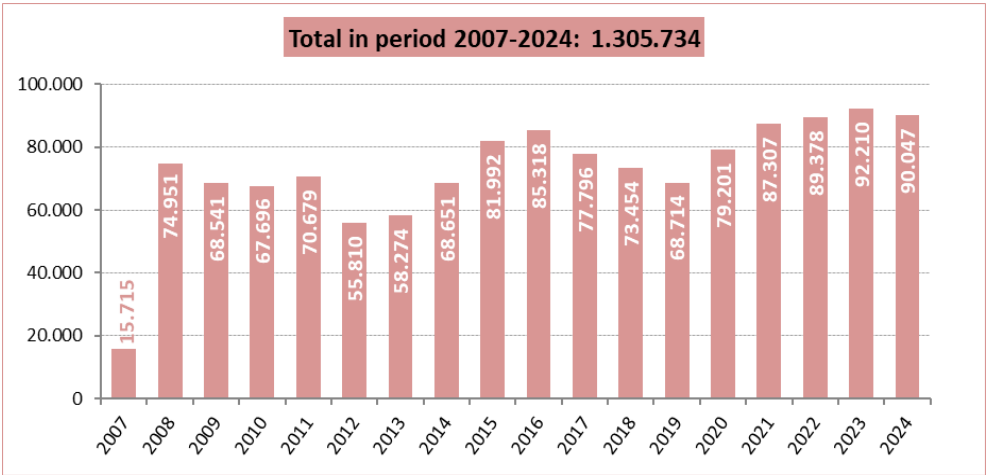
1. Includes sexual violence within the family sphere.

Source: Government Delegation against Gender-based Violence. Ministry of Equality.

The number of calls relating to intimate partner or former partner violence handled by the 016 service between 3 September 2007 and 31 December 2024 was 1,305,734. During this period, an upward trend is observed in the number of calls, albeit with fluctuations from year to year.

In 2024, the number of calls concerning violence by a partner or former partner was 90,047, 2.3% fewer than in 2023. In addition, 16,149 calls were received regarding other types of violence against women, totalling 106,196 calls.

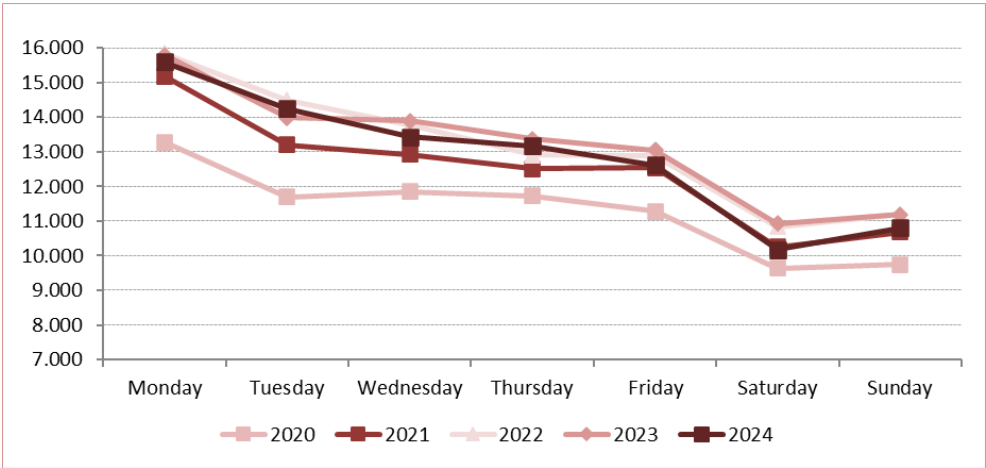
Figure 5.2. Calls answered by the 016 service regarding violence by intimate partner or ex-partner.
Period 2007-2024.



Source: Government Delegation against Gender-based Violence. Ministry of Equality.

If this information is analysed over the last five-year period, it is found that the number of calls is highest on Mondays and gradually decreases towards the weekend, when the number of calls is noticeably lower.

