

Study on behaviours of sexual violence and the approach and intervention of local government in this field



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Study on Behaviours of Sexual Violence and the Approach and Intervention of Local Government in this Field. 1st edition 2023.

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1. INTRODUCTION

In accordance with the World Health Organisation (WHO), sexual violence is “any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, unwanted sexual comments or advances, or acts to traffic or otherwise directed against a person’s sexuality using coercion, by any person regardless of their relationship to the victim, in any setting, including but not limited to home and work”¹.

Sexual violence against women is a manifestation of gender-based violence against women and, therefore, it constitutes a form of discrimination and a violation of human rights². Because there are different forms or manifestations of sexual violence, we will refer to them as acts of sexual violence. All women have the right to a life free from acts of sexual violence, a

¹ World Health Organisation. N.d. “Violence Against Women: Intimate Partner Violence and Sexual Violence Against Women”. *Descriptive Note 239*.

² Following *General Recommendation No. 35 on gender-based violence against women, updating general recommendation No. 19 (2017) of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women*, we use the term “gender-based violence against women”. Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. 2017. *General Recommendation No. 35 on gender-based violence against women, updating its general recommendation No. 19*.

right that is interdependent and connected to other human rights and closely linked to the right to equality and non-discrimination, including intersectional discrimination³. Acts of sexual violence affect women for being women and/or disproportionately⁴, which is what happens in cases of sexual assault, sexual harassment, trafficking for sexual exploitation, female genital mutilation (FGM), forced marriage (FM) and digital sexual violence, which includes sharing acts of sexual violence, non-consensual pornography and sexual extortion using technological means.

As we will see in this study, in accordance with the 2019 Macro survey on Violence Against Women (2019 Macro survey), one out of every 2 women in Spain has suffered from some type of male violence in her lifetime and of the total number of women aged 16 and over residing in Spain, 1,322,052 (6.5%) have faced sexual violence at the hands of a person with whom they do not have and have never had a relationship in their lives and 103,487 women (0.5%) in the last 12 months⁵. Please be aware that due to characteristics of this violence, the data on sexual violence is an approximation. Furthermore, as we will expand on herein, some manifestations of sexual violence have garnered more attention and others less.

This data shows that a whole set of measures still needs to be adopted and developed to eradicate sexual violence against women in all its forms, manifestations and settings and Spain must act with due diligence to prevent, investigate and sanction these crimes and fully protect and seek reparation for victims and survivors. In this regard, “for a State’s action to be considered in line with the obligation of due diligence, it must be free of myths, prejudices and stereotypes about gender and male violence and it must apply a gender perspective and intersectional approach, otherwise it cannot be considered as such”⁶. Furthermore, States must have comprehensive specialist services in place for victims or survivors of acts of sexual violence and must compile data, undertake research and conduct studies on acts of sexual

³ The foregoing is in accordance with the international and European human rights framework. In this regard, Spain has ratified the Universal Human Rights System, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance. In relation to the ILO, Conventions 189 and 190. As part of the framework of the Council of Europe, the Convention for Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and its Protocol No. 12 on the general prohibition of discrimination, the Council of Europe Convention on Prevention and Combating Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention), the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (Warsaw Convention), the Convention on Cybercrime (Budapest Convention) and the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse (Lanzarote Convention). As part of the framework of the European Union, the Treaty of the Functioning of the European Union and the Charter of the Fundamental Rights of the European Union, in addition to some Directives – against discrimination and on victims of crime – , a Directive against gender-based violence is being drafted and the European Union has gained accession to the Istanbul Convention.

⁴ See: Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. 1992. *General recommendation No. 19 (1992) on Violence against women and “General recommendation No. 35...”, Op. cit.*

⁵ Government Delegation for Gender Violence. 2019. *Macro-survey on Violence Against Women*. Ministry of Equality. Spain.

⁶ Tania Sordo Ruz. 2022. *Prácticas de reparación de violencias machistas. Análisis y propuestas*. Government Delegation for Gender Violence. Ministry of Equality, p.25.

violence, launch prevention campaigns and provide training to the professionals working on these matters. As we will explore further in this study, the obligations concerning acts of sexual violence do not only involve national and regional institutions, but local authorities, too.⁷ Local governments, as public authorities, are obliged to comply with the duties arising from the international human rights obligations of the State. This means that local authorities must observe and factor in human rights norms and standards in all their work, even when their local competences include a direct responsibility for the promotion of a specific right.⁸

Although the legislation of the autonomous regions usually incorporates the different forms of male violence against women, including acts of non-partner or ex-partner sexual violence, at a national level, Organic Act 1/2004 of 28 December on Integrated Protection Measures against Gender Violence (hereinafter LOMPIVG) focused on gender-based violence committed by a partner or ex-partner and excluded acts of sexual violence by acquaintances who are not partners, ex-partners or strangers. Thus, Spain lacks an appropriate national framework that protects all the victims or survivors of acts of sexual violence, although in recent years some measures have been taken to target sexual violence, as we describe in this study (for example, the extension of the 016 gender violence helpline to different forms of male violence against women, the inclusion of sexual femicide as a type of femicide in order to boost and fund specific comprehensive and specialist 24-7-365 sexual violence care services).

In order to cover this gap in national legislation, Organic Law 10/2022 of 6 September on the Comprehensive Guarantee of Sexual Freedom (hereinafter LOGILS) entered into force, for which the reaction of feminist movements to paradigmatic cases of sexual violence against women and their judicial response played a major role, as did the fact that Spain ratified the “Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence” (Istanbul Convention, 2011) in 2014, the same year that it entered into force.

As indicated in its Statement of Reasons, the LOGILS seeks to drive efforts to prevent sexual violence and guarantee the rights of victims and survivors. Furthermore, Article 3.1 of the LOGILS defines acts of sexual violence in its scope of application as follows:

“1. The objective scope of application of this organic act includes acts of sexual violence, understood as any act of a sexual nature that is not consensual or that conditions the free development of one’s sexual life in any public or private sphere, including online. For the purposes of statistics and reparation, the scope of application includes sexual femicide, understood as the murder or killing of women and girls linked to conducts defined in the next paragraph as acts of sexual violence.

⁷ For information on local obligations concerning acts of sexual violence against women, please see: María Naredo Molero. “La responsabilidad municipal frente a las violencias sexuales. La experiencia local a la luz del marco internacional de derechos humanos”. In Maria Freixanet Mateo (coord.) 2020. *Violències sexuals: política pública perseguint-ne l’erradicació*. Barcelona. Institut de Ciències Polítiques i Socials, pp. 170-195.

⁸ Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. 2022. *Local government and human rights*.

In any case, the crimes set out in Title VIII of Book II of Organic Law 10/1995 of 23 November of the Criminal Code, female genital mutilation, forced marriage, harassment with sexual connotations and trafficking for sexual exploitation are considered acts of sexual violence. Special attention will be paid to the acts of sexual violence committed online, which include sharing acts of sexual violence, non-consensual pornography, child pornography and sexual extortion using technological means"⁹.

In this context and in an effort to raise awareness about acts of sexual violence in Spain from a gender, intersectional and human rights perspective, paying special attention to the local area, as well as the incorporation of sexual violence into the Care and Protection Telephone Service for Victims of Gender Violence (ATENPRO), the Young Women's Federation (FMJ), commissioned by the Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces (FEMP), conducted this piece of research entitled "Study on Behaviours of Sexual Violence and the Approach and Intervention of Local Government in this Field".

To do so, we first established the objectives, methodology and some preliminary considerations that we thought should be taken into account when conducting studies that address acts of sexual violence and base these on the context in Spain. Then, we outlined what ATENPRO involves and look at acts of sexual violence against women by paying special attention to the obligations of the State as part of the international and European human rights protection framework. Then, we conducted a diagnosis of the status of acts of sexual violence in Spain, a diagnosis that we believe is unique given that it compiles information on the different forms of sexual violence that this study focuses on: sexual assault, sexual harassment, trafficking for sexual exploitation, FGM, FM and acts of digital sexual violence.

In the next phase of the study, we expounded on the approach and intervention of local government in acts of sexual violence. In doing so, we pointed out the local obligations concerning acts of sexual violence, we addressed the in-house services for the care, intervention and protection of women victims or survivors of acts of sexual violence, we drew up proposals for the improvement of sexual violence intervention and prevention efforts and proposals for an evaluation system. After that, we looked at parts relating to the incorporation of sexual violence into ATENPRO, including the context of the incorporation and made general and specific suggestions. The specific suggestions focussed on proposals for a protocol for dealing with acts of sexual violence and specific measures that favour technical supervision, continuous learning and specialist expertise for the professional team dealing with the victim and survivor users of ATENPRO under consideration in this study, paying special attention to the training programme and evaluation system. Finally, we explained the conclusions of the study.

⁹ Article 3.1 of Organic Act 10/2022 of 6 September on the Comprehensive Guarantee of Sexual Freedom.

We would like to end this introduction by thanking all the professionals who answered the questionnaire devised for this study and those who so generously shared the details of their experience in the interviews in order to analyse the local care, intervention and protection services for women who are victims or survivors of acts of sexual violence, as well as the entities and associations who made it possible, including: Inmaculada Moreno, Laura Ocaña and Macarena Repetto from *Asociación AMUVI* (AMUVI Association); Goizane Mota Gago from the *Ayuntamiento de Bilbao, Programa Mujer, Salud y Violencia* (Bilbao City Council's Women, Health and Violence Programme); Silvia Pauls from *Servei d'Igualtat i Diversitat Ciutadana* (the Citizen's Equality and Diversity Service) - CIRD – Mataró City Council; Ester Pagès Arenas and Naxheli Beas from the *Associació d'Assistència a Dones Agredides Sexualment* - AADAS (Association assisting sexually assaulted women), Barcelona; Blanca Torres Ecay and Pilar Baigorri Lerga from the *Servicio Municipal de Atención a la Mujer* (SMAM) (Municipal Women's Service), Pamplona City Council; Inmaculada Sánchez from Albacete City Council; Natalia Alcázar Ruiz from the *Centro de Atención Integral contra la Violencia Sexual Benita Pastrana, Ayuntamiento de Madrid* and *Fundación ASPACIA* (Benita Pastrana Comprehensive Care Centre for Sexual Violence, Madrid City Council and the ASPACIA Foundataion); Yolanda Ibáñez Gómez from Portugalete City Council; Ana García Barbeito and Constanza Funez from the *Centro de Emergencia Mariana Pineda para víctimas de trata y otros abusos de derechos humanos en contextos de prostitución* (Mariana Pineda Emergency Centre for victims of trafficking and other abuses of human rights in prostitution settings), Madrid City Council and *Asociación TRABE* (TRABE Association); Mar Calle Pomar from Boadilla del Monte City Council's Municipal Unit of the Regional Observatory on Gender Violence; María José Álvarez Martínez from the *Mancomunidad Comarca de la Sidra* (Community of La Sidra), *Centro Asesor de la Mujer* (Women's Advice Centre); Belén Martín from the *Centro de Crisis contra la Violencia Sexual Pilar Estébanez* (Pilar Estébanez Sexual Violence Crisis Centre), Madrid City Council and the ASPACIA Foundation; Ana Gaspar Cabrero from Zaragoza City Council, Equality Service; Silvia García Varona from *Centro de Atención a Mujeres Concepción Arenal* (Concepción Arenal Comprehensive Care Centre), Madrid City Council and TRABE Association; Mariti Pereira from *Centro de Atención a Víctimas de Agresiones Sexuales y Malos Tratos CAVASYM-Asturias* (CAVASYM-Asturias Care Centre for Victims of Sexual Assault and Abuse); Carolina Conrado Medina and Lina Esther Ramos Carrillo from *Centro de Atención a Víctimas de Violencia Sexual de Tenerife (CAVIS)* (*Tenerife Care Centre for Victims of Sexual Violence*); María Francisca Tray Botiri and Dunia Suárez Rodríguez from the *Servicio Insular de Prevención e Intervención Integral a Víctimas de Violencia Sexual* (Island Comprehensive Prevention and Intervention Service for Victims of Sexual Violence); Gemma Uix Carrión from SARA, Barcelona City Council's *Servei d'Atenció, Recuperació i Acollida* (Care, Recovery and Reception Service); María Paz Amores Sepúlveda from Campo de Criptana Town Council, Women's Centre; Ana Laura Iglesias from Vigo City Council and Mar Rodríguez from the *Centro Municipal de Información de los Derechos de la Mujer* (Municipal Women's Rights Information Centre); Victoria Carbajal Fernández from the *Centro de Crisis para Víctimas de Agresiones Sexuales de Asturias* (Asturias Crisis Centre for Victims of Sexual Assault); María Pilar Fernández Jiménez and Cristina Cuevas from the *Programa Instituto de la Mujer de Castilla La Mancha - Programa Contigo* (Women's Institute of Castile La Mancha – "Contigo

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2. OBJECTIVES

The **general objective** of the "Study on Behaviours of Sexual Violence and the Approach and Intervention of Local Government in this Field" is to carry out a diagnosis of the acts of sexual violence against women in Spain, its forms of sexual assault, sexual harassment, trafficking for exploitation, FGM, FM and digital sexual violence, as well as to develop an approach and to analyse the intervention of local government in the field, taking into account the obligations concerning acts of sexual violence, in order to establish a set of proposals, paying special attention to the incorporation of acts of sexual violence into ATENPRO.

