

**16TH ANNUAL
REPORT OF THE STATE
OBSERVATORY ON
VIOLENCE AGAINST
WOMEN**

**EXECUTIVE
SUMMARY**

NIPO: 048-24-020-7

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SUMMARY OF THE REPORT

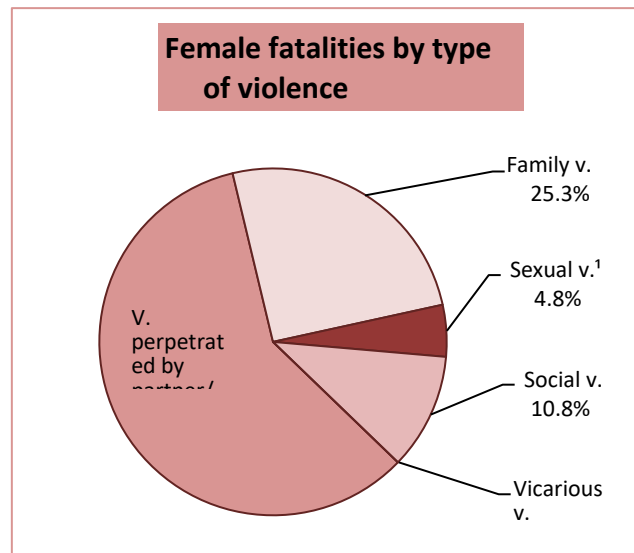
1. Gender-based violence fatalities (from 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2022)

Source: Government Office against Gender Violence (Secretary of State for Equality, Ministry of Equality).

In January 2022, the Government Office against Gender Violence (DGVG) extended the collection and dissemination of statistical data on murder victims of violence against women. Thus, since 2003, it has offered data on female fatalities due to intimate partner violence (previously known as gender-based violence) and, since 2022, it includes the murders of women due to all forms of gender-based violence against women: intimate partner, family, sexual, social and vicarious.

In 2022, three out of every five women (59.0%) killed due to gender-based violence against women were killed by their intimate partner or ex-partner.

Figure 1.1. Percentage distribution of female fatalities by type of violence. 2022.

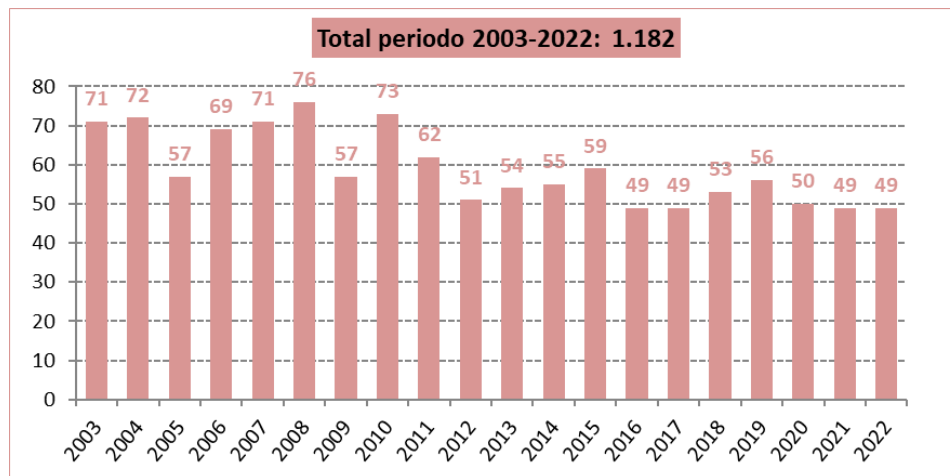


1. It does not include intimate partner/ex-partner and family sexual violence.

Source: Government Office against Gender Violence. Ministry of Equality.

Looking specifically at this area - intimate partner or ex-partner femicides - there were 49 female fatalities in 2022 and 1,182 in the period 2003-2022.

Figure 1.2. Female fatalities due to intimate partner violence.
Period 2003-2022.

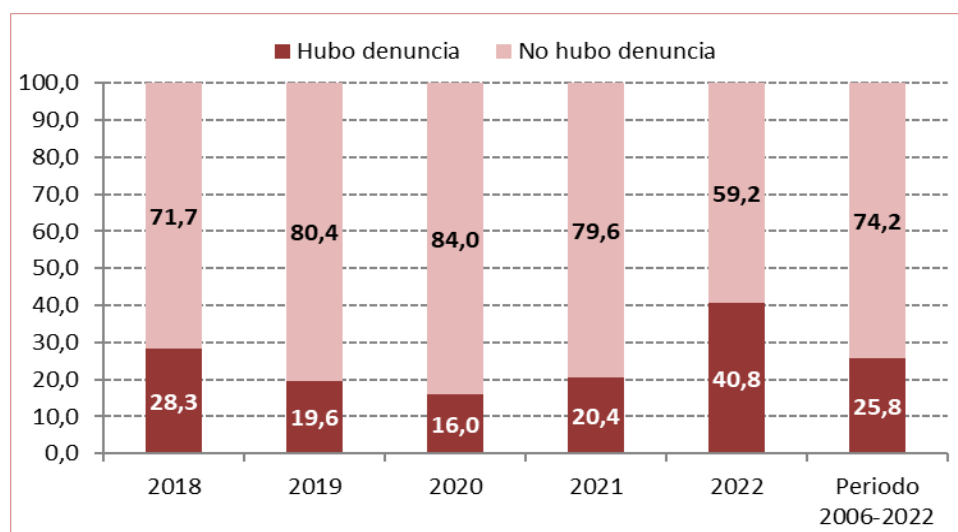


Source: Government Office against Gender Violence. Ministry of Equality.