Figure 5.3. Relevant calls answered by the 016 service regarding violence by intimate partner or ex-partner¹, by day of the week.
Latest five-year period.



1. From January to May 2022, it is not possible to disaggregate the variable in question by type of violence. For this reason, in 2022, in addition to the 89,378 calls concerning violence by an intimate partner or ex-partner, 2,551 calls concerning violence outside the context of an intimate partner or ex-partner relationship are included (2.8% of the total, 91,929).

Source: Government Delegation against Gender-based Violence. Ministry of Equality.

6. ANAR Helpline for children and adolescents at risk. Calls regarding violence by intimate partner or ex-partner

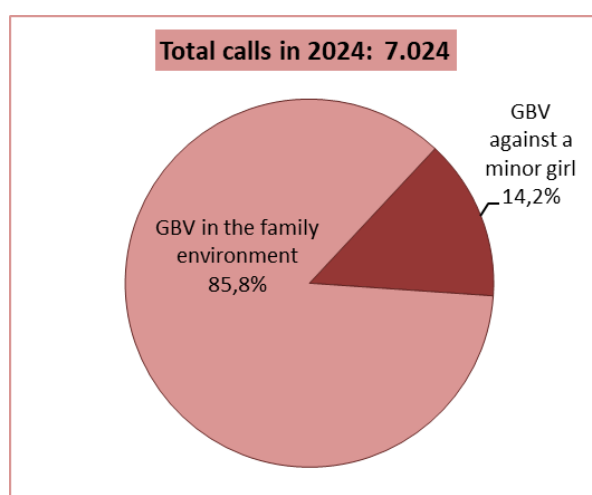
From 1 January to 31 December 2024

Source: ANAR Foundation.

Since January 2010, information has been available on calls to the *Child and Adolescent Helpline* to address the problems and needs of girls, boys and adolescents in situations of risk, and to the *Adult and Family Helpline*, aimed at adults seeking guidance to help minors in their surroundings. This service provides guidance and support in the psychological, social and legal areas.

In 2024, 7,024 calls were handled on ANAR's telephone helplines concerning violence by a partner or ex-partner. In 14.2% of cases (994 calls), the direct victim was a girl under the age of 18, whereas in the remaining 85.8% (6,030 calls) these were minors within the family environment of women who were victims of violence by a partner or ex-partner.

Figure 6.1. Percentage distribution of calls answered by the ANAR Helpline concerning violence by intimate partner or ex-partner, by type of violence.
Year 2024.



Source: Prepared by the authors basing on the data provided by the ANAR Foundation.

In 2024, the average age of minor girls affected by situations of intimate partner or former partner violence was 15.8 years, whereas boys, girls and adolescents in violent environments had an average age of 9.9 years.

During 2024, in situations of intimate partner or former partner violence in the environment of minors, the father was identified as the perpetrator in 91.5% of cases, and the stepfather or the mother's partner in 4.8%.

7. Users of the telephone service of attention and protection for victims for violence by intimate partner or ex-partner (ATENPRO)