The **specific objectives** of the study are stated below:

- To establish an international and European framework on Spain's obligations concerning acts of sexual violence against women, paying special attention to obligations in the local area, giving serious consideration to the due diligence required to fully prevent, protect, investigate, sanction and seek redress in these cases.
- To explain what ATENPRO is and its characteristics.

- To provide a diagnosis of the acts of sexual violence occurring in Spain, taking into account the following forms of sexual violence: sexual assault, sexual harassment, trafficking for sexual exploitation, FGM, FM and acts of digital sexual violence.
- To carry out an analysis of the local care, intervention and protection services for women who are victims or survivors of acts of sexual violence in order to study how these services are meeting their obligations and learn from their experiences.
- To develop proposals for the improvement of sexual violence intervention and prevention efforts and for the creation of an evaluation system.
- To determine the context in which acts of sexual violence are incorporated into ATENPRO, as well as general and specific suggestions. These specific suggestions should focus on proposals for a protocol for handling acts of sexual violence and specific measures that foster technical supervision, continuous learning and specialist expertise for the professional team dealing with ATENPRO users under consideration in this study, paying special attention to the training programme and evaluation system.

The **actions** taken since 17 March 2023 include:

- The development of a status of the issue about the acts of sexual violence in Spain based on an analysis of different sources from a range of disciplines in the area.
- A review and analysis of the international, European, state and autonomous region legislation on sexual violence against women.
- A review and analysis of the local obligations concerning acts of sexual violence against women.
- An analysis of what ATENPRO is and its characteristics.
- A review and analysis of the primary and secondary sources of information and consultation, including:
 - Official statistical data currently available on gender-based violence against women from the Macro survey on Violence against Women 2019, the Annual Report of the State Observatory for Violence Against Women 2018, the latest studies published by the Government Delegation for Gender Violence (DGCVG), by the EIGE (European Institute for Gender Equality) and other international organisations and academic bodies in this field, international human rights organisations, feminist organisations and associations that analyse sexual violence.

- The monthly and annual Statistical Bulletin, statistics, surveys, studies and research from the Government Delegation for Gender Violence, Ministry of Equality.
- Regional resources on gender violence against women (DERA 2020) from the Government Delegation for Gender Violence, Ministry of Equality.
- Data on violence against women from the General Council of the Judiciary, as well as judicial statistics, studies and reports from the Judiciary of Spain.
- Observatory Against Domestic and Gender Violence.
- Data from the National Observatory of Technology and Society (ONTSI), reporting to the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Digital Transformation through the Secretary of State for Digitalisation and Artificial Intelligence and the data published in a report in the Policy Brief on gender-based digital violence.
- Data from the Crime Statistics Portal (PEC), Report on Violence Against Women (2015-2019), Report on Crimes Against Sexual Freedom and Indemnity in Spain (2021), as well as other files and documentation from the Ministry of the Interior.
- Publications and news from the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Digital Transformation.
- Publications and Health Data, Ministry of Health.
- Observatory on Women's Health, Ministry of Health. Resources from this source include:
 - Best practices in the Spanish National Health System (SNS) in the area of healthcare provision in cases of gender-based violence against women, from 2021.
 - Annual reports on healthcare provision in cases of gender-based violence against women in the Spanish National Health System, from 2021.
 - Common Spanish National Health System protocols, guides and instruments for healthcare provision in cases of gender-based violence against women, from 2007.

- Common quality indicators and criteria in the Spanish National Health System for healthcare provision in cases of gender-based violence against women, from 2008.
- Next Generation EU funding monitoring report. Appendix 3: Project for the modernisation and expansion of care and protection arrangements for victims of male violence against women as part of the framework of the Recovery, Transformation and Resilience Plan. ATENPRO service. Recovery, Transformation and Resilience Plan of the Government of Spain.
- *The "Catálogo de referencia de políticas y servicios en materia de violencia contra las mujeres conforme a los estándares internacionales de derechos humanos (Reference catalogue of policies and services on violence against women in line with international human rights standards), approved at the Sectoral Conference on Equality and which is Appendix 1 of the Resolution of 16 March 2023, of the Secretary of State for Equality and against Gender-Based Violence, publishing the Sectoral Conference on Equality Agreement of 3 March 2023, approving the comprehensive multi-year plan on violence against women (2023-2027).*
- National Statistics Institute (INE).
- Sociological Research Centre (CIS)
- Studies and publications from the Spanish Workers' Commission (CCOO)
- The Spanish Worker's Commission Observatory on sexual harassment and gender-based harassment.
- The "Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces for Women and Girls" World Programme (UN Women) which has a comparative perspective that develops, implements and evaluates comprehensive approaches to prevent and respond to sexual harassment and other forms of sexual violence against women and girls in public spaces.
- Observatory on Digital Violence.
- Spanish Observatory of Computer Crime
- Observatorio Violencia de la Fundación Mujeres (Women's Foundation Observatory on Violence)

- Quantitative research report "*Apps sin violencia*" (Apps without violence) (2022), on online sexual violence against women on dating apps, by the Young Women's Federation.
- 1st and 2nd report "*Noches Seguras Para Todas*" (Safe Nights for All Women) (2020 and 2021). On sexual violence that women suffer in nightlife settings, by the Young Women's Federation.
- *Calala Fondo de Mujeres* (Women's rights association)
- *Feminicidio.net*.
- *FemBloc*.
- *Fundación ANAR*(*Ayuda a Niños y Adolescentes en Riesgo*) (ANAR Foundation – Help for Children and Adults at Risk).
- *Fundación CERMI Mujeres* (CERMI Women's Foundation).
- *Fundación ASPACIA* (ASPACIA Foundation).
- *Fundación Fernando Pombo* (Fernando Pombo Foundation).
- *Fundación Wassu, UAB* (Wassu Foundation, UAB).
- *Geoviolencia Sexual* (Sexual Geoviolence website)
- *Hybridas*.
- Inter-Parliamentary Union.
- Doctors of the World.
- *Pikara Magazine*.
- Save a Girl Save a Generation.
- Save the Children.
- Themis.

- Different statistics available in articles, studies and publications related to this topic, as well as research previously carried out by public or private institutions.
- Dialnet.
- Epdata, Europa Press.
- Eurostat – European Statistics.
- Statista.
- UAB.
- Barcons Campmajó, Maria. 2018. "*Los matrimonios forzados en el Estado español: un análisis socio-jurídico desde la perspectiva de género*". (Forced marriages in Spain: a socio-legal análisis from a gender-based perspective). *PhD thesis*. UAB.
- Study: Frequency, Types, and Manifestations of Partner Sexual Violence, Non-Partner Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment: *A Population Study in Spain*. 2022. Consortium for the Centre of Biomedical Research in Epidemiology and Public Health (CIBERESP) and the *Escuela Andaluza de Salud Pública* (Andalusia School of Public Health), in partnership with Complutense University of Madrid.
- Federation of Progressive Women 2018. "*NO ACEPTO' Aproximación a los matrimonios forzados en España desde la mirada de las y los profesionales de la Comunidad de Madrid y Cataluña*". ('I DON'T ACCEPT. An approach to forced marriages in Spain from the viewpoint of professionals Community of Madrid and Catalonia).
- Save a Girl Save a Generation. 2022. "Intervention in cases of female genital mutilation (FGM) and forced marriage (EFM) Guidelines for professionals working to prevent FGM and FM". CHAIN project.
- EIGE report "Estimation of girls at risk of female genital mutilation in the European Union (Denmark, Spain, Luxembourg and Sweden)". 2021.
- Research and scientific articles, Sexviol. Working group for the study of sexual violence, Complutense University of Madrid (UCM).
- Associació Salut y Familia (Health and Family Association). 2018. "*ESCOGE: Evolución Intercultural de las Mujeres Jóvenes Pakistanís y sus familias*". (Intercultural Evolution of Young Pakistani Women and Their Families).

- Naredo Molero, María. “*La responsabilidad municipal frente a las violencias sexuales. La experiencia local a la luz del marco internacional de derechos humanos*” (Municipal responsibility for sexual violence. Local experience in the light of the international human rights framework). In Maria Freixanet Mateo (coord.) 2020. *Violències sexuals: política pública perseguint-ne l’erradicació*. (Sexual Violence: Public policies seeking its eradication). Barcelona. Institut de Ciències Polítiques i Socials, pp. 170-195.
- Villacampa Estiarte, Carolina. 2019. “*Aproximación al matrimonio forzado desde la óptica de las víctimas*”. (An approach to forced marriage from the victims' perspective).
- Villacampa, Carolina y Torres, Nuria. 2019. “*El matrimonio forzado en España*”. (Forced Marriage in Spain).
- Scientific Journals website, University of the Basque Country (UPV-EHU).
- *Revista CIDOB d’Afers Internacionals* (CIDOB International Affairs Journal).
- *Revista Electrónica de Ciencia Penal y Criminología* (Electronic Journal on Crime Science and Criminology)
- *Revista Española de Investigación Criminológica* (Spanish Criminology Research Journal).
- United Nations
- Council of Europe.
- European Union.
- European Parliament
- Unicef.
- A mapping of at least 25 local entities that have in-house services for the care, intervention and protection of women who are victims of acts of sexual violence, including entities belonging to the associative, civil, social and university fabrics, with the aim of collecting information on care for women who are victims of sexual violence. Furthermore, the mapping of local entities was reinterpreted and adjusted after contacting them, seeing if they responded, if they met the requirements and checking their availability. The mapping was then modified and expanded to include at least 25 local entities that met the requirements aligned with the objectives of the study for their

participation. If permission was required for any city council or institute to take part, we requested it.

- A questionnaire with 60 questions for local entities was devised and produced on a tool that made it easy to answer online using a computer or mobile device, (after trialling different tools and selecting the most suitable ones) (Appendix 1), the entities were also contacted and followed-up with so that they would respond to the questionnaire.
- An in-depth interview was devised in order to learn about the entities' experience. Information was collected and the following indicators were assessed: the care procedure in cases of sexual violence, the urgent care procedure in the case of sexual violence, first intervention and support, follow-up and completion of the intervention process, care procedures in cases of non-recent sexual assault, a review and update of municipality procedures and information in the case of sexual violence, evaluation procedures, service quality indicators and multi-agency coordination analysis. In addition to the interview script, a guide that was gradually adapted, and the information that emerged in the course of the interview, authorisation and data protection documents were drawn up.
- In addition to the entities, experts with whom we felt it necessary to have in-depth interviews were also identified. We also detected that being able to talk to the Government Delegation for Gender Violence, the ATENPRO itself and the 016 gender violence helpline was relevant in order to find out about their experience in widening this service to include other forms of violence against women, other than partner or ex-partner violence.
- Interviews were carried out with the entities, experts and other relevant parties identified.
- All the information obtained was analysed.
- The study and its Executive Summary were designed and written up.
- The study was translated into English, French, Catalan, Galician and Basque.

3. METHODOLOGY

For this study, we used a quantitative, qualitative and triangulated methodology. A quantitative methodology was used to address acts of sexual violence against women, paying special attention to State obligations, particularly at local level, as part of the international and European human rights protection framework; for the description and determination of ATENPRO's characteristics, and to form an assessment of the status of acts of sexual violence in Spain, through a review, compilation and, in some cases, our own production, of statistical material on acts of sexual violence in Spain, in order to produce a compendium of statistical information that reflects the status of the issue in the form of data. A quantitative

methodology was also used in some of the questions in the questionnaire and, therefore, in the information gleaned from its answers. A qualitative methodology was used in the in-depth interviews. And a triangulated methodology was used with the intention of obtaining a more holistic image of the subject of the study, in which the qualitative data collected engages in dialogue with the qualitative findings through the in-depth interviews. These interviews bring understanding and compassion to the overview provided by the statistical data.

Furthermore, we have applied a gender perspective, intersectional approach and human rights-based approach to the collection of quantitative and qualitative information, as well as to the design and production of this study. These terms mean the following:

- **Gender perspective.** It recognises historical unequal power relationships and identifies the socially constructed roles, behaviours, activities and functions in each society and seeks to transform them¹⁰. It eliminates the existing biases that result in violations of women's human rights, particularly their right to equality and non-discrimination, as well as their right to a life free from acts of sexual violence.
- **Intersectional approach.** It takes into account the fact that not all women have the same experiences, risks and impacts concerning sexual violence, as well as violations of their human rights due to the intersection of different systems of oppression and axes of inequality (*machismo*, racism, classism, ableism, adultcentrism, cisheterosexism, etc.) that cause some women to encounter obstacles in the exercise of their right to a life free from acts of sexual violence, specific gender stereotypes about them and intersectional discrimination¹¹.
- **Human-rights based approach** It places women who are victims or survivors of sexual violence in all its forms, manifestations and settings at the heart of the matter and respects, protects and guarantees their right to equality and non-discrimination, including intersectional discrimination. It applies a gender perspective and intersectional approach, and takes into account the due diligence required to prevent, protect, investigate, sanction and seek reparation for cases of sexual violence, as well as the international and European human rights protection framework.