In 2022, three out of four women who were known to be living with the perpetrator of assault (75.6%) were living with their murderer.

Of the 49 female fatalities in 2022, in 40.8% (20) of the cases, a complaint was filed against their assailant. Eleven of these women were granted restraining orders, which were still in force in five of the cases at the time of the murder.

Figure 1.3. Percentage distribution of female fatal victims of gender-based violence according to the filing of a complaint against the assailant.
Period 2003-2022.



Source: Government Office against Gender Violence. Ministry of Equality.

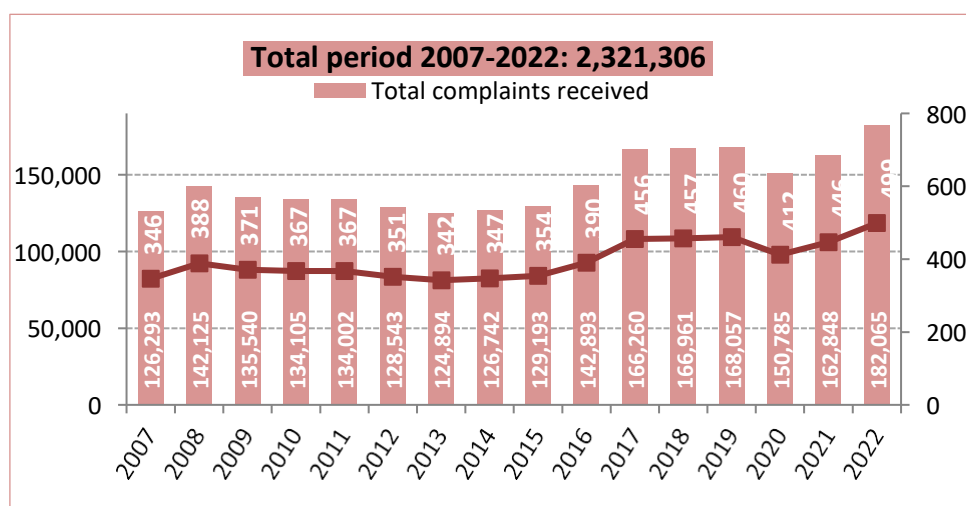
With regard to legal proceedings before the courts prior to the murder of the women, it should be noted that of the 982 female fatalities recorded since information on institutional guardianship became available (1 January 2006 to 31 December 2022), only 253 complaints (25.8%) had been reported for gender-based violence.

2. Reports of gender-based violence (from 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2022)

Source: General Council of the Judiciary.

During 2022, a total of 182,065 complaints of gender-based violence reached the courts, which equates to a monthly average of 15,172 complaints and a daily average of 499 complaints. This is an increase of 11.8% in the number of complaints of gender-based violence compared with the previous year's figure.

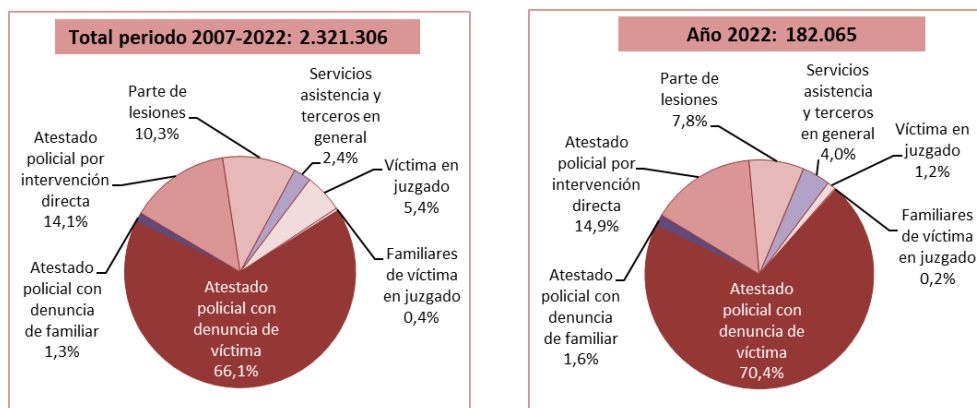
Figure 2.1. Complaints of gender-based violence. Number of complaints and daily average.
Period 2007-2022.



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

According to their origin, of the 2,321,306 complaints filed from 2007 to 2022, 1,660,632 (71.5%) were filed directly by victims of gender violence in courts or to the police, 326,572 (14.1%) came from police reports by direct intervention, 238,733 (10.3%) were derived from injury reports, 56,224 (2.4%) were filed by emergency services and third parties in general and 39,145 (1.7%) by the victim's family members.