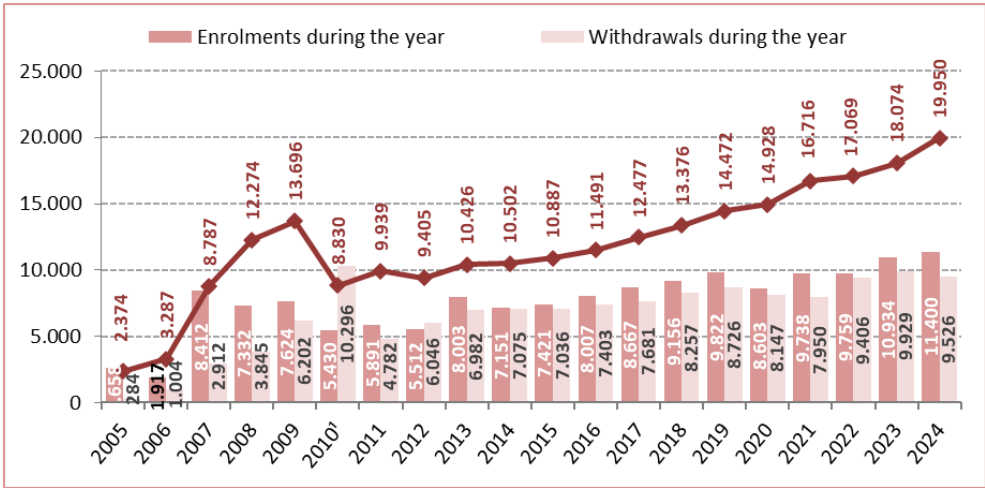
Data on 31 December 2005 to 2024

Source: Government Delegation against Gender-based Violence. Ministry of Equality.

Since the ATENPRO service was launched and up to the end of 2024, a total of 153,437 registrations were recorded for this service, of which 133,489 were deregistrations, so that at the end of 2024 there were 19,950 active female users. The number of women who have used the service is lower because a user may have registered in it several times.

As at 31 December 2024, the number of women who were using the telephone service for assistance and protection for victims of violence within an intimate partner or former partner relationship amounted to 19,950, 10.4% more than the figure recorded at the close of 2023 (18,074).

Figure 7.1. Active users, enrolments and withdrawals in the ATENPRO service
Data on 31 December 2005 to 2024.



1. In order to rationalise the service, in 2010 the telephone services that had not been used for months, and those others with which contact had not been possible, were deactivated, which explains the pronounced decrease in active users as at 31 December of that year.

Source: Government Delegation against Gender-based Violence. Ministry of Equality.

8. Subsidised contracts for women victims of violence and replacement contracts for women victims of violence by an intimate partner or ex-partner

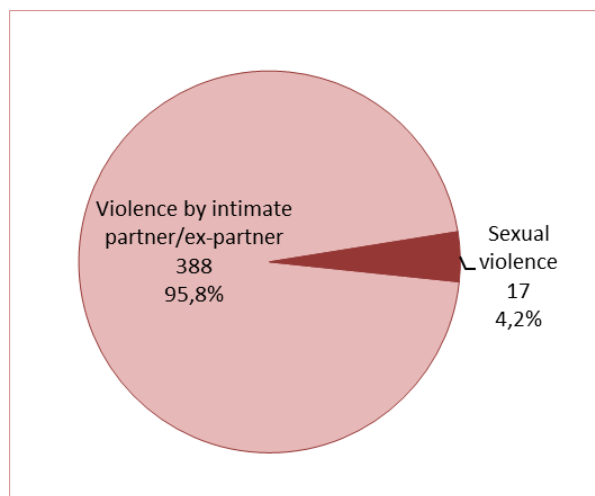
From 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2024 and
from 1 January 2005 to 31 December 2024, respectively

Source: State Public Employment Service. Ministry of Labour and Social Economy.

From 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2024, a total of 13,979 subsidised contracts were recorded for women victims of violence (by a partner or former partner, domestic and sexual).

In 2024, 405 subsidised contracts were concluded for victims of violence against women, of which 388 were attributable to violence in a current or former partner or ex-partner relationship, this being the largest group (95.8%). The remaining 17 subsidised contracts were due to sexual violence (and there were none in respect of domestic violence).

Figure 8.1. Subsidised contracts for women victims of violence.
Year 2024.



Source: Prepared by the authors basing on the data provided by the State Public Employment Service (SEPE).

From 1 January 2005 to 31 December 2024, the total number of replacement contracts for female employees who are victims of violence by a partner or former partner amounted to 4,998, of which 277 correspond to the latter year.

9. Women victims of violence receiving the Active Insertion Income (RAI) and women victims of intimate partner or ex-partner violence receiving aid for change of residence

From 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2024 and
from 1 January 2005 to 31 December 2024, respectively

Source: State Public Employment Service. Ministry of Labour and Social Economy.

In 2024, a total of 29,552 women workers who were victims of violence received the Active Insertion Income, 3.4% fewer than the previous year.

Table 9.1. Women victims of violence receiving the RAI. Absolute values and monthly averages.