¹⁰ See Article 3 of the Istanbul Convention.

¹¹ It is fitting to emphasise that the intersectional approach is different to the multiple approach, and intersectional discrimination is different to multiple discrimination. On the distinction between multiple and intersectional, see: Tania Sordo Ruz. 2021. "La interseccionalidad en el derecho de las mujeres a una vida libre de violencias por razón de género y discriminación" (Intersectionality in a woman's right to a life free from gender-based violence and discrimination). In Karlos A. Castilla Juárez (coord.). *Derechos humanos desde una perspectiva interseccional (Human rights from an intersectional perspective)*. Institut de Drets Humans de Catalunya (Catalonia Human Rights Institute), pp. 90-101. Similarly, Law 15/2022 of 12 July on equal treatment and non-discrimination indicates that: "Multiple discrimination occurs when a person is simultaneously or consecutively discriminated against for two or more causes set out in this law. b) Intersectional discrimination occurs when several of the causes set out in this law concur or interact, resulting in a specific form of discrimination" (Article 6.3).

As part of our methodology, we have analysed the different sources, such as those previously indicated in the Objectives section of this study (above) and we have followed the **stages of work** below:

- **Stage 1** In order to provide a context and familiarise ourselves, we drew up a status of the issue on the acts of sexual violence in Spain based on an analysis of the difference sources of various disciplines on the topic; we reviewed and analysed the international, European, national and autonomous community legislation on sexual violence against women, as well as the local obligations concerning acts of sexual violence against women. After, we reviewed and analysed the primary and secondary sources of information and consultation and used all this information and data collection to form a diagnosis of sexual violence in Spain. We also did research on the characteristics of ATENPRO. In this first stage, we produced a mapping of at least 25 local entities that have in-house services for the care, intervention and protection of women who are victims of sexual violence, including entities belonging to the associative, civil, social and university fabrics. We also reinterpreted and adjusted the mapping of the local entities, changing it and expanding it to include at least 25 local entities that met the requirements and were aligned with the objectives of the study so they could participate.
- **Stage 2** In this stage, we devised a questionnaire with 60 questions aimed at the entities and produced it on a tool that made it easy to answer online using a computer or mobile device. We also requested that the entities answer it and followed up with them. The entities below answered the questionnaire¹²:

(1) AMUVI Association, a help service for women who are victims of sexual violence in Andalusia, they travel to the victim's location.

(2) Bilbao City Council, the Women, Health and Violence Programme, which works on the prevention of FGM and FM.

(3) Consell de Mallorca, Women's Information Centre.

(4) Mataró City Council, Information Centre for Women and Sexual and Gender Diversity Attention.

(5) Associació d'Assistència a Dones Agredides Sexualment (AADAS) association for sexually assaulted women in Barcelona.

(6) Pamplona City Council, Municipal Women's Services.

¹² We also took into account the entities that provided services in the local area, both for the response to the questionnaires and for the in-depth interviews.

(7) ESPERANZA Project - Adorers, comprehensive care for women who are victims of trafficking for exploitation.

(8) Albacete City Council.

(9) Madrid City Council – ASPACIA Foundation, Benita Pastrana Comprehensive Care Centre for Sexual Violence.

(10) Madrid City Council – ASPACIA Foundation, Pilar Estébanez Sexual Violence Crisis Centre.

(11) Madrid City Council - TRABE Association, Mariana Pineda Emergency Centre for victims of trafficking and other abuses of human rights in prostitution settings.

(12) Madrid City Council – TRABE Association, Concepción Arenal Comprehensive Care Centre, comprehensive care for women in prostitution settings.

(13) Portugalete Town Council, Social Services and Equality Unit.

(14) Vigo City Council, Municipal Women's Rights Information Centre.

(15) Boadilla Town Council, Municipal Unit of the Regional Observatory on Gender Violence.

(16) UNAF, Comprehensive care and prevention service for survivors of FGM.

(17) Community of la Sidra, Women's Advice Centre.

(18) Zaragoza City Council, Counselling service for women victims of gender-based violence.

(19) Doctors of the World, Madrid, sexual and reproductive rights programme, the aim of which is to eradicate FGM and FM.

(20) Valentines i Acompanyades, Girona/Salt, working to prevent FM and providing comprehensive care for victim recovery.

(21) Tenerife Care Centre for Victims of Sexual Violence (CAVIS).

(22) APRAMP

(23) Island Comprehensive Prevention and Intervention Service for Victims of Sexual Violence, Red Cross, Las Palmas

(24) *Servei d'Atenció, Recuperació i Acollida – SARA* (Care, Recovery and Reception Service), Barcelona City Council.

(25) Individual counselling service for women and children who are victims of gender-based violence in municipalities with fewer than 20,000 inhabitants in the province of Seville, Provincial Council of Seville.

(26) *Opciónate*, Island Cybersexual Violence Prevention and Care Service (SIPACM), Gran Canaria Council, which will open to the public in September 2023, although it is already carrying out doing prevention and advisory work.

In addition, due to the characteristics of this service or programme and in order to learn from their experience, two autonomous community-based resources answered the questionnaire: *Programa Contigo*, a psychological care programme for women victims of non-partner or ex-partner sexual assaults in Castile-La Mancha **(27)** and the CAVASYM-Asturias Centre for Victims of Sexual Assault and Abusive Behaviour **(28)**.

As part of the second stage, we devised an in-depth interview to help us learn about the entities' experience, collected information and assessed the following indicators: the care procedure in cases of sexual violence, the urgent care procedure in the case of sexual violence, first intervention and support, follow-up and completion of the intervention process, care procedures in cases of non-recent sexual assault, a review and update of municipality procedures and information in the case of sexual violence, evaluation procedures, service quality indicators and multi-agency coordination analysis. In addition to the interview script, a guide that could be adapted depending on each interview, and the information that emerged in the course of the interview, authorisation and data protection documents were drawn up.

Similarly, we identified experts who we wanted to interview in more depth. In addition, we found it fitting to talk to the Government Delegation for Gender Violence, the ATENPRO itself and the 016 gender violence helpline in order to understand their experience in widening this service to other forms of violence against women. It also seemed relevant to talk to the Asturias Crisis Centre for Victims of Sexual Assault to understand its experience, as it is the second centre of this type to be established in Spain. The first was opened by the Madrid City Council. Therefore, we held interviews with the following entities, experts and others:

(1) AMUVI Association, a help service for women who are victims of sexual violence in Andalusia.

(2) Bilbao City Council, the Women, Health and Violence Programme, which works on the prevention of FGM and FM.

(3) *Consell de Mallorca*, Women's Information Centre.

- (4) Mataró City Council, Information Centre for Women and Sexual and Gender Diversity Attention.
- (5) Associació d'Assistència a Dones Agredides Sexualment (AADAS) association for sexually assaulted women in Barcelona.
- (6) Pamplona City Council, Municipal Women's Services.
- (7) ESPERANZA Project - Adorers, comprehensive care for women who are victims of trafficking for exploitation.
- (8) Albacete City Council.
- (9) Madrid City Council - ASPACIA Foundation, Benita Pastrana Comprehensive Care Centre for Sexual Violence.
- (10) Madrid City Council – ASPACIA Foundation, Pilar Estébanez Sexual Violence Crisis Centre.
- (11) Madrid City Council – TRABE Association, Mariana Pineda Emergency Centre for victims of trafficking and other abuses of human rights in prostitution settings.
- (12) Madrid City Council – TRABE Association, Concepción Arenal Comprehensive Care Centre, comprehensive care for women in prostitution settings.
- (13) Portugalete Town Council, Social Services and Equality Unit.
- (14) Vigo City Council, Municipal Women's Rights Information Centre.
- (15) Boadilla Town Council, Municipal Unit of the Regional Observatory on Gender Violence.
- (16) UNAF, Comprehensive care and prevention service for survivors of FGM.
- (17) La Sidra Community Women's Advisory Centre.
- (18) Zaragoza City Council, Counselling service for women victims of gender-based violence.
- (19) Valentes i Acompanyades, Girona/Salt, an association working to prevent FM and providing comprehensive care for victim recovery.

- (20) Tenerife Care Centre for Victims of Sexual Violence (CAVIS).
- (21) APRAMP.
- (22) Island Comprehensive Prevention and Intervention Service for Victims of Sexual Violence, Red Cross, Las Palmas.
- (23) *Servei d'Atenció, Recuperació i Acollida, SARA*, (Care, Recovery and Reception Service) Barcelona City Council.
- (24) Individual counselling service for women and children who are victims of gender-based violence in municipalities with fewer than 20,000 inhabitants in the province of Seville, Provincial Council of Seville.
- (25) CAVASYM-Asturias Care Centre for Victims of Sexual Assault and Abuse.
- (26) Campo de Criptana Town Council, Women's Centre.
- (27) Women's Institute of Castile-La Mancha, *Programa Contigo*, psychological care for women victims of non-partner or ex-partner sexual assault.
- (28) Asturias Care Centre for Victims of Sexual Assault
- (29) Opciónate, Island Cybersexual Violence Prevention and Care Service (SIPACM), Gran Canaria Council
- (30) Wassu Foundation – UAB
- (31) Spanish Observatory of Computer Crime
- (32) ATENPRO
- (33) Government Delegation for Gender Violence
- (34) 016 gender violence helpline
- (35) Laia Serra, lawyer specialising in sexual violence
- (36) Noemí Pereda, Doctor of Clinical Psychology and Health and Associate Professor of Victimology, specialist in child sexual violence
- (37) María Naredo, jurist specialising in gender-based violence and consultant for the Ministry of Equality.

(38) Maria Barcons, Member of the UAB's Antígona Group and Doctor of Law, whose these is entitled "*Los matrimonios forzados en el Estado español: un análisis socio-jurídico desde la perspectiva de género*" (Forced marriages in Spain: a socio-legal analysis from a gender perspective) (2018).

- **Stage 3** Using the information obtained in Stage 1 on the status of the issue of sexual violence in Spain and the obligations concerning acts of sexual violence, paying special attention to the local area, as well as a diagnosis of acts of sexual violence in Spain, the research on the characteristics of ATENPRO, the information obtained in Stage 2 from the answers to the questionnaires and during the interviews, we drew up the final report which includes proposals for the improvement of sexual violence intervention and prevention efforts and for an evaluation system, as well as the incorporation of acts of sexual violence into ATENPRO, focusing on a protocol for dealing with acts of sexual violence, training and evaluation. An Executive Summary was written up and both it and this study have been translated into English, French, Catalan, Galician and Basque.

4. PRELIMINARY CONSIDERATIONS

Some issues arose in the design and development of this research and we see them as preliminary considerations that we must address. In general, these considerations relate to the analysis and research on sexual violence against women and, in particular, the objectives of the "Study on Behaviours of Sexual Violence and the Approach and Intervention of Local Government in this Field".

First, it seems relevant to consider the context of this research, as we have already pointed out in the Introduction (above). Due to the fact that the LOMPIVG describes gender-based violence against women as violence perpetrated exclusively by a partner or ex-partner and that the LOGILS has recently been passed, taking into account that the autonomous communities have relied on regional laws that do include different forms, manifestations and settings of gender-based violence, the national legislative framework has resulted in the fight to eradicate gender-based violence in Spain placing the LOMPIVG's understanding of gender violence against women at the heart of the matter until very recently. Therefore, victims and survivors of acts of sexual violence committed by acquaintances with whom they do not have or have not had a relationship and strangers have been left unprotected. This has also had an impact on the special and comprehensive services and resources available to the victims and survivors of acts of sexual violence committed by a partner or ex-partner.

As Amnesty International stated in its 2018 report entitled "*Ya es hora de que me creas. Un sistema que cuestiona y desprotege a las víctimas*" (It's time you believed me. A system that

questions and victims and leaves them unprotected), it has been “thirty years of shortcomings, without public policies or action plans to combat sexual violence nationwide in a specialist way”¹³. Similarly, Amnesty International noted the scarcity of comprehensive care services for victims of sexual violence and recommended that “a minimum framework of comprehensive care and assistance services (specialist centres and crisis centres) be implemented on a compulsory basis across all autonomous communities, so that all victims and survivors of sexual violence, as well as their relatives –regardless of their place of residence– can receive comprehensive help from a specialist team, in accordance with the minimum human rights standards for specialist assistance”, specifying that centres should guarantee minimum standards of availability, accessibility and non-discrimination¹⁴.