Figure 2.2. Complaints filed for gender violence according to their origin.
2022 and total for the period 2007-2022.



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

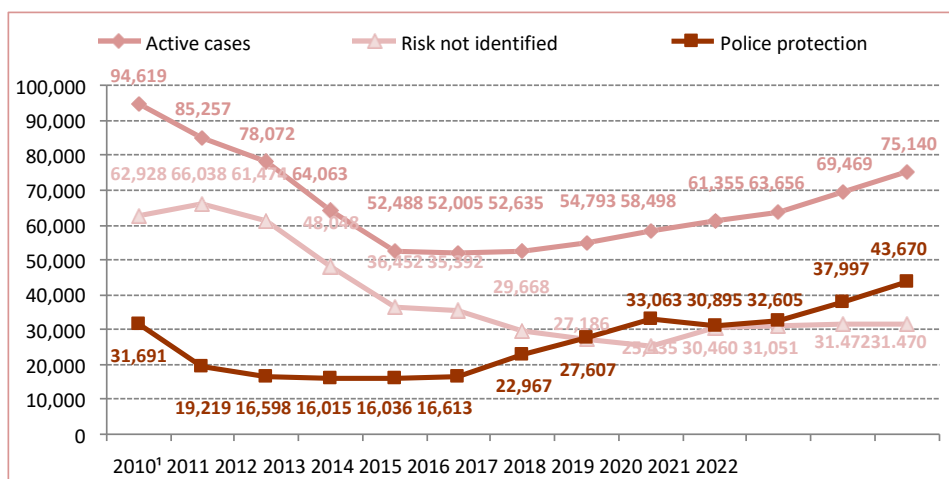
3. Women victims of gender-based violence with police response (from 1 January 2010 to 31 December 2022)

Source: State Secretariat for Security (Ministry of the Interior).

In the period 2010-2022, the number of cases of women with a police response decreases every year until 2016, when there is a slight upturn, which is accentuated in the following years. However, there is a major difference in the evolution of cases with no perceived risk and those requiring police protection: while the former decreased from 2011 to 2018, the latter increased steadily from 2013 to 2018. In 2022, the number of cases requiring police protection was higher than the number of cases with no perceived risk.

As of 31 December 2022, 75,140 women were receiving assistance from the police (active cases) by the State Law Enforcement Forces and Agencies as victims of gender-based violence. In 31,470 of these cases, the last assessment was that there was no risk. However, in 43,670 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 2022.



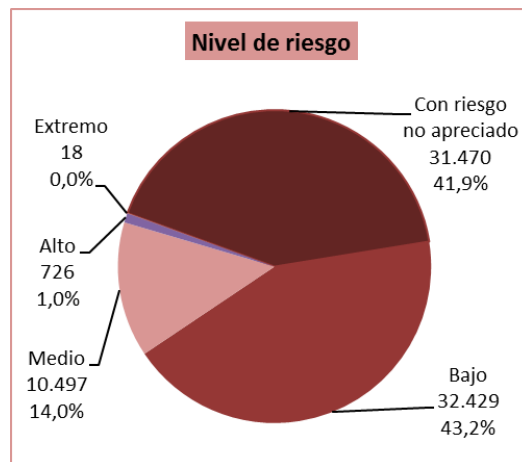
1. Between 2010 and 2011 there was a methodological change so the data for 2010 are not fully comparable with those of later years.

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

In more than half of the cases assessed in VioGén, the woman was at risk of a recurrence of gender-based violence. If the data is related to the population of women aged 14 and over living in Spain, for every million women there were 2,598.3 victims at risk and, consequently, they had police protection measures.

Figure 3.2. Percentage distribution of active cases in the VioGen System according to perceived risk and risk level.

Data as at 31 December 2022.



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

It should be borne in mind that the statistical analysis excluded cases from Catalonia and the Basque Country because the cases from the relevant autonomous police forces are only partially known.

4. Judicial data on gender-based violence (data as of 31 December 2022)

Source: Ministry of Justice.

In 2022 the number of specialised courts with jurisdiction over violence against women was as follows:

Specialised courts: As of 31 December 2022 there were 461 Courts with jurisdiction over violence against women in operation, of which 113 were exclusive Courts of Violence against Women and 348 were compatible courts.

Criminal Courts and Sections of the Provincial Courts: In addition, as of 31 December 2022, there were 38 specialised Criminal Courts and 71 Sections of the Provincial Courts which held exclusive jurisdiction over cases of violence against women in the terms established in article 1 of the Comprehensive Law.

Free legal aid: During the 2022, 13.6 million euros were invested in free legal aid for the Gender Violence Service.

Comprehensive Forensic Assessment Units: In 2022, for the territory managed by the Ministry of Justice, there were 24 psychosocial teams in operation consisting of psychologists, social workers and forensic doctors dealing with gender-based violence.