Period 2006-2024.

Year	No. of women recipients	Annual change (%)	Monthly average	Annual change (%)
2024	29.552	-3,4	18.587,3	-0,1
2023	30.603	1,2	18.599,7	1,5
2022	30.241	1,3	18.325,3	0,2
2021	29.845	5,0	18.284,5	5,0
2020	28.435	-3,3	17.412,3	-5,0
2019	29.396	-1,4	18.334,4	2,9
2018	29.802	-5,1	17.815,7	-6,4
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	-0,1
2014	34.550	6,0	21.785,3	5,6
2013	32.596	8,4	20.630,9	10,3
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	-
TOTAL 2006-2024	522.428	-	16.812,5	-

Source: Prepared by the authors basing on the data provided by the State Public Employment Service (SEPE).

As regards assistance for change of residence, during the period from January 2005 to December 2024, a total of 48,095 women victims of violence by an intimate partner or former intimate partner received it.

10. Women recipients of the financial assistance provided for in Article 27 of the Comprehensive Law against GBV

From 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2024

Source: Government Delegation against Gender-based Violence. Ministry of Equality.

In the period 2006-2024, 14,458 items of financial assistance were granted pursuant to the provisions of Article 27 of Organic Law 1/2004. In 2024, with 1,697, the highest number of aid grants was awarded since the start of the historical series.

Table 10.1. Women recipients of the financial assistance provided for in Article 27 of the Comprehensive Law against GBV.
Period 2006-2024.

Year	No. of women recipients	Annual change (%)
2024	1.697	16,9
2023	1.452	3,3
2022	1.405	8,2
2021	1.298	8,7
2020	1.194	3,5
2019	1.154	39,5
2018	827	5,2
2017	786	8,4
2016	725	5,1
2015	690	13,9
2014	606	25,5
2013	483	4,5
2012	462	7,7
2011	429	23,6
2010	347	-4,1
2009	362	27,9
2008	283	42,9
2007	198	230,0
2006	60	-
TOTAL 2006-2024	14.458	-

Source: Government Delegation against Gender-based Violence. Ministry of Equality.

11. Temporary residence and work permits granted to foreign women victims of violence by intimate partner or ex-partner

From 01 January 2005 to 31 December 2024

Source: Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migrations.

In the 2005-2010 period, 2,519 authorisations for temporary residence and work on exceptional grounds were granted to foreign victims of domestic violence and violence perpetrated by an intimate partner or former partner.

Counting only those granted on the grounds of violence by a current or former partner, from 2011 to 2024 a total of 30,869 authorisations have been granted, of which 23,509 were granted to female victims and 7,360 to their sons and daughters. In recent years, this type of authorisation for temporary residence and work has been increasing, reaching its all-time high in 2024, with a total of 5,417 authorisations granted, specifically 3,758 to women and 1,659 to their children who are minors or have disabilities.

Table 11.1. Temporary residence and work permits granted for violence by intimate partner or ex-partner, or domestic violence, by type of violence and recipient.
Period 2005-2024.

Year	TOTAL		Women		Minor children and/or with disabilities ¹	
	Absolute value	Annual change (%)	Absolute value	Annual change (%)	Absolute value	Annual change (%)
Violence by intimate partner or ex-partner						
2024	5.417	9,3	3.758	7,9	1.659	12,6
2023	4.956	16,1	3.482	9,9	1.474	33,9
2022	4.270	19,2	3.169	19,2	1.101	19,3
2021	3.581	38,1	2.658	31,3	923	62,5
2020	2.593	122,2	2.025	80,6	568	1.134,8
2019	1.167	41,8	1.121	48,3	46	-31,3
2018	823	21,9	756	20,4	67	42,6
2017	675	-25,8	628	-16,6	47	-70,1
2016	910	-25,0	753	-19,6	157	-43,5
2015	1.214	-8,6	936	-5,5	278	-17,8
2014	1.328	-1,3	990	-6,6	338	18,2
2013	1.346	-27,8	1.060	-30,8	286	-14,4
2012	1.865	157,6	1.531	138,5	334	307,3
2011	724	-	642	-	82	-
TOTAL 2011-2024	30.869	-	23.509	-	7.360	-
Domestic violence and violence by intimate partner or ex-partner						
2010	1.038	67,1	1.038	67,1	-	-
2009	621	44,8	621	44,8	-	-
2008	429	46,9	429	46,9	-	-
2007	292	113,1	292	113,1	-	-
2007	137	-	137	-	-	-
2005	2	-	2	-	-	-
TOTAL 2005-2010	2.519	-	2.519	-	-	-