Similarly, as part of the Council of Europe's framework, the Baseline Evaluation Report on Spain (2020) by the Group of Experts on Action against Women and Domestic Violence (herein GREVIO) indicated that “In a country characterised by high levels of regional and local autonomy such as Spain, great regional variations however exist in the implementation of the convention. Despite the various coordination measures taken by the Spanish authorities, comparable levels of protection and support for the different forms of gender-based violence that women may experience are not guaranteed everywhere. This is particularly the case for forms of non-partner violence. Very few autonomous communities offer specialist services for victims of sexual assault and rape, and even fewer specialist support services, if at any, exist for women at risk of forced marriage, FGM, stalking and forced sterilisation/abortion”¹⁵.

Similarly, concerning support for the victims of sexual violence the GREVIO determined that “In Spain, sexual violence referral and rape crisis centres exist in some large cities, mainly provincial capitals, and may be offered in hospital settings or by specialist services such as the CIMASCAM in Madrid and AMUVI in Andalusia. Their numbers are, however, not nearly sufficient to ensure the provision of medical and forensic examination, trauma support and counselling of victims throughout the country. Of the 17 autonomous communities, only seven report the existence of a specialist service for victims of sexual assault and rape, leaving large parts of Spain and in particular rural areas under-serviced. Rape crisis centres that operate on the basis of providing forensics and counselling and trauma support for victims are rarer still.”¹⁶. This urged the Spanish authorities to take measures to establish “a sufficient number of rape crisis or sexual violence referral centres accessible to victims of rape and/or sexual violence, which meet all their needs in the short, medium and long term and include immediate medical care, high-quality forensic examinations, psychological and legal support, and referral to specialist organisations.”¹⁷.

¹³ Amnesty International. 2018. *Ya es hora de que me creas. Un sistema que cuestiona y desprotege a las víctimas*. Spain, p.14

¹⁴ *Ibidem*, p. 69.

¹⁵ GREVIO. 2020. *Baseline Evaluation Report on Spain*. Council of Europe, p.10.

¹⁶ *Ibidem*, paragraph 170.

¹⁷ *Ibidem*, paragraph 174.

Although there is still a long way to go to eradicate sexual violence against women, the approach to these acts of violence in Spain is gradually changing thanks to the struggles of feminist movements and the reactions to some paradigmatic cases of sexual violence, which has led to the promotion and funding of specific comprehensive and specialist 24-7-365 resources for dealing with acts of sexual violence, the so-called “crisis centres”; the creation of response protocols to acts of sexual violence; the extension of different forms of gender-based violence into the 016 gender violence helpline and the inclusion of sexual feminicide as a type of feminicide to be counted, in addition to some measures that were later included in the LOGILS, and for which the Istanbul Convention coming into effect has been decisive. At national level, the State Pact against Gender-based Violence and the Recovery, Transformation and Resilience Plan of the Government of Spain have been highly relevant, as some of the measures previously indicated were derived from them.

Thus, we feel that this is the context in which this study should be read, bearing in mind where we have come from and the fact that we are going through a time of change. At present, specific comprehensive and specialist 24-7-365 resources for dealing with acts of sexual violence are being put in place in the autonomous communities and the measures indicated in the LOGILS are being implemented, such as the accreditation of victims of sexual violence, among others, which will be fundamental for the incorporation of acts of sexual violence into ATENPRO, referral and multi-agency coordination.

On the other hand, we would like to point out when it comes to the data and statistics on sexual violence in Spain, only recently did the official sources start to count non-partner or ex-partner sexual violence, which is linked to our data collection work and results. Aside from the foregoing, we do not have an official source that covers all the forms of sexual violence. Some official sources collect some forms of sexual violence, each following its own methodology, mainly the Macro Survey on Violence Against Women and the information provided by the Ministry of the Interior, sources that are then replicated by other sources in the majority of statistics and studies on the topic¹⁸. In addition, it is fitting to take into account that each source may include what it understands as acts of sexual violence, without using a uniform definition (an issue which is resolved by the definition provided by the LOGILS) and not necessarily bearing in mind the different forms, manifestations and settings of gender-based violence and conducts that we consider in this study.

We would also like to indicate that each source normally uses certain language, which we use on some occasions in line with the source and on other occasions we opt for a language we consider to be more human rights compliant, for example, we prefer “girls, boys and adolescents” instead of “minors”, “in a vulnerable situation” or “vulnerability” instead of “vulnerable” and “functional diversity” instead of “disability”.

¹⁸ It is worth noting that the Ministry of the Interior’s first Strategic Plan for the Prevention of Sexual Violence 2023-2027 was launched in June 2023 which, among other things, sets out the development and implementation of the Sexual Crime Reporting, Follow-Up and Prevention System (Viosex). See: <https://de-pol.es/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/NUEVO-SUPUESTO.pdf>

In addition, we should point out that when working on the topic of sexual violence, because of the characteristics of gender-based violence against women, the figures are usually an approximation. On top of that, we also feel that when we take official sources as our main sources of research, we must not disregard what may happen in practice or how a statistic, law, public policy or resource translates into the real life and guaranteed rights of a woman who is a victim or survivor of acts of sexual violence.

Finally, we would like to emphasise that we have paid special attention to the LOGILS, all the changes it ushers in and measures that still need to be implemented; Organic Law 8/2021 of 4 June on the comprehensive protection of children and adolescents against violence (hereinafter LOPIVI) and the National Strategy to Combat Violence Against Women 2022-2025. Due to the link to a woman's right to a life free from sexual violence with other rights, we have also taken into consideration Organic Law 1/2023 of 28 February, modifying Organic Law 2/2010 of 3 March on sexual and reproductive health and voluntary termination of pregnancy.

5. ABOUT THE ATENPRO SERVICE

ATENPRO first came about in 2004 under the name of "*Teleasistencia móvil para víctimas de violencia de género*" (Telephone assistance service for victims of gender-based violence) when the Council of Ministers approved an Emergency Measures Plan for the Prevention of Gender-Based Violence, prior to the adoption of the LOMPIVG. Various ministerial departments were responsible for this Plan, with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs –and, specifically the then Secretary of State for Social Affairs, Family and Disability, through the IMSERSO (Institute for the Elderly and Social Services)– being responsible for "the coverage of the Telephone Assistance Service for victims of gender-based violence who had been granted a protection order". In order to bring this mandate to fruition, the IMSERSO extended the Mobile Telephone Assistance Agreement with the FEMP with the aim of providing this coverage and guaranteeing immediate and remote care for women victims of gender-based violence (in the sense of the LOMPIVG), 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, wherever they were. This extension was a key step forward in protecting women who were victims of this form of male violence against women.¹⁹

Five years later, in 2009, the Ministry of Equality signed an agreement with the FEMP commissioning the task of managing the Service which, in 2010, was renamed "*Servicio*

¹⁹ Appendix 3: Project for the modernisation and expansion of care and protection arrangements for victims of male violence against women as part of the framework of the Recovery, Transformation and Resilience Plan (PRTR). ATENPRO service. NEXT GENERATION EU FUNDING MONITORING REPORT.

Telefónico de Atención y Protección para víctimas de violencia de género (Telephone Service for the Care and Protection of Victims of Gender-Based Violence) or ATENPRO. Therefore, organically the Ministry of Equality, through the Government Delegation for Gender Violence (DGCVG), is the institution that owns ATENPRO, while the FEMP is responsible for managing it. In accordance with the President of the Equality Commission of the FEMP, the Federation is entrusted with the following actions:

- Managing the telephone assistance service for victims of gender-based violence.
- Providing advice to local entities on the membership criteria and the criteria the user needs to meet to access the resource.
- Monitoring the ATENPRO Service's ordinary incidences alongside local entities on a daily basis.
- Controlling and monitoring the management of women victims who register and deregister with the service.
- Daily assessment of exceptional sign-ups to the service and their processing.
- Drawing up and maintaining an updated database listing the local entities that are signed up to the service.
- Performing service quality audits in order to evaluate the overall quality and service level requirements.
- Sending information on the service's performance to the Ministry of Equality, providing a microdata file for statistical purposes²⁰.

Since 2012, as part of the tendering process, this service has been provided by the Red Cross, an institution that uses the 2012 Performance Specifications and Protocol as its scope of action, and its service provision contract has been continually renewed since then. However, since 2010 two ATENPRO response protocols have been drawn up by the FEMP and the relevant ministerial department: one from 8 June 2010 and another, which is currently in force, from 27 July 2012. No further updates have been issued since that date. As far as we know, work on updating a new protocol is at an advanced stage.

In accordance with the explanations given in the latest ATENPRO annual report, the service "provides psychological support and protection to women and their sons and daughters, victims of gender violence, increasing their feeling of safety, promoting safe spaces and generating a bond of trust that enables effective and restorative interventions" through

²⁰ The appearance of the President of the FEMP's Equality Commission, María Eugenia Rufino Morales, before the Special Commission for the monitoring and evaluation of agreements of the Senate Report on the strategies against gender-based violence approved as part of the framework of the State Pact, in order to analyse the current status of gender-based violence. 17 February 2021 See: https://www.congreso.es/public_oficiales/L14/SEN/DS/CO/DS_C_14_137.PDF

specialist care for any need and immediate mobilisation of resources, if necessary, 24 hours a day, 365 days a year²¹.

For practical purposes, ATENPRO works by giving victims a mobile terminal that they can use to contact the Care Centre at any time by simply pressing a button. The call is answered by staff who provide a response to the victim's situation from anywhere. The service is not limited to answering requests made by victims of gender violence and users of the service, it also provides planned actions in order to provide ongoing monitoring. The DGCVG regularly publishes data on the number of ATENPRO users, broken down into months, years, provinces and autonomous communities²².

Since 2005, the number of active users has gradually grown by 528%; in 2020 alone 22,219 women were assisted and more than 23,000 cases were handled, despite 2020 being unique because of the pandemic. In 2022, ATENPRO assisted 25,666 women victims and ended the year with 17,062 active women users. The number of active women users increased by 2% compared to 2021, a figure lower than the annual average since 2013, with the average time spent in the service being 19 months. In June 2023, according to the most recent data published at the time of writing this report, ATENPRO had 17,499 active users. In that month alone, 903 sign-ups were recorded, an increase of over 6.2% on the previous year. Therefore, it follows the upward trend in the demand for this service in order to protect and care for women victims of partner violence against women.

The service is provided on a technological platform. As mentioned above, the current service provider is the Red Cross. Women victims of gender-based violence who, according to the most recent Response Protocol in force, meet the following requirements, can apply for ordinary registration with ATENPRO:

- Do not live with the person or person who has/have mistreated them.
- Participate in specialist care programmes for women victims of gender-based violence in their territorial demarcation.
- Have a protection or restraining order in force, provided that the judicial authority that issued it does not consider this service to be counterproductive to the safety of the client (it is possible that technical reports from specialist services may circumvent this requirement).

²¹ Annual report. 2020. *Servicio telefónico de Atención y Protección a víctimas de violencia de género (ATENPRO)* (Care and Protection Telephone Service for Victims of Gender-Based Violence). Red Cross. See: <https://create.piktochart.com/output/60523234-memoria-atenpro-2022>

²² You can consult the data on the DGCVG's Statistics Portal and in the annual and monthly Statistical Bulletins, available through the following links: <http://estadisticasviolenciagenero.igualdad.mpr.gob.es> y <https://violenciagenero.igualdad.gob.es/violenciaEnCifras/boletines/home.htm>

Applications in which the protection or restraining order is no longer in force, either because the term of the sentence or the restraining order has expired or because it has not been agreed on in the judicial process, will also be processed as ordinary sign-ups.

Exceptional sign-ups to the service refer to applications from women victims of gender-based violence who have not yet filed a complaint. In these cases, ATENPRO's service will be provided on an exceptional and temporary basis to women who prove they meet the requirements to access this service, and for whom a report has been issued by the social services/equality services of the relevant regional or local public administration.

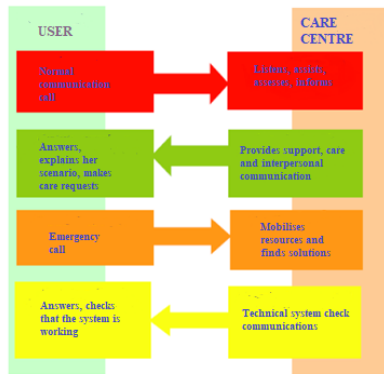
After assessing each separate case, the municipal social services will process the application for incorporation into ATENPRO. They then send the application to the Care Centre which the Red Cross now manages. Once the sign-up has been processed, the women are onboarded within a period of seven calendar days in which they are given their terminal and receive an explanation about how it works. As a rule, the terminal is handed over in the Red Cross office where the ATENPRO service is run and, on exceptional occasions (when the user lives in a village and has no means of travelling to the capital), in the social services centre of the same area.

The telephone service only has two options in addition to geolocation: one to make calls to the Care Centre and the other to receive them. The woman must carry the terminal with her at all times so she can use it in case of an emergency and can make as many calls as she needs, whether it is an emergency alert or a request for psychosocial care²³. The Care Centre will contact the woman on a fortnightly or monthly basis as part of what is known as the follow-up agenda. The Response Protocol indicates that "if the woman cannot answer these calls at the time, she must return them as soon as possible, otherwise she will be removed from the service"²⁴.