Victim assistance offices: One of the main functions of the victim assistance offices is to assist victims of gender-based violence. Through an action protocol, the aim is to assess and treat the most at-risk victims. In 2022, 5,212 victims with protection orders were attended to in the victim support offices (OAVs of the territory managed by the Ministry of Justice and those in need of psychological assistance were attended to through 10,727 psychological sessions.

5. 016 - Information and legal advice service on gender-based violence against women (from 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2022)

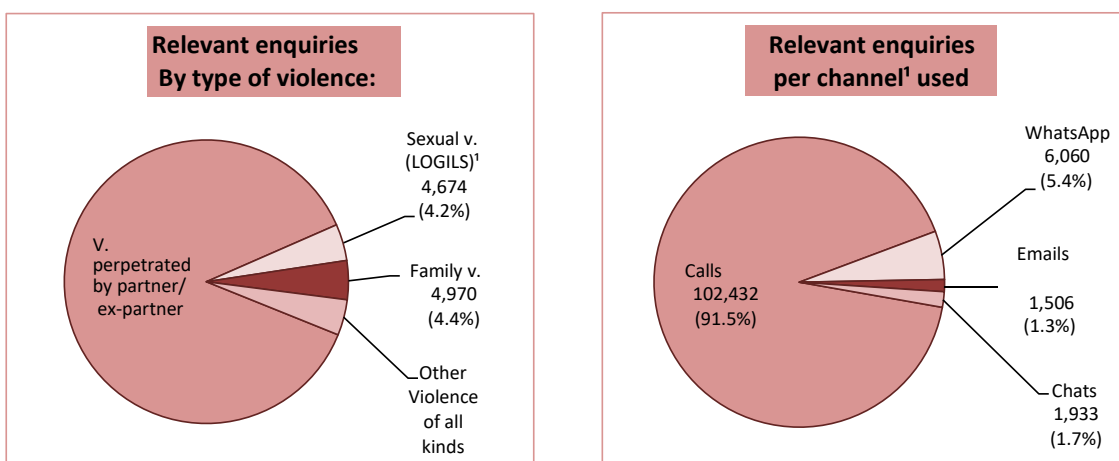
Source: Government Office against Gender Violence (Secretary of State for Equality, Ministry of Equality).

The 016 service, which began its activity by answering telephone enquiries about gender violence, has been expanding its scope in two directions: in terms of the areas of violence on which advice is offered and in terms of the channels through which enquiries are dealt with.

In 2022, enquiries could be about any type of gender-based violence against women: intimate partner or ex-partner, sexual, family... and could be made via phone call, email, WhatsApp and chat.

Currently, the violence that is related to the most enquiries is intimate partner violence and the most frequently used channel is still the telephone call.

Figure 5.1. Percentage distribution of the relevant enquiries handled by 016 for violence against women, according to the type of violence and the channel used. 2022.



1. Includes domestic sexual violence.

1. All channels were operational for the full year 2022 except for chat, which started to be used from October onwards.

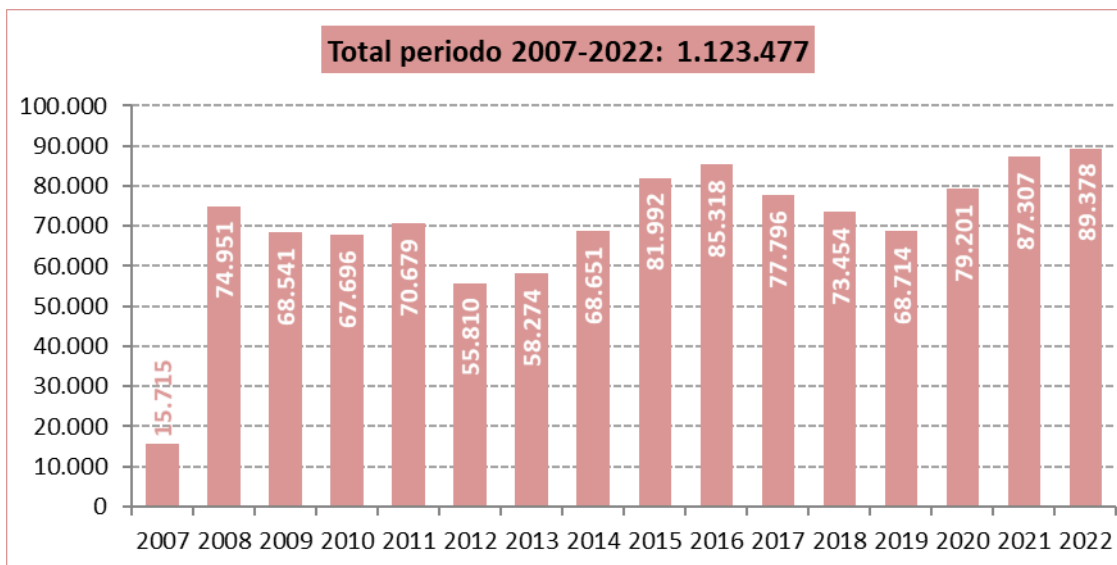
Source: Government Office against Gender Violence. Ministry of Equality.