1. Until 2011, granting the benefit for daughters and sons was not approved.

Source: Prepared by the authors on basing the data provided by the Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migration.

12. Inmates in prisons with crimes of violence against intimate partner or ex-partner

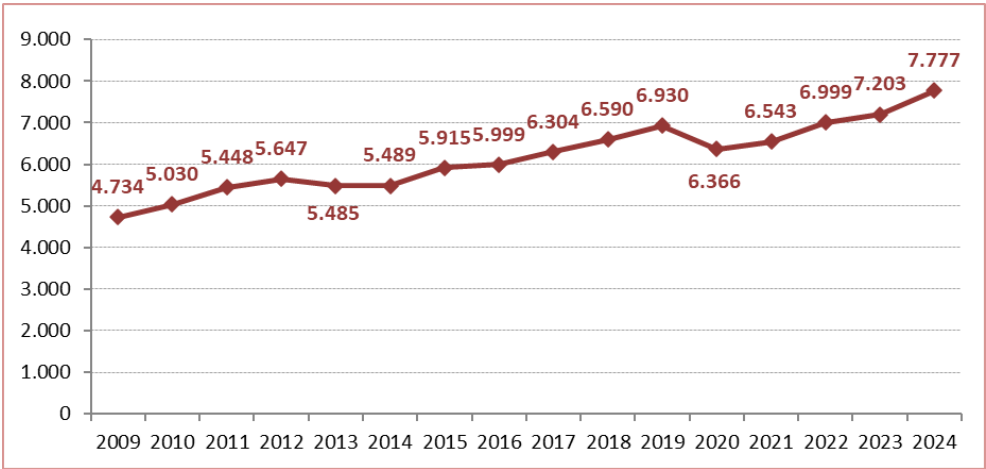
From 1 January 2009 to 31 December 2024

Source: General Secretariat for Penitentiary Institutions. Ministry of the Interior.

As at 31 December 2024, the total¹ number of inmates serving sentences in prisons for offences involving violence against a partner or former partner was 7,777. And the rate of inmates with this type of offence was 394.9 per million men aged 18 years and over.

1. Prisoner figures do not include prisons in Catalonia.

Figure 12.1. Inmates serving sentences in AGE and País Vasco prisons with crimes of violence by intimate partner or ex-partner.
Data on 31 December from 2009 to 2024.



Source: Prepared by the authors basing on the data provided by the General Secretariat for Penitentiary Institutions.

In addition, in 2024, 40,685 court orders were received concerning offenders convicted of crimes of violence against a partner or former partner, which entail, as a penal requirement, compliance with a rule of conduct involving participation in a treatment programme, or the obligation to carry out community service. This represents 44.5% of those received in the area of alternative sanctions and measures. This figure reflects an increase of 9.8% compared to the previous year, in which 37,069 orders were received.