Image 1

²³ There is a special type of terminal for people with a visual and/or hearing impairment. In the latter case, communication will be via text message.

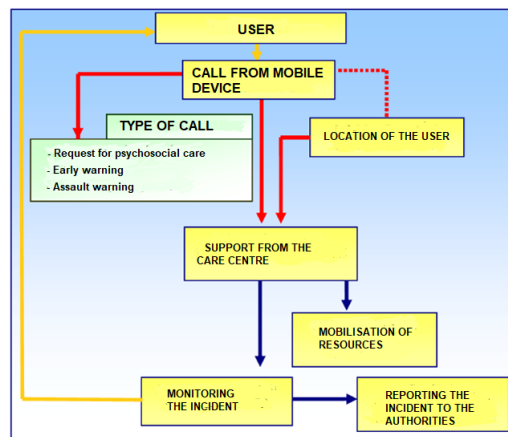
²⁴ Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. 2012. *Protocolo de Actuación del Servicio Telefónico de Atención y Protección para Víctimas de la Violencias de Género (ATENPRO)* (Telephone Service for the Care and Protection of Victims of Gender-Based Violence Response Protocol). Appendix II



*Basic service operation - Response Protocol 2012

In the case of service and interpersonal communications, calls are put through to care, support and interpersonal communication which takes an interest the woman’s wellbeing, both physical and emotional. These are agreed personally with the woman. In the case of communications in an emergency situation, the Centre will answer the call in a maximum time of eight seconds. In a crisis situation, the Centre will stay in contact with the woman until the situation is resolved²⁵.

Image 2



*Response Protocol 2012.

Emergency calls are divided into four types depending on the Response Protocol:

- Early warnings: Calls on which the user reports that she has noticed an aggressor getting close or a potentially dangerous situation.

²⁵ The Care Centre must have an updated file showing the emergency care resources existing in its municipality and area of influence, in order to activate the response protocol if necessary. For this reason, it is very important that users notify the Care Centre if they are leaving the province, that way they can find resources in their new area and thus guarantee their own safety.

- Assault warning: Calls on which the user communicates that an assault is happening or that it may happen imminently.
- Health emergency: Calls requesting attention for a health problem that needs a rapid response.
- Request for psychosocial care: Calls requesting attention in situations of crisis, distress, communication needs, etc.

It is worth noting that the service's interventions are recorded and may be used as evidence in judicial processes concerning gender-based violence.

In 2022, 219,626 warnings were sent to the Care Centre by women victims of gender-based violence. These include communications directly related to their protection and safety or to the psychosocial support they may need at any given time. Of the requests for psychosocial care, the annual report highlights an increase of 115% of warnings due to suicidal ideation or suicidal behaviour, compared to the previous year. One aspect of the latest annual report points out that the assault warnings sent by women victims of gender-based violence not only include physical and/or sexual violence perpetrated by the assailant or people in the assailant's circles, but also those that may be inflicted upon women by other partners or ex-partners, in the family, social or work settings and even by strangers. This means that women victims of gender-based violence are also victims when the assaults, though not a direct result of the violence, are linked to the situation of vulnerability in which the woman finds herself due to the "risk of victimisation to which the users of the ATENPRO Service are exposed, due to the fact that they are women, beyond the violence of their partner or ex-partner and the context of extreme vulnerability in which they may find themselves"²⁶.

Women can remain under the care of the ATENPRO service for one year. Once it has elapsed, an evaluation is made to check if they should continue in the service, in accordance with the ordinary procedure, as long as all the general requisites are met. However, there is a two-year time limit in the service when women victims gain access without having filed a complaint and three years if they have filed a complaint. In any case, a follow-up is undertaken every year to see if the woman is still meeting the requirements and if she still consents to use the service. If she no longer needs the service, she can deregister voluntarily and return the terminal so another woman can use it.

With regard to the reasons for deregistering, as per the rest of the procedure, the Response Protocol 2012 indicates the following:

- The user's decision to leave the service, formally notified in a deregistration application.

²⁶ Annual report. 2020. "*Servicio telefónico...*", *Op. Cit.*, p. 25.

- A change in the risk situation/negative result in the regular assessment deeming that she should no longer remain in the service.
- Resumption of cohabitation with the person/persons who subjected the victim to mistreatment.
- The user's repeated failure to comply with her obligations to cooperate in order to provide the service, and, particularly, failure to respond to follow-up calls within one month.

According to the Annual Report 2022, more than half of the deregistrations (55%) are due to the users' failure to contact the Centre and the failure to confirm each year that they want to remain under the care of the service.

6. ACTS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

As we indicated in the Introduction (above), the WHO has indicated that sexual violence is "Any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, unwanted sexual comments or advances, or acts to traffic or otherwise directed against a person's sexuality using coercion, by any person regardless of their relationship to the victim, in any setting, including but not limited to home and work"²⁷. Sexual violence against women is a manifestation of gender-based violence and, therefore, it constitutes a form of discrimination and a violation of human rights²⁸. Sexual violence affects women because they are women and/or disproportionately, as occurs with sexual assault, sexual harassment, trafficking for sexual exploitation, FGM, FM and acts of digital sexual violence.²⁹

In this regard, the international and European human rights protection framework has developed a set of obligations for Spain concerning acts of sexual violence against women. Spain must respect, protect and guarantee the right of all women, without discrimination, to a

²⁷ World Health Organisation. N.d. "Violence against women...", *Op. cit.*

²⁸ See footnote 3.

²⁹ See: Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. 1992. "General Recommendation No 19...", *Op. Cit.* and "General Recommendation No 35...", *Op. Cit.*

life free from sexual violence in its different forms, manifestations and settings, and in doing so it must apply a gender perspective; an intersectional approach; eliminate rape myths, prejudices and gender stereotypes that usually hold women responsible for the sexual violence that men commit against them; compile data on acts of sexual abuse and its different manifestations; place the victims or survivors at the heart of the matter; have enough comprehensive, specialist services available to help victims or survivors of acts of sexual violence; provide specialist information; assess the laws, policies and programmes; rely on the participation of the victims or survivors and civil society organisations; among others, all of which involves respecting, protecting and guaranteeing their right to equality and non-discrimination and acting with due diligence to comprehensively prevent, protect, investigate, sanction and seek reparation in these cases³⁰.

Acts of sexual violence have been included in the main declarations and international and regional instruments for the elimination of gender-based violence against women and the elimination of all types of discrimination against women, for example, in the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women (United Nations, 1993); in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (United Nations, 1995); in General Recommendations No. 19 and 35 of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW Committee) that supervises the application of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), which is dynamic and is adapted as International Human Rights Law evolves through the Recommendations of the CEDAW Committee (the UN CEDAW and its Optional Protocol have been ratified by Spain)³¹, or in the Istanbul Convention (Council of Europe, 2011 and in force since 2014, the same year that Spain ratified it). Similarly, Goal 5 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which seeks to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls, includes fighting gender-based violence against women, including acts of sexual violence.

The CEDAW Committee's "General Recommendation No. 35 on gender-based violence against women, updating the CEDAW Committee's General Recommendation No. 19 (2017), as its name indicates, updates No. 19 –twenty-five years later– and complements it. Both recommendations should be read together. General Recommendation No. 35 includes acts of sexual violence, reaffirms the obligation of due diligence and establishes, among other things, that States have an obligation to adopt legislation that prohibits all kinds of gender-based violence against women and treats victims or survivors as holders of rights and that the States must provide accessible, appropriate and affordable services to protect women from gender-based violence, including acts of sexual violence, prevent its reoccurrence and guarantee reparations for the victims or survivors. Likewise, it maintains that States must protect the

³⁰ Reparation for victims or survivors of acts of sexual violence goes beyond financial reparation and must be comprehensive. It may be individual, collective, material or symbolic. Comprehensive reparation must have a transformative vocation, apply a gender perspective and an intersectional approach. In addition, it must place the victims or survivors and their wishes and needs at the heart of the matter, taking into account that what may be restorative for one victim or survivor may not be for another. See: Tania Sordo Ruz. 2021. *Prácticas de reparación de violencias machistas. Análisis y propuestas*. Spanish Ministry of Equality.

³¹ The CEDAW Committee addresses gender-based violence against women in its General Recommendations No. 19 and No.35 which state that gender-based violence against women is a form of discrimination.

privacy and safety of victims; ensure access to psychosocial services; that healthcare services facilitate post-traumatic recovery and also include appropriate and extensive mental health, sexual and reproductive services; provide specialist support services for women such as 24-hour helplines and a sufficient number of safe and properly equipped crisis centres, support centres, referral centres and suitable women's refuges, and they must produce and distribute accessible information about the available resources. It also determines that those working with the victims or survivors must undergo compulsory, regular and effective training³².

The Istanbul Convention includes acts of sexual violence within its scope of application and calls for a system of response to acts of sexual violence. It also indicates that victims and survivors must be placed at the heart of human rights. In addition, it establishes the obligations of the State and the due diligence required (in Article 5); support for the victims of sexual violence (Article 25); obligations concerning sexual violence, including rape (Article 36); about FMs (Article 37), about FGM (Article 37) and concerning sexual harassment (Article 40)³³. Likewise, it indicates that States will take legislative or other necessary measures to ensure that suitable mechanisms are in place for effective cooperation between all pertinent national bodies, including the local and regional authorities, for the protection and support of victims and witnesses of the forms of violence included in the scope of application of the Convention (Article 18.1). Furthermore, it provides for the training of professionals (Article 15).

The four pillars of the Istanbul Convention are prevention, protection, prosecution and co-ordinated policies, as we present below, following the Fundación ASPACIA report. "*Violadas y discriminadas. Protección, Atención y Justicia de las Mujeres migrantes Supervivientes de Violencia Sexual en España*" (Raped and Discriminated Against. Protection, Attention and Justice for Migrant Women Survivors of Sexual Violence in Spain) focussing on acts of sexual violence and State obligations:

- Prevention
 - Encouraging the media and the private sector to set rules that promote respectful gender roles and question attitudes that excuse sexual violence against women.
 - Awareness-raising campaigns on sexual violence, its nature and impact.
 - Education in non-violence and equality between men and women.
 - Questioning gender stereotypes.

³² Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. 2017. "General Recommendation No 35...", *Op. Cit.*

³³ Council of Europe. 2011. *Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence.*

- Encouraging the empowerment of women by addressing their specific needs in situations of vulnerability from a human rights standpoint.
- Programmes for perpetrators.
- Encouraging the active participation and contribution of men and boys in the prevention of sexual violence.
- Training and education for professionals.
- Protection
 - Information for victims or survivors of sexual violence about their rights as well as on where to go and how to get information in a language they understand.
 - General services including at least health, social services, legal advisory, counselling, accommodation, education, training and help to find a job. For the victims of sexual assault, access to health services, social services and counselling will be especially important.
 - Specialist services for victims or survivors of sexual violence: rape crisis centres or sexual violence referral centres.
 - Providing victims or survivors of acts of sexual violence with information and access to regional and international structures.
 - Encouraging women to report cases of violence to the authorities.
 - Protection or restraining orders.
 - 24-7 helplines offering expert advice.
- Prosecution
 - Dissuasive sanctions for perpetrators of acts of sexual violence.
 - Effective ex-officio proceedings for crimes of sexual violence.
 - Consideration of aggravating circumstances.
 - Legislation criminalising acts of sexual violence against women (including sexual harassment and FGM).

- Effective police investigations into acts of sexual violence.
- Co-ordinated risk assessments.
- No victim or survivor blaming.
- Sexual violence victim or survivor's right to privacy.
- Guarantee that the privacy and image of the victim or survivor are protected.
- Preventing contact between the victims and survivors of acts of sexual violence and the alleged perpetrator to the extent possible.
- Victims or survivors of acts of sexual violence shall be allowed to submit evidence and explain their needs and concerns either directly or through an intermediary.
- Victims or survivors shall be allowed to appear in court via video link or at least without the alleged perpetrator being present.
- A victim or survivor's sexual history shall only be admitted in civil or criminal proceedings in cases where it is pertinent and necessary.
- Victim or survivor's right to receive information and support.
- Right to be informed on the progress and outcome of the case.
- Access to information about the rights of victims or survivors of acts of sexual violence and suitable support services to help them represent those rights and interests.
- Support and assistance from governmental and non-governmental organisations.
- Right to receive legal advice and free legal aid.
- Provision of independent and competent interpreters.
- Being supported by the law in claiming compensation from perpetrators of sexual violence and to sue the national authorities if they have failed to comply with their duty to take preventive or protective measures.
- Protection for the victims and survivors of sexual violence during the investigation stage and legal proceedings.

- Coordinated policies
 - Multi-agency cooperation in cases of sexual violence.
 - Support and work with civil society and civil society organisations.
 - Creation or appointment of a national body to oversee the coordination, implementation, monitoring and assessment of the Istanbul Convention.
 - Human rights-based policies, including those relating to combating acts of sexual violence.
 - Full social response. Everyone must understand that acts of sexual violence against women shall not be tolerated.
 - Funding for sexual violence-related policies and services.
 - Introducing laws and support measures to prevent acts of sexual violence against women.
 - Investigation and collection of data on acts of sexual violence against women³⁴.