The number of intimate partner violence calls handled by the 016 service from 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2022 was 1,123,477. In this period, there was an increasing trend in the number of calls, albeit with ups and downs in the different years.

In 2022, 89,378 relevant calls for this type of violence were recorded on the 016 phone line. This figure represents an increase of 2.4% compared with the number of calls handled in 2021 (87,307). However, it should be noted that in 2022, in addition to this increase, other aforementioned channels were put into operation and strengthened, through which enquiries on intimate partner violence were also handled.

Figure 5.2. Calls handled on 016 for violence involving the partner or ex-partner.

Period 2007-2022.

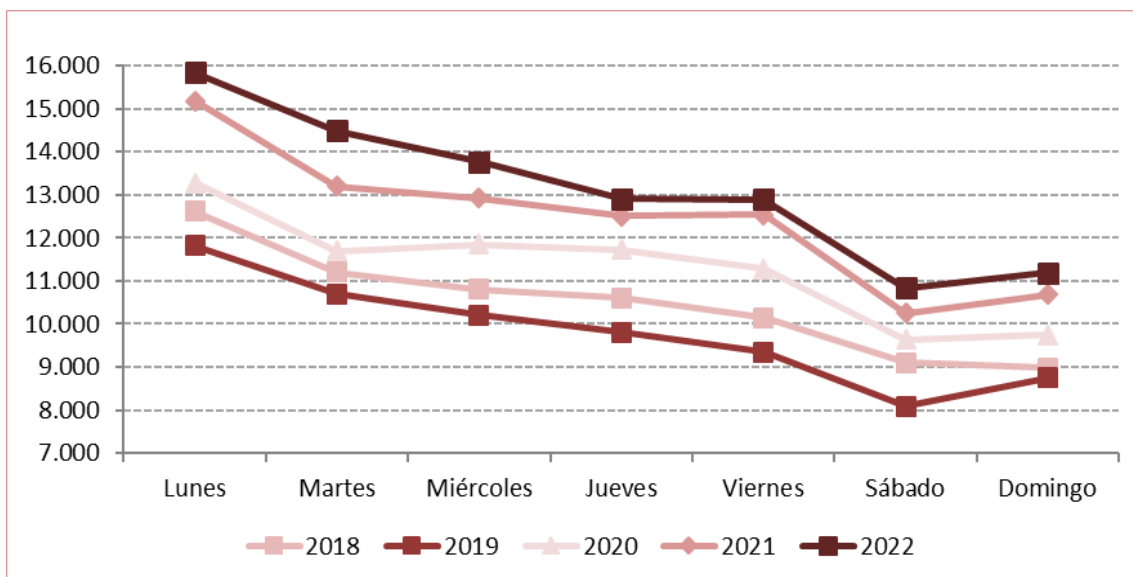


Source: Government Office against Gender Violence. Ministry of Equality.

Over the last five years, there has been a trend in the number of intimate partner violence calls per day of the week: calls decrease from Monday, which is the day with the highest number of calls, to the weekend, when the lowest number of calls is recorded.

Figure 5.3. Calls received by 016 for intimate partner violence, by day of the week.

Last five years.



Source: Government Office against Gender Violence. Ministry of Equality.

6. ANAR telephone hotline (help for children and adolescents at risk). Calls about gender-based violence (from 1 January to 31 December 2022)

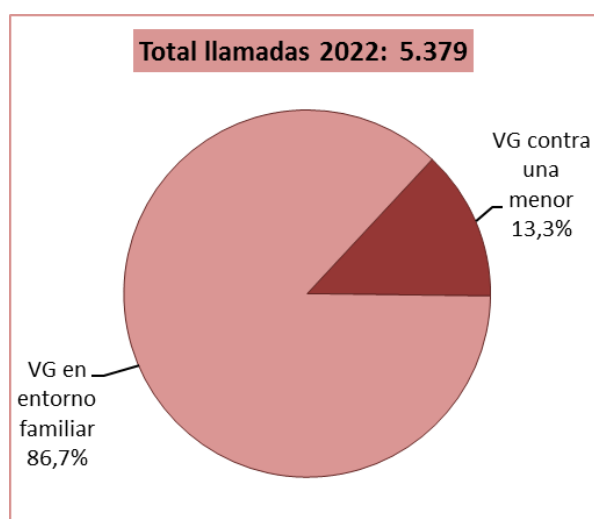
Source: ANAR Foundation.

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

In 2022, 5,379 calls about gender-based violence were handled. Of these:

- 713 calls concerned situations of gender-based violence in which the direct victim was a female minor.
- 4.666 calls involved situations of minors within the family environment of women victims of gender-based violence.

Figure 6.1. Percentage distribution of calls about gender-based violence handled by the ANAR telephone number according to the type of violence. 2022.



Source: Compilation based on data provided by the Child and Adolescent Telephone Helpline (ANAR Foundation).

The average age of minors affected by gender-based violence was 15.8 years, while the average age of minors in violent environments was 9.9 years.