13. Telematic monitoring system of restraining orders for intimate partner or ex-partner violence

From 24 July 2009 to 31 December 2024

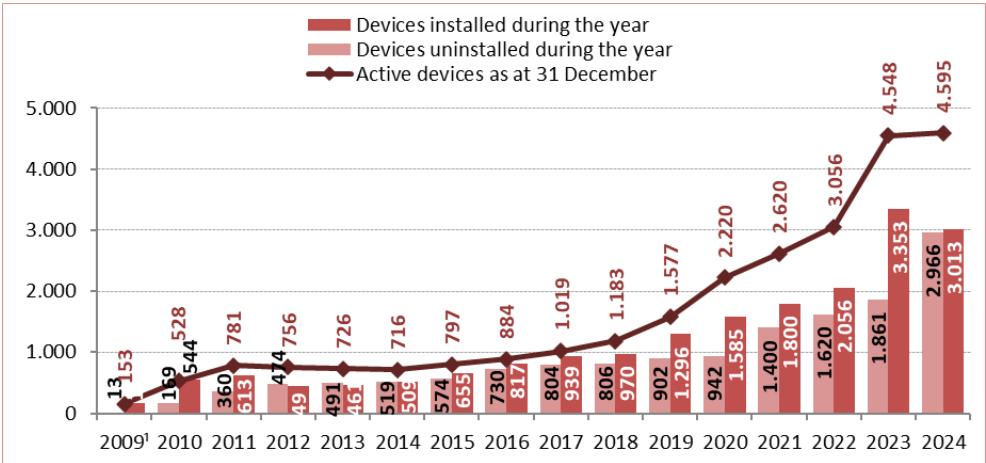
Source: Government Delegation against Gender-based Violence. Ministry of Equality.

From 2024 onwards, information is available that makes it possible to distinguish between electronic monitoring devices that are active, installed and uninstalled in cases of violence against an intimate partner or ex-partner and those relating to sexual violence. In that year, a total of 3,051 devices were installed and 2,971 were uninstalled, mostly in cases involving intimate partner or former partner violence. At year-end, as at 31 December, there were 4,628 active devices, 33 of which were devices installed in connection with sexual violence.

Since the introduction, on 24 July 2009, of the telematic monitoring system for restraining orders in the context of violence in intimate partner or former partner relationships, and up to 31 December 2024, a total of 19,226 pairs of electronic devices have been installed for such monitoring and 14,631 pairs have been uninstalled.

As at 31 December 2024, there were 4,595 pairs of active devices, a figure very similar to that recorded as at 31 December in the previous year.

Figure 13.1. Active devices as at 31 December and annual installations and removals.
Period 2009-2024.



1. The data for 2009 cover the period from 24 July to 31 December.

Source: Government Delegation against Gender-based Violence. Ministry of Equality.

14. Statistics on Domestic Violence and Gender Violence

From 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2024

Source: National Statistics Institute (INE).

The Statistics on Domestic Violence and Gender-based Violence provide information on victims and reported persons subject to precautionary measures or protection orders which have been issued and entered, in the reference year, in the Central Register for the Protection of Victims of Domestic and Gender-based Violence, which is administered by the Ministry of Justice, and, in addition, on final judgments issued, persons acquitted and convicted, and the offences imputed to them, penalties and measures imposed. It does not cover the total number of complaints filed, but rather those that have resulted in their registration in the Register as a consequence of the precautionary measures ordered.

In 2024, 34,684 victims of gender-based violence were recorded with a protection order or precautionary measures, representing a decrease of 5.2% compared with the previous year, which saw an all-time high.

Table 14.1. Victims and reported perpetrators of gender-based violence with protection orders or measures issued in the reference year.

Period 2011-2024.

Year	Victims (women)	Annual change (%)	Reported perpetrators (men)	Annual change (%)
2024	34.684	-5,2	34.529	-5,2
2023	36.582	12,1	36.434	9,7
2022	32.644	8,3	33.209	10,5
2021	30.141	3,2	30.047	3,1
2020	29.215	-8,4	29.135	-8,4
2019	31.911	2,0	31.805	1,8
2018	31.286	7,9	31.250	7,8
2017	29.008	2,6	28.987	2,8
2016	28.281	2,4	28.201	2,3
2015	27.624	2,0	27.562	2,1
2014	27.087	-0,1	26.987	-0,1
2013	27.122	-6,9	27.017	-7,0
2012	29.146	-9,6	29.048	-9,6
2011	32.242	-	32.142	-
TOTAL 2011-2024	392.289	-	391.824	-

Source: Prepared by the authors basing on the data from the Domestic Violence and Gender-Based Violence Statistics, National Statistics Institute.