The obligations arising from the international and European human rights protection framework concerning sexual violence against women, as we discuss in the Introduction (above), entail the local area, as will be explained in more detail in section 9.1 on local obligations on sexual violence (below). In this regard, we should point out that at a national level there is the "Reference catalogue of policies and services on violence against women in line with international human rights standards", approved at the Sectoral Conference on Equality and which is Appendix 1 of the *Resolution of 16 March 2023, of the Secretary of State for Equality and against Gender-Based Violence, publishing the Sectoral Conference on Equality Agreement of 3 March 2023, approving the comprehensive multi-year plan on violence against women (2023-2027)*.

This catalogue sets the minimum standards and benchmark policies to enhance prevention and response to all types of violence against women, including sexual violence, in partnership, where appropriate, with local entities. It includes the following points: (1) Prevention and awareness of all forms of violence against women including data, statistics, surveys, studies and research, education on equality, information, sensitivity and awareness, communication,

³⁴ Fundación ASPACIA. 2022. *Violadas y discriminadas. Protección, Atención y Justicia de las Mujeres migrantes Supervivientes de Violencia Sexual en España*, (ASPACIA Foundation. 2022. Raped and Discriminated Against. Protection, Attention and Justice for Migrant Women Survivors of Sexual Violence in Spain) pp. 23 and 24.

training and awareness of professionals and secondary prevention and early detection; (2) Comprehensive social assistance and reparation including specialist support services, comprehensive assistance and recovery, economic independence and employment, health services and full reparation; (3) Protection and access to justice which takes into account protection and access to the judicial system, and (4) Coordination, participation and promotion of the cross-cutting approach of coordination and partnership, coordination and partnership bodies, coordination instruments or tools and sectoral protocols, cross-cutting mechanisms and participation mechanisms. The Catalogue has an Information and Evaluation System³⁵.

7. DIAGNOSIS OF THE STATUS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN SPAIN

The results of data collection on the following types of sexually violent behaviour are presented below: sexual assault (we have also included sexual abuse because the majority of data dates from before the LOGILS eliminating sexual abuse, was passed), sexual harassment and stalking, trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation, FGM, forced marriages, digital sexual violence and sexual femicide, establishing: (a) the general context of crimes against sexual freedom and indemnity 2019-2021; (b) sexual harassment, stalking, sexual assault and sexual abuse 2019, 2021 and the 2015-2019 period; (c) digital violence (2021 and 2022); (d) trafficking for sexual exploitation (2019-2021); (e) FGM (f) FMs in Spain (2019); (g) individuals vulnerable to sexual violence, and (h) the perception of sexual violence against women: sexual assault and abuse, sexual harassment, digital sexual violence (2023) and FM (2018).

The dates of this diagnosis are owing to the fact that the Crime Balance, drawn up by the Secretary of State for Security of the Ministry of the Interior, publishes the report on crimes occurring in Spain on a quarterly basis. The category of crimes against sexual freedom is divided into "crimes of sexual assault by penetration" and "other crimes against sexual freedom", with no other breakdown than that mentioned. In addition to not publishing data on other criminal typologies, for example, the sexual abuse and other abuses covered by the reports published by the same Ministry for 2021, 2022 and 2023, neither of the two

³⁵ See: https://www.boe.es/diario_boe/txt.php?id=BOE-A-2023-7326

subcategories mentioned are separated by sex or age, so this report has been compiled using the data for 2021, as it provides the most recent statistical information for sexual abuse (the typology requested for the analysis of this report), as well as an analysis of sexual violence disaggregated by sex, in order to study sexual violence against women. Nevertheless, the figures on “crimes of sexual assault by penetration” and “other crimes against sexual freedom” for both sexes for 2022 and the first quarter of 2023 are shown below: In the first quarter of 2023, the total crimes against sexual freedom amounted to 4,303, up 112 from the first quarter of 2022, in which there were 4,191. In terms of “sexual assault by penetration”, in the first quarter of 2023, the Ministry of the Interior reported a total of 1,021 cases, 477 more than in the first quarter of 2022, in which there was a total of 544. Lastly, for the subcategory “other crimes against sexual freedom”, in the first quarter of 2023 there was a figure of 3,282, which is 365 less than in the first quarter of 2022, with a figure of 3,647.

a. **GENERAL CONTEXT OF THE CRIMES AGAINST SEXUAL FREEDOM AND INDEMNITY 2019-2021**

i. **Known sexual offences, recorded sexual offences and victimisations (2019-2021)**

1. **Known sexual offences (2019-2021)**

The following statistics illustrate the context of sexual violence in Spain, they are expressed generically and do not take into account the sex of those involved as presented in section one “Overall Evaluation” and section two “Regional Representation” of the Spanish Ministry of the Interior’s “Report on Crimes Against Sexual Freedom and Indemnity” (2021), which, systematises through the following types of crime, those included before the LOGILS reformed the Spanish Criminal Code in Title VIII of Book II of the Spanish Criminal Code (articles 178 to 194), which include Crimes against sexual freedom and indemnity, whereby the sexual violence dealt with is conceptualised and takes into account: sexual assault (178 and 183.2), sexual assault with penetration (179), sexual abuse (181, 183.1), sexual abuse with penetration (182), crimes concerning the use of technology to contact children under 16 for sexual purposes (183 ter, 189 bis), sexual harassment (184), exhibitionism (185, 189 bis), sexual provocation (186, 189 bis), corruption of children or people with a disability (183 bis, 189 bis), crimes relating to prostitution (187 and 188, 189 bis) and child pornography (189.1, .2, .3, .4, .5, 189 bis).

According to the Crime System Statistics (SEC) responsible for drawing up the Spanish Ministry of the Interior’s *Report on Crimes Against Sexual Freedom and Indemnity 2021*, “known facts are understood to be the set of criminal and administrative offences, which have been

brought to the attention of Law Enforcement in Spain, either by filing a complaint or by police action taken motu proprio (preventive or investigative work)”.

The distribution of crime by the place the known offences were committed shows that, during the year 2021, slightly more than half of the known crimes recorded (56.2%) took place in homes or outbuildings. However, means of transport hardly seem to be represented at all.

When it comes to known sexual offences recorded by crime typology (classification used by the Spanish Ministry of the Interior), sexual abuse with and without penetration and sexual assault with and without penetration are the four most represented types in the *Report on Crimes Against Sexual Freedom and Indemnity 2021*. Overall, these four types make up 81.4% of the eleven types studied in the abovementioned publication.

When it comes to the Autonomous Communities and Autonomous Cities of Spain, Catalonia, Andalusia, the Community of Madrid and the Valencian Community are the territories with the highest proportion of recorded crimes out of the total number of these crimes: 19.5%, then 15.8%, 14.2% and 12.8% respectively. However, if we look at the rate³⁶ of known criminal offences, the Balearic Islands and Ceuta are the two territories with the highest rates in 2021 for all the types of crime studied in the above report³⁷: 6.6% and 5.6% respectively.

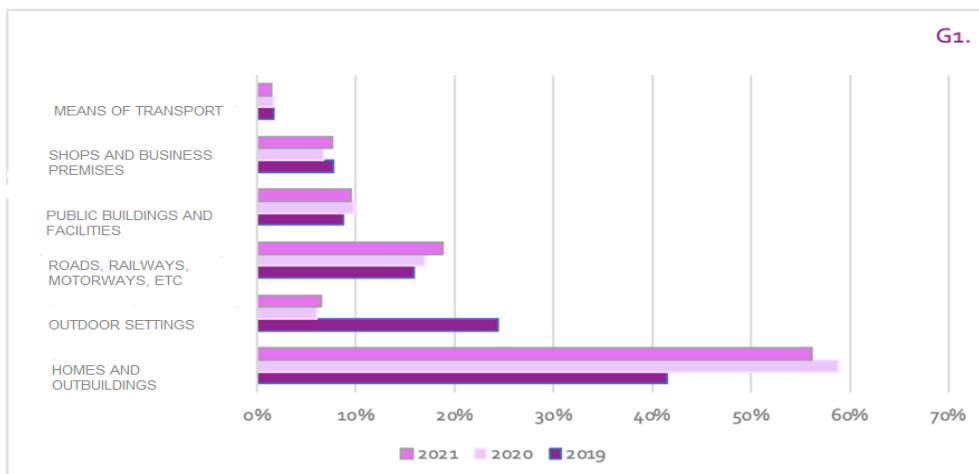
T1 DISTRIBUTION OF SEXUAL OFFENCES BY LOCATION (YEARLY BASIS)

	(%)		
	2019	2020	2021
HOMES AND OUTBUILDINGS	41.5%	58.8%	56.2%
OUTDOOR SETTINGS	24.3%	6.1%	6.5%
ROADS, RAILWAYS, MOTORWAYS, ETC.	15.9%	17.0%	18.8%
PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES	8.7%	9.8%	9.5%
SHOPS AND BUSINESS PREMISES	7.8%	6.7%	7.6%
MEANS OF TRANSPORT	1.7%	1.6%	1.5%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%

*OUR OWN WORK based on the *IDLIS 2021*. SEC. Ministry of the Interior.

³⁶ The rate refers to the ratio of the number of known crimes to the total population of the jurisdiction per 10,000 inhabitants.

³⁷ Sexual abuse, sexual assault, sexual assault with penetration, sexual abuse with penetration, child pornography, exhibitionism, corruption of children or people with a disability, “use of technology to contact children under 16”, sexual harassment, as well as crime relating to prostitution and sexual provocation.



*OUR OWN WORK based on the *IDLIS 2021*. SEC. Ministry of the Interior.

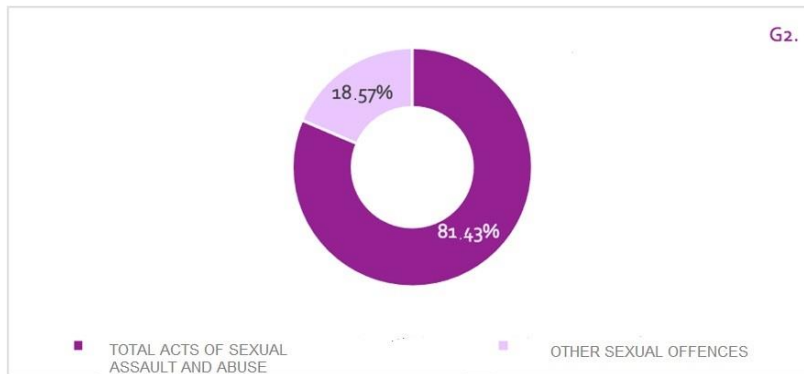
T2 KNOWN SEXUAL OFFENCES RECORDED BY CRIME TYPOLOGY (YEARLY BASIS)

(%)

	2019	2020	2021
SEXUAL ABUSE	44.6%	42.6%	45.5%
SEXUAL ASSAULT	13.4%	12.6%	13.6%
SEXUAL ASSAULT WITH PENETRATION	12.2%	12.1%	12.6%
SEXUAL ABUSE WITH PENETRATION	7.9%	9.0%	9.7%
CHILD PORNOGRAPHY	5.7%	5.8%	4.3%
EXHIBITIONISM	4.5%	4.6%	4.0%
CORRUPTION OF CHILDREN/PEOPLE W. DISABILITY	2.4%	2.7%	2.0%
USE OF TECHNOLOGY TO CONTACT CHILDREN UNDER 16	3.4%	4.4%	3.1%

SEXUAL ABUSE	3.5%	3.6%	3.1%
CRIMES RELATING TO PROSTITUTION	1.6%	1.6%	1.3%
SEXUAL PROVOCATION	0.8%	0.9%	0.6%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%

*OUR OWN WORK based on the *IDLIS 2021*. SEC. Ministry of the Interior.



*OUR OWN WORK based on the *IDLIS 2021*. SEC. Ministry of the Interior.

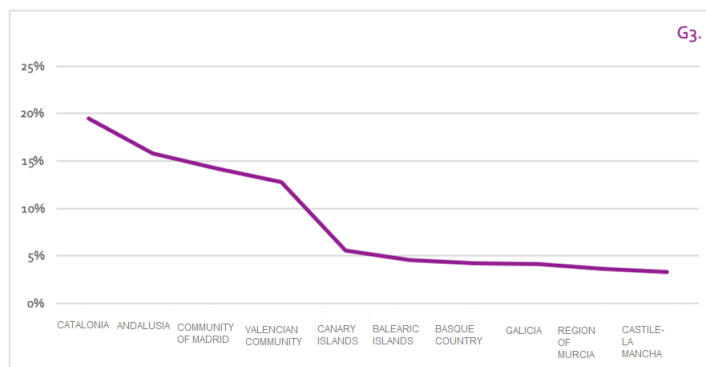
a. Territorial representation: known sexual offences (2021)

T₃ PROPORTION OF OFFENCES RECORDED: AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITIES WITH THE HIGHEST NO. OF CASES RECORDED

(%)

	2021
CATALONIA	19.5%
ANDALUSIA	15.8%
COMMUNITY OF MADRID	14.2%
VALENCIAN COMMUNITY	12.8%
CANARY ISLANDS	5.6%
BALEARIC ISLANDS	4.6%
BASQUE COUNTRY	4.2%
GALICIA	4.2%
REGION OF MURCIA	3.6%
CASTILE-LA MANCHA	3.3%
TOTAL	88%

*OUR OWN WORK based on the *IDLIS 2021*. SEC. Ministry of the Interior.