With regard to the aggressors identified in calls concerning minors living in an environment of gender-based violence, 90.0% were the father of the minors and 5.0% were the mother's partner.

7. Users of the telephone service of care and protection for victims of gender-based violence (ATENPRO) (data as of 31 December 2005 to 2022)

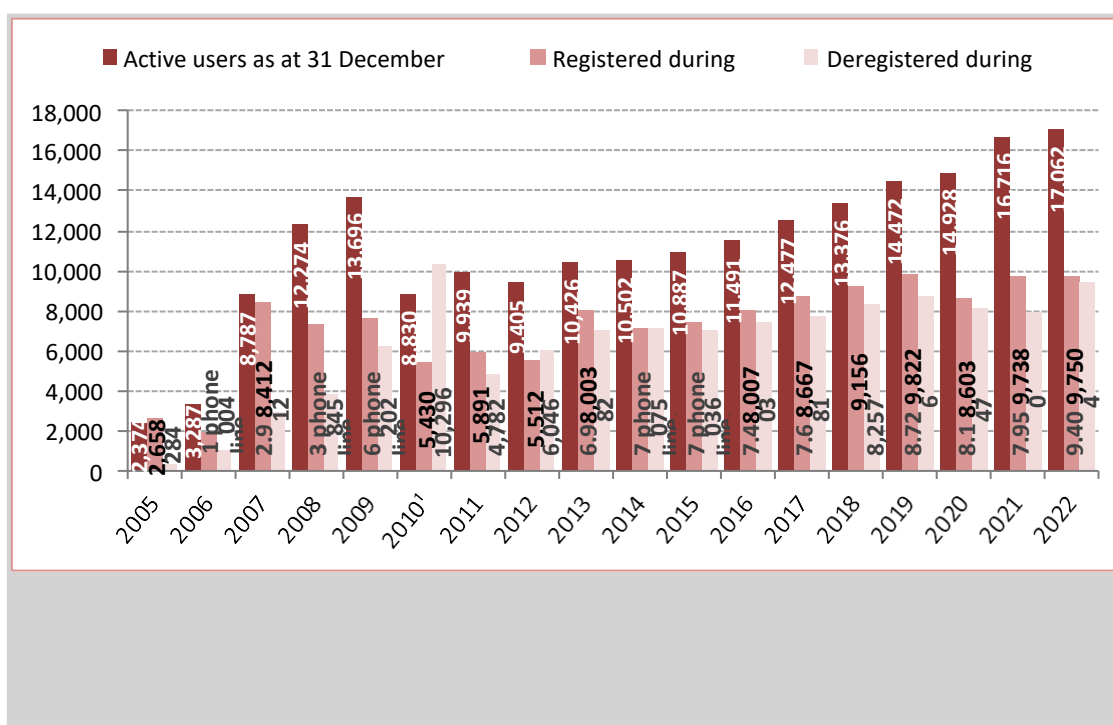
Source: Government Office against Gender Violence (Secretary of State for Equality, Ministry of Equality).

From the launch of this service and up to the end of 2022, the following were provided 131.094 registrations, although the number of women who used the service is lower because a user may have registered several times.

As of 31 December 2022, the number of women using the helpline service for victims of gender-based violence was 17,062, 2.1% more than the figure recorded at the end of 2021 (16,716).

Figure 7.1. Active users and registrations and cancellations in the ATENPRO service.

Data for 31 December 2005 to 2022.



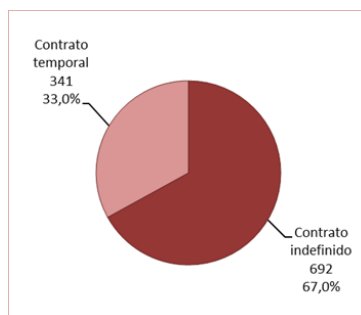
Source: Government Office against Gender Violence. Ministry of Equality.

8. Grant-funded contracts for women victims of violence (from 1 January 2003 until 31 December 2022) and replacement contracts for women victims of gender-based violence (from 1 January 2005 to 31 December 2022) (from 1 January 2005 to 31 December 2022)

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

From 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2022, a total of 12,753 grant-funded contracts for women victims of violence (domestic and gender-based violence) were registered, of which 1,033 were formalised in 2022. Of these, 692 were permanent and 341 were temporary.

Figure 8.1. Percentage distribution of grant-funded contracts of women victims of violence according to the type of contract. 2022.



Source: Prepared by the authors on the basis of data provided by the State Public Employment Service (Ministry of Labour, Migration and Social Security).

From 1 January 2005 to 31 December 2022, the total number of replacement contracts for female workers who were victims of gender-based violence was 4,460, of which 759 were for this last year.

9. Women victims of violence receiving the active non-contributive allowance (RAI) (from 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2022) and women victims of gender-based violence receiving assistance for change of residence (from 1 January 2005 to 31 December 2022)

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

In 2022, a total of 30,241 female workers who were victims of violence received the active non-contributive allowance (RAI), 1.3% more than in 2021.