By age, three out of every five victims of gender-based violence in 2024 (60.6%) were aged between 25 and 44.

For its part, the number of individuals convicted of committing one or more gender-based violence offences amounted to 39,056 men in 2024.

15. Sexual violence against women

Year 2024

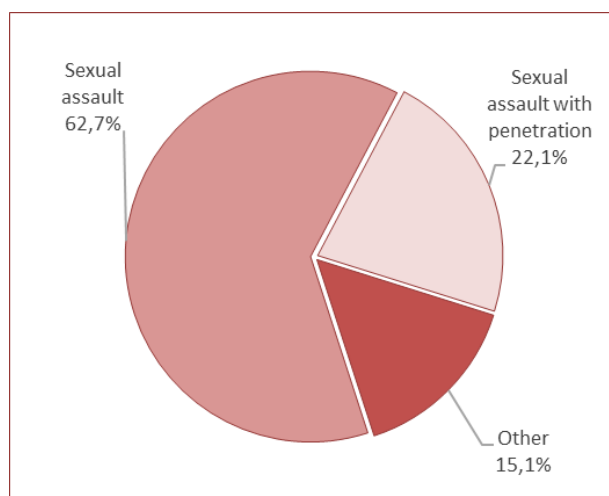
Source: National Office against Sexual Violence (ONVIOS). Ministry of the Interior.

Chapter *Sexual violence against women* is prepared on the basis of the publication *Annual report on offences against sexual freedom in Spain 2024* published by the National Office against Sexual Violence (ONVIOS) of the Ministry of the Interior.

In 2024, 85.7% of victimisations for offences against sexual freedom and integrity were committed against women. The most frequent offence (62.7%) was sexual assault.

Figure 15.1. Percentage distribution of women victimisation for crimes against sexual freedom and indemnity, by type.

Year 2024.



Source: Prepared by the authors basing on the data from the Annual Report on offences against sexual freedom in Spain. Ministry of the Interior.

16. Regional resources on violence against women

From 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022.

Source: Government Delegation against Gender-based Violence. Ministry of Equality.

The Statistic on Regional Resources in the Field of Violence against Women is compiled on a biennial basis using data supplied and validated by the autonomous communities and the cities of Ceuta and Melilla. It compiles and presents information on the various services provided and actions carried out by the autonomous communities and the cities with a statute of autonomy in relation to violence against women, within the scope of their respective powers. Therefore, the resources and actions carried out by the General State Administration, local entities or third-sector organisations and entities are not taken into account.

The following table shows the number of regional resources and places available in 2022 in each autonomous community and autonomous city. For its correct interpretation, the differences between regional population figures must be taken into account.

Table 16.1. Emergency shelters, refuges and supervised housing for victims of violence against women.
Year 2022.

Autonomous Community	Emergency shelters		Refuges		Supervised housing	
	Number of centres	Number of places	Number of refuges	Number of places	Number of dwellings	Number of places
Andalucía	9	146	19	234	15	91
Aragón	3	16	3	23	6	17
Asturias, Principado de	5	30	3	56	22	64
Balears, Illes	4	97	5	108	15	74
Canarias	7	92	11	155	4	31
Cantabria	2	17	2	31	3	13
Castilla y León	3	38	13	151	0	0
Castilla-La Mancha	7	35	14	194	0	0
Cataluña	0	0	6	136	35	342
Comunitat Valenciana	4	62	8	187	19	142
Extremadura	2	94	2	94	0	0
Galicia	1	23	0	0	0	0
Madrid, Comunidad de	4	65	12	200	6	39
Murcia, Región de	1	30	14	95	0	0
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	1	19	1	12	8	35
País Vasco	0	59	0	92	0	290
Rioja, La	1	8	1	29	0	0
Ceuta	1	10	1	10	1	15
Melilla	1	6	2	26	0	0
SPAIN	56	847	117	1.833	134	1.153

Source: Government Delegation against Gender-based Violence. Ministry of Equality.

In 2022, a total of 8,432 victims of violence against women were assisted in emergency shelters, 3,677 in refuges and 1,242 in supervised housing.