*OUR OWN WORK based on the *IDLIS 2021*. SEC. Ministry of the Interior.

T₄ RATE³⁸ OF KNOWN CRIMES: AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITIES WITH THE HIGHEST NO. OF CASES RECORDED

(%)

	2021
BALEARIC ISLANDS	6.6%
CEUTA	5.6%
MELILLA	4.5%
CANARY ISLANDS	4.4%
VALENCIAN COMMUNITY	4.3%
CATALONIA	4.3%
REGION OF MURCIA	4.0%
CHARTERED COMMUNITY OF NAVARRE	4.0%
COMMUNITY OF MADRID	3.6%
NATIONAL RATE*	3.6%

PTEC, 2021. SEC. Ministry of the Interior.

³⁸ The rate of offences is the relation between the number of known crimes and the total population of the jurisdiction per 10,000 inhabitants.

2. Solved sexual offences (2019-2021)

According to the Crime System Statistics (SEC), “**crimes solved** are categorised as such when one of the following circumstances comes into play: a) The arrest of the perpetrator “*in fraganti*”; b) Full identification of the perpetrator or one of the perpetrators without the need for them to have been arrested, even if they are on bail, on the run or dead; c) When there has been a verified confession, solid evidence or when there is a combination of both of these elements; d) When the investigation reveals that, in reality, no offence was committed.” And it adds that “it does not have any data on the crimes solved by the Ertzaintza (Autonomous Police Force for the Basque Country), for which reason the known crimes that this police force are aware of have not been taken into account to obtain the % of crimes solved, resulting in an under- representation of the crimes solved in the Basque Country. For this reason, the crimes solved and registered by the Spanish National Police, the Spanish Civil Guard, the Mossos d’Esquadra (Autonomous Police Force for Catalonia), the Policia Foral de Navarra (Chartered Police of Navarre) and local police forces are taken into account” (p. 6o).

As per the known crimes recorded in the previous section, the crimes solved once again show much higher proportions in the crime typologies of sexual abuse with and without penetration and sexual assault with and without penetration, which account for a total of 84.3% of the cases recorded.

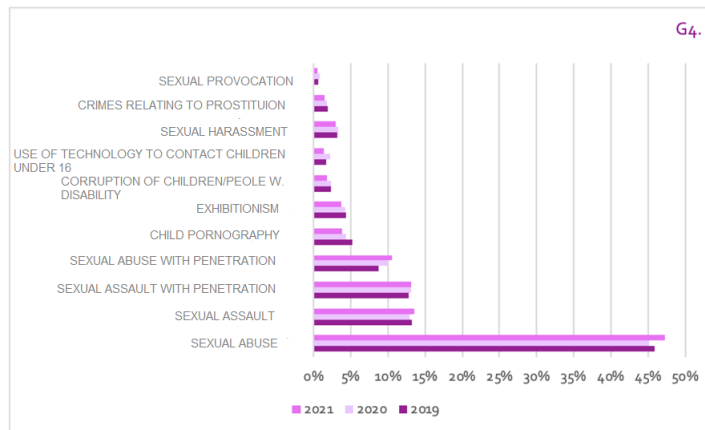
According to the regional distribution of these crimes, Catalonia, Andalusia, the Community of Madrid and the Valencian Community are once again the autonomous communities with the highest number of solved crimes of sexual violence.

T₅ SOLVED SEXUAL OFFENCES RECORDED BY CRIME TYPOLOGY (YEARLY BASIS)

	(%)		
	2019	2020	2021
SEXUAL ABUSE	45.9%	45.1%	47.2%
SEXUAL ASSAULT	13.2%	12.9%	13.5%
SEXUAL ASSAULT WITH PENETRATION	12.8%	13.1%	13.1%
SEXUAL ABUSE WITH PENETRATION	8.7%	9.9%	10.5%
CHILD PORNOGRAPHY	5.2%	4.4%	3.8%
EXHIBITIONISM	4.4%	4.2%	3.7%
CORRUPTION OF CHILDREN/PEOPLE W. DISABILITY	2.3%	2.4%	1.8%

USE OF TECHNOLOGY TO CONTACT CHILDREN UNDER 16	1.7%	2.2%	1.4%
SEXUAL ABUSE	3.2%	3.3%	3.0%
CRIMES RELATING TO PROSTITUTION	1.9%	1.8%	1.5%
SEXUAL PROVOCATION	0.7%	0.8%	0.5%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%

*OUR OWN WORK based on the *IDLIS 2021*. SEC. Ministry of the Interior.



*OUR OWN WORK based on the *IDLIS 2021*. SEC. Ministry of the Interior.

a. Territorial representation: solved sexual offences (2021)

T6 CRIMES SOLVED AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITIES WITH THE HIGHEST NO. OF CASES RECORDED

(N)

	2021
CATALONIA	2,494
ANDALUSIA	2,202
COMMUNITY OF MADRID	1,918
VALENCIAN COMMUNITY	1,775
CANARY ISLANDS	815
GALICIA	615
BALEARIC ISLANDS	557

REGION OF MURCIA	545
CASTILE-LA MANCHA	490
CASTILE AND LEON	476
TOTAL ³⁹	13,253

*IDLIS 2021. SEC. Ministry of the Interior.

3. Comparison of known offences and solved sexual offences (2021)

The four types of crimes recording the highest number of solved and known offences (i.e., the types mentioned above: sexual abuse with and without penetration and sexual assault with and without penetration) amount to a total of 11,180 solved offences and a total of 13,856 known offences, which leaves a figure of 2,676 known offences that have not yet been solved.

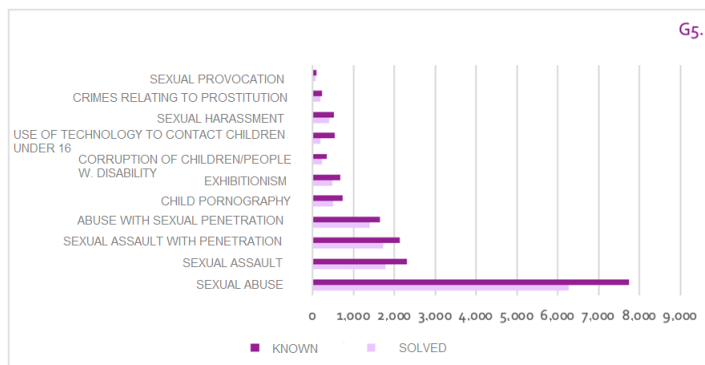
T7 KNOWN SEXUAL OFFENCES AND SOLVED SEXUAL OFFENCES (2021)

	(N)	
	SOLVED	KNOWN
SEXUAL ABUSE	6,260	7,748
SEXUAL ASSAULT	1,792	2,313
SEXUAL ASSAULT WITH PENETRATION	1,735	2,143
SEXUAL ABUSE WITH PENETRATION	1,393	1,652
CHILD PORNOGRAPHY	502	739
EXHIBITIONISM	487	683
CORRUPTION OF CHILDREN/PEOPLE W. DISABILITY	239	347
USE OF TECHNOLOGY TO CONTACT CHILDREN UNDER 16	186	534
SEXUAL ABUSE	396	528
CRIMES RELATING TO PROSTITUTION	196	229

³⁹ The IDLIS 2021 only shows the data relating to the autonomous communities presented herein: the other autonomous communities not presented in this document account for 1,366 cases (10.3% of those recorded).

SEXUAL PROVOCATION	67	100
TOTAL	13,253	17,016

*IDLIS 2021. SEC. Ministry of the Interior.



*OUR OWN WORK based on the IDLIS 2021. SEC. Ministry of the Interior.

4. Victimisations (2019-2021)

According to the SEC, “the concept of victimisation refers to the number of offences reported by individuals in which they claim to be victims or harmed by a criminal offence. It is different to the concept of victim, as a victim refers to individual persons. Several offences may be reported together in one complaint, and there may even be various victims or injured parties, with victimisation being the term that encompasses the different offences that affect a particular victim. (...) The data for victimisation corresponds to the same police forces described for “known” and solved offences, i.e., data from the Ertzaintza (Autonomous Police Force for the Basque Country), is not included” (p. 61).

Just like in the other sections, in 2021, as well as the other years in the period analysed in table 8, the highest number of victimisations is recorded in the crime typology of sexual abuse with and without penetration and sexual assault with and without penetration, which constitute 82.9% of the total number of victimisations.

With respect to age, we can see that the highest age bracket in which these victimisations occur is 18 to 30 years old (28.3%), after which it drops significantly for the older age ranges, with a drop of 18 points in the 31 to 40 years old age bracket (10.2%), which is accentuated in the last age category (65 years old and over). It is worth mentioning that the 41 to 64 years old age bracket shows a similar percentage (11.2%) to the 31 to 41 years old age bracket, however, the fact that this age bracket spans 23 years while the other only spans 9 must be taken into account. Therefore, the relative weight of victimisations occurring from the age of 41 to 63 is lower than that occurring from the age of 31 to 40.

Lastly, the victimisations corresponding to persons under the age of 18 accounted for 22.4% between 0 and 13 years of age and 26.6% between 14 and 17 years of age, percentages very close to those recorded for the 18 to 30 years old age group. If the criteria established in a possible interpretation of the data is being a minor, i.e., counting the number of victimisations corresponding to girls, boys and teenagers under 18, the proportion would amount to 49% of the victimisations, half of those recorded in 2021.

85.37% of all recorded victimisations of Spanish nationals were women. While 88.37% of all recorded victimisations concerning people of nationalities other than Spanish were women. 78.6% of the total number of victimisations correspond to women of Spanish nationality and 21.4% on women of a different nationality. When it comes to foreign nationalities, the region with the highest proportion of victimisations is the Americas with 10.3% of the total.

With regard to the relationship with the perpetrator of the sexual offences, the highest proportion is represented by the lack of relationship with the perpetrator in 61.6% of the victimisations. The rest of the categories represent much lower percentages sequenced as follows: "Other relationship" (6%), followed by "friend" (4.4%) and "other relations" (with 4.3%). If we combine the categories that allude to a relationship with the perpetrator based on the woman's marital status, 4% correspond to an emotional and sexual relationship as a couple (spouse, partner, ex-partner and separated/divorced).

In terms of the territoriality of the victimisations, the distribution is very similar to the previous sections. By autonomous communities and autonomous cities: Catalonia (3,188), Andalusia (2,768), the Community of Madrid (2,363) and the Valencian Community (2,163) are the ones accounting for most victimisations.

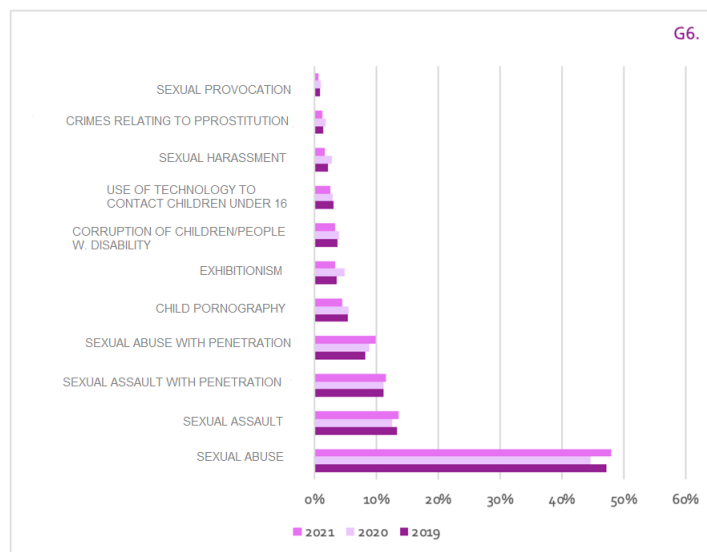
T8 VICTIMISATIONS (2019-2021)

(%)

	2019	2020	2021
SEXUAL ABUSE	47.2%	44.5%	47.9%

SEXUAL ASSAULT	13.4%	12.6%	13.6%
SEXUAL ASSAULT WITH PENETRATION	11.1%	11.2%	11.5%
SEXUAL ABUSE WITH PENETRATION	8.1%	8.9%	9.9%
CHILD PORNOGRAPHY	5.4%	5.6%	4.4%
EXHIBITIONISM	3.6%	4.8%	3.4%
CORRUPTION OF CHILDREN/PEOPLE W. DISABILITY	3.7%	3.9%	3.3%
USE OF TECHNOLOGY TO CONTACT CHILDREN UNDER 16	3.0%	3.0%	2.5%
SEXUAL ABUSE	2.2%	2.9%	1.7%
CRIMES RELATING TO PROSTITUTION	1.4%	1.7%	1.2%
SEXUAL PROVOCATION	0.8%	1.0%	0.7%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%

*OUR OWN WORK based on the *IDLIS 2021*. SEC. Ministry of the Interior.