Table 9.1. Women victims of violence receiving RAI. Absolute values and monthly average. Period 2006-2022.

Year	No. of recipients	Year-on-year change (%)	Average monthly number of recipients	Year-on-year change (%)
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 2006-2022	462,273	-	-	-

Source: Prepared by the authors on the basis of data provided by the State Public Employment Service (Ministry of Labour, Migration and Social Security).

With regard to assistance for change of residence, during the period from January 2005 to December 2022, a total of 43,670 women victims of gender-based violence received it.

10. Women in receipt of the financial assistance provided for in Article 27 of the comprehensive law (from 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2022)

Source: Government Office against Gender Violence (Secretary of State for Equality, Ministry of Equality).

Between 1 January 2006 and 31 December 2022, a total of 11,298 financial support allowances were granted to women victims of gender violence under Article 27 of the Comprehensive Law, of which 1,405 were granted in 2022.

Table 10.1. Recipients of the financial assistance provided for in art. 27 of the Comprehensive Law.
Period 2006-2022.

Year	No. of recipients	Year-on-year change (%)
2022	1,405	8.7
2021	1,292	8.9
2020	1,186	2.6
2019	1,156	40.0
2018	826	5.6
2017	782	7.1
2016	730	6.6
2015	685	13.0
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	-
TOTAL 2006-2022	11,298	-

Source: Government Office against Gender Violence. Ministry of Equality.

11. Granting of temporary residence and work permits for exceptional circumstances to foreign women victims of gender-based violence (from 1 January 2005 to 31 December 2022)

Source: Immigration Service (Ministry of Labour, Migration and Social Security).

From 1 January 2005 to December 2010, a total of 2,519 foreign women victims of domestic and gender-based violence obtained temporary residence and work permits. From 1 January 2011 to December 2022, 20,496 temporary residence and work permits were granted for exceptional circumstances due to gender-based violence (to women and their children). Of these, 4,270 were for 2022.

Table 11.1. Temporary residence and work permits granted for exceptional circumstances due to gender-based or domestic violence, by type of violence.¹
Period 2005-2022.

Year	Gender-based violence	Year-on-year change (%)	Domestic and gender-based violence	Year-on-year change (%)
2022	4,270	19.2	-	-
2021	3,581	38.1	-	-
2020	2,593	122.2	-	-
2019	1,167	41.8	-	-
2018	823	21.9	-	-
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	-
TOTAL 2005-2022	20,496	-	2,519	-

1. This includes those granted to women victims of domestic and gender-based violence (and their minor or disabled children since 2011), by type of violence and year when the decision was made on the application.

Source: Prepared by the authors based on data provided by the Immigration Service (Ministry of Labour, Migration and Social Security).

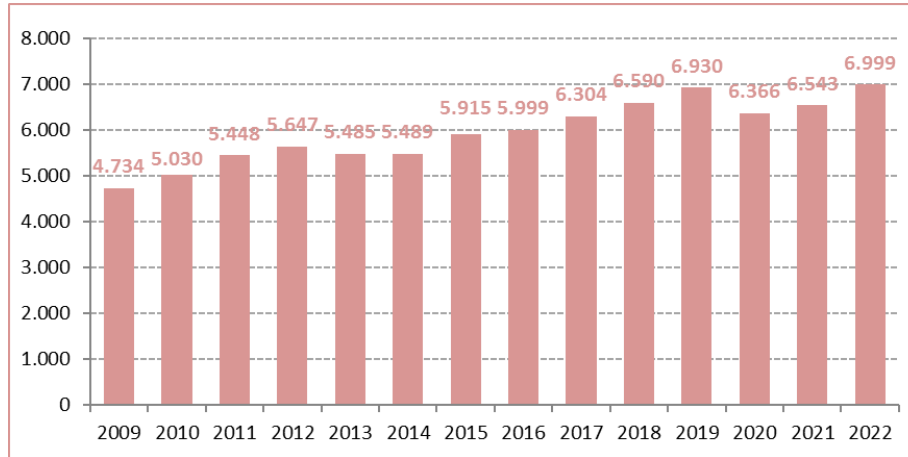
12. Inmates in penitentiaries of the National Government for gender-based violence offences (from 1 January 2009 to 31 December 2022)

Source: General Secretariat of Penitentiary Institutions (Ministry of the Interior).

As of 31 December 2022, the total number of male inmates serving prison sentences for gender-based violence offences was 6,599¹. The ratio of inmates for such offences was 366.1 per million men aged 18 and over.

¹ phone line. The prison figures do not include penitentiaries in Catalonia.

Figure 12.1. Inmates convicted of crimes of gender violence who are serving sentences in AGE prisons.
Data as at 31 December 2009 to 2022.



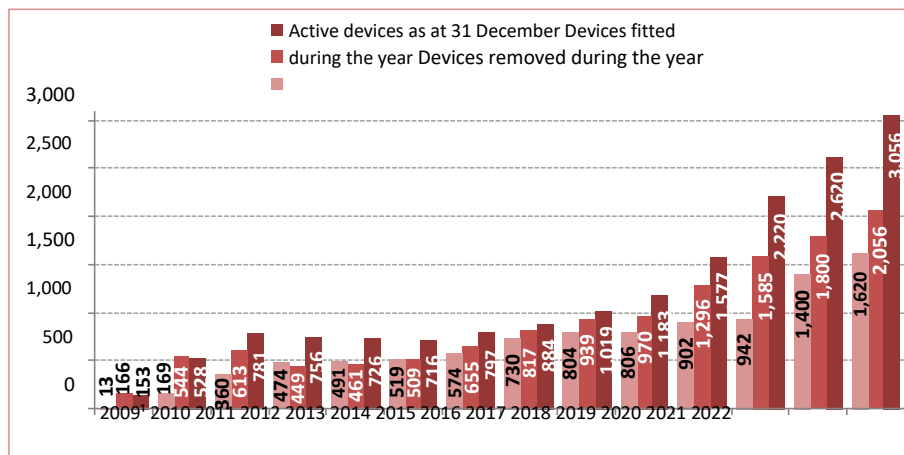
Source: Compilation based on data provided by the General Secretariat of Penitentiary Institutions (Ministry of the Interior).

13. System of telematic monitoring of restraining orders related to gender-based violence (from 24 July 2009 to 31 December 2022)

Source: Government Office against Gender Violence (Secretary of State for Equality, Ministry of Equality).

From the implementation of the telematic monitoring system for restraining orders related to gender-based violence on 24 July 2009 and up to 31 December 2022, a total of 12,860 pairs of electronic devices were fitted. Of these, 9,804 had been removed by the end of 2022, bringing the number of active device pairs as of 31 December 2022 to 3,056.

Figure 13.1. Active devices as at 31 December devices fitted and removed per annum¹.
Period 2009-2022.



1. Data for 2009 covers the period from 24 July to 31 December.

Source: Government Office against Gender Violence. Ministry of Equality.

14. Domestic Violence and Gender-based Violence Statistics (from 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2022)

Source: National Statistics Institute (INE).

The Domestic Violence and Gender Violence Statistics offer information on victims and alleged perpetrators with interim measures or protection orders issued and recorded in the reference year in the Central Register for the Protection of Victims of Domestic and Gender Violence, part of the Ministry of Justice and, in addition, on final judgements issued, persons acquitted and convicted, and their offences, sentences and measures issued. It does not include the total number of complaints filed, but only those that have resulted in their entry in the Register as a consequence of the interim measures ordered.

In 2022, 32,644 victims of gender-based violence were registered with a protection order or interim measures, an increase of 8.3% over the previous year.

Table 14.1. Victims and alleged perpetrators of gender-based violence with protection orders or interim measures issued in the reference year.
Period 2011-2022.

Year	Victims (women)	Year-on-year change (%)	Alleged perpetrators (men)	Year-on-year change (%)
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 2011-2022	355,707	-	355,390	-

Source: Compilation based on data from the Statistics on Domestic Violence and Gender Violence of the National Institute of Statistics.

By age, more than half of the victims of gender-based violence in 2022 (56.0%) were between 20 and 39 years old.

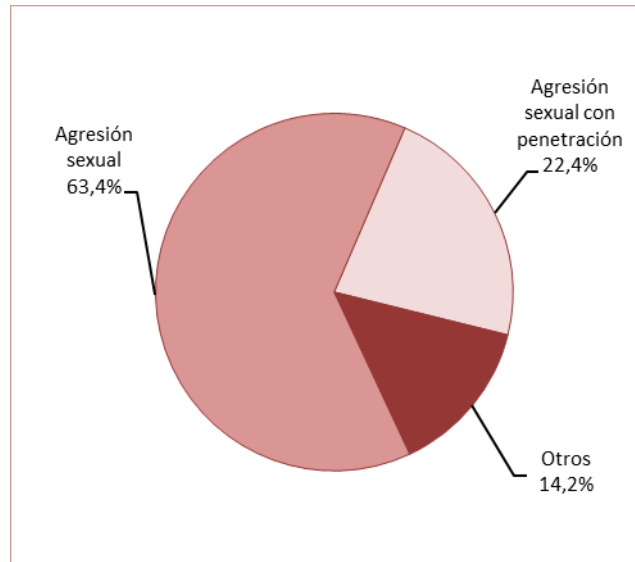
15. Sexual violence against women (2022)

Source: State Secretariat for Security (Ministry of the Interior).

The section *Sexual violence against women* is based on the publication *Informe sobre Delitos contra la Libertad e Integridad Sexual en España 2022* (Report on Crimes against Sexual Freedom and integrity in Spain 2022) published by the Secretariat of State for Security of the Ministry of the Interior.

In 2022, 85.7% of crimes against sexual freedom and integrity were committed against women. The most frequent crime (63.4%) was sexual assault.

Figure 15.1. Percentage distribution of victimisation of women for crimes against sexual freedom and integrity according to the type of event. 2022.



Source: Prepared by the authors based on data from the Ministry of the Interior's Report on Crimes against Sexual Freedom and Integrity in Spain 2022.