*OUR OWN WORK based on the *IDLIS 2021*. SEC. Ministry of the Interior.

T9 VICTIMISATIONS AND AGE (2019-2021)

(%)

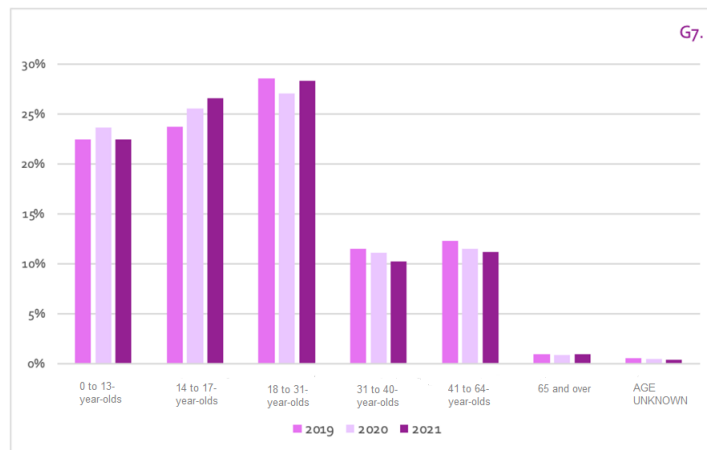
2019

2020

2021

0-13	22.5%	23.6%	22.4%
14-17	23.7%	25.5%	26.6%
18-30	28.5%	27.0%	28.3%
31-40	11.5%	11.1%	10.2%
41-64	12.3%	11.4%	11.2%
65 and over	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%
UNKNOWN	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%

*OUR OWN WORK based on the *IDLIS 2021*. SEC. Ministry of the Interior.



*OUR OWN WORK based on the *IDLIS 2021*. SEC. Ministry of the Interior.

T10 NATIONALITY OF THE WOMAN OUT OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF VICTIMISATIONS OF WOMEN

(%)

	WOMEN out of total women	TOTAL nationality out of the TOTAL (both sexes and unknown)
SPANISH	78.6%	79.1%
FOREIGN-BORN	21.4%	20.9%
AFRICA	3.4%	3.6%
Morocco	2.6%	2.7%
Nigeria	0.2%	0.2%
Other	0.7%	0.7%
THE AMERICAS	10.3%	9.7%
Colombia	2.4%	2.2%

Honduras	1.0%	1.0%
Venezuela	1.0%	0.9%
Ecuador	0.9%	0.8%
Bolivia	0.7%	0.7%
Brazil	0.7%	0.6%
Other	3.7%	3.5%
EUROPEAN UNION	5.3%	5.1%
Romania	1.8%	1.8%
France	0.6%	0.6%
Italy	0.5%	0.5%
Bulgaria	0.4%	0.4%
Germany	0.4%	0.4%
Portugal	0.3%	0.3%
Holland	0.2%	0.2%
Other	1.0%	0.9%
ASIA	0.6%	0.6%
China	0.2%	0.2%
The Philippines	0.1%	0.1%
Other	0.2%	0.2%
OTHER COUNTRIES	1.9%	1.9%

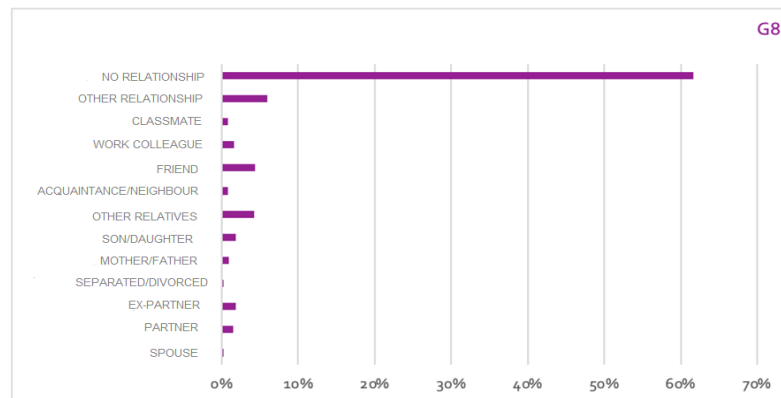
*OUR OWN WORK based on the *IDLIS 2021*. SEC. Ministry of the Interior.

T11 VICTIMISATIONS OF WOMEN AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP WITH THE PERPETRATOR

	(%)	
	WOMEN	TOTAL
SPOUSE	0.3%	0.3%
PARTNER	1.5%	1.6%
EX-PARTNER	1.9%	1.9%
SEPARATED/DIVORCED	0.2%	0.2%
MOTHER/FATHER	0.9%	1.1%
SON/DAUGHTER	1.9%	2.4%

OTHER RELATIVES	4.2%	4.7%
ACQUAINTANCE/NEIGHBOUR	0.8%	0.9%
FRIEND	4.4%	4.9%
WORK COLLEAGUE	1.6%	1.8%
CLASSMATE	0.8%	0.9%
OTHER RELATIONSHIP	6.0%	6.9%
NO RELATIONSHIP	61.6%	72.5%

*IDLIS 2021. SEC. Ministry of the Interior.



*OUR OWN WORK based on the IDLIS 2021. SEC. Ministry of the Interior.

a. Territorial representation: victimisations (2021)

T12 VICTIMISATIONS RECORDED: AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITIES WITH THE HIGHEST NO. OF CASES RECORDED

(N)

	2021
CATALONIA	3,188
ANDALUSIA	2,768
COMMUNITY OF MADRID	2,363
VALENCIAN COMMUNITY	2,163
CANARY ISLANDS	930
BALEARIC ISLANDS	803

GALICIA	701
BASQUE COUNTRY	685
REGION OF MURCIA	643
CASTILE-LA MANCHA	574
TOTAL	16,986

*IDLIS 2021. SEC. Ministry of the Interior.

ii. Sexual assaults committed by two or more males (2021) Abuse and assault

The crime typology with the highest representation of reported offences is sexual abuse with penetration in almost half of the data (43.3%).

The known recorded offences reveal that 95.7% cases of sexual abuse with and without penetration and sexual assaults with and without penetration were committed by a single perpetrator, while 3% were committed by two perpetrators and 1.3% by three or more.

The territorial representation of multiple-perpetrator sexual assaults is distributed in the same way as the territorial distributions described above, with Andalusia (583 cases of multiple-perpetrator sexual assault), the Community of Madrid (460), the Valencian Community (404) and Catalonia (328) as the autonomous communities with the highest number of cases. However, according to the rate of the number of sexual offences committed by two or more perpetrators and the population total of the jurisdiction per 10,000 inhabitants, Ceuta (with 0.69%), Melilla (with 0.58%) and the Balearic Islands (with 30%) are the most representative autonomous territories.

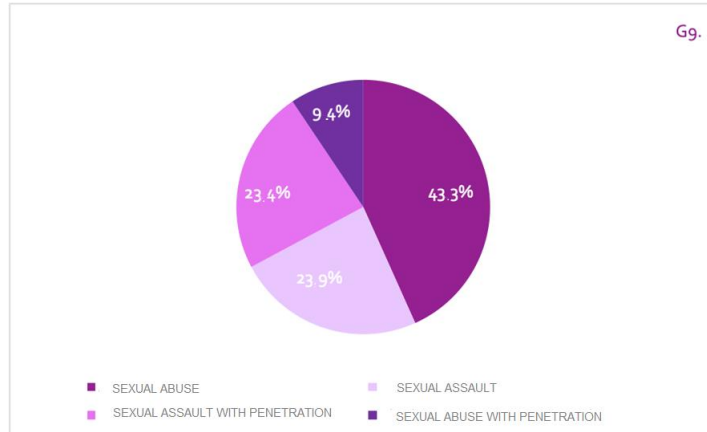
T13 KNOWN RECORDED OFFENCES: MULTIPLE-PERPETRATOR SEXUAL VIOLENCE (2019-2021)

(% of annual total)

	2019	2020	2021
SEXUAL ABUSE	41.8%	39.8%	43.3%
SEXUAL ASSAULT	28.0%	27.0%	23.9%

SEXUAL ASSAULT WITH PENETRATION	20.5%	23.4%	23.4%
SEXUAL ABUSE WITH PENETRATION	9.7%	9.9%	9.4%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%

*OUR OWN WORK based on the *IDLIS 2021*. SEC. Ministry of the Interior.



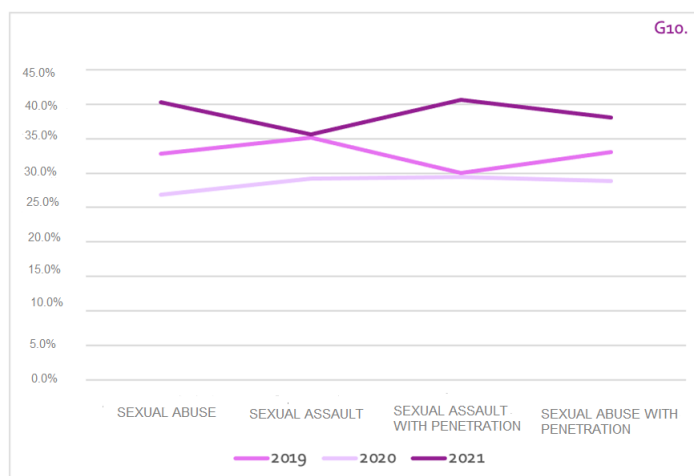
*OUR OWN WORK based on the *IDLIS 2021*. SEC. Ministry of the Interior.

T14 KNOWN RECORDED OFFENCES: MULTIPLE-PERPETRATOR SEXUAL VIOLENCE (2019-2021)

(% of the total known offences by type of crime per year)

	2019	2020	2021	TOTAL
SEXUAL ABUSE	32.8%	26.8%	40.3%	100%
SEXUAL ASSAULT	35.2%	29.2%	35.7%	100%
SEXUAL ASSAULT WITH PENETRATION	30.0%	29.4%	40.6%	100%
SEXUAL ABUSE WITH PENETRATION	33.1%	28.9%	38.0%	100%

*OUR OWN WORK based on the *IDLIS 2021*. SEC. Ministry of the Interior.



*OUR OWN WORK based on the *IDLIS 2021*. SEC. Ministry of the Interior.

T15 KNOWN RECORDED OFFENCES: MULTIPLE-PERPETRATOR SEXUAL VIOLENCE OUT OF THE TOTAL CRIMES REGISTERED IN EACH CRIME TYPOLOGY (2019-2021)

	2019	2020	2021
SEXUAL ABUSE (TOTAL)	6,559	5,413	7,453
Multiple-perpetrator SA	202	170	248
% of multiple-perpetrator SA of the total typology	3.1%	3.1%	3.3%
SEXUAL ABUSE WITH PENETRATION (TOTAL)	1,159	1,110	1,559
Multiple-perpetrator SA with penetration	47	41	54
% of multiple-perpetrator SA of the total typology	4.1%	3.7%	3.5%
SEXUAL ASSAULT (TOTAL)	1,985	1,595	2,247
Multiple-perpetrator SA	135	114	137
% of multiple-perpetrator SA of the total typology	6.8%	7.1%	6.1%
SEXUAL ASSAULT WITH PENETRATION (TOTAL)	1,751	1,518	2,023
Multiple-perpetrator SA with penetration	99	90	134
% of multiple-perpetrator SA of the total typology	5.7%	5.9%	6.6%

**IDLIS 2021*. SEC. Ministry of the Interior.

T16 KNOWN RECORDED OFFENCES: CRIME TYPOLOGY AND NO. OF PERPETRATORS (2019-2021)

	(N)		
	2019	2020	2021
SEXUAL ABUSE (TOTAL)	6,559	5,413	7,453
Committed by one perpetrator	6,357	5,248	7,205
Committed by two perpetrators	132	113	176
Committed by three or more perpetrators	70	52	72
SEXUAL ABUSE WITH PENETRATION (TOTAL)	1,159	1,110	1,559
Committed by one perpetrator	1,112	1,069	1,505
Committed by two perpetrators	37	34	38
Committed by three or more perpetrators	10	7	16
SEXUAL ASSAULT (TOTAL)	1,985	1,595	2,247
Committed by one perpetrator	1,850	1,483	2,110
Committed by two perpetrators	95	79	93
Committed by three or more perpetrators	40	33	44
SEXUAL ASSAULT WITH PENETRATION (TOTAL)	1,751	1,518	2,023
Committed by one perpetrator	1,652	1,421	1,889
Committed by two perpetrators	63	70	90
Committed by three or more perpetrators	36	27	44
TOTAL	11,454	9,636	13,282
Committed by one perpetrator	10,971	9,221	12,709
Committed by two perpetrators	327	296	397
Committed by three or more perpetrators	156	119	176

*DLIS 2021. SEC. Ministry of the Interior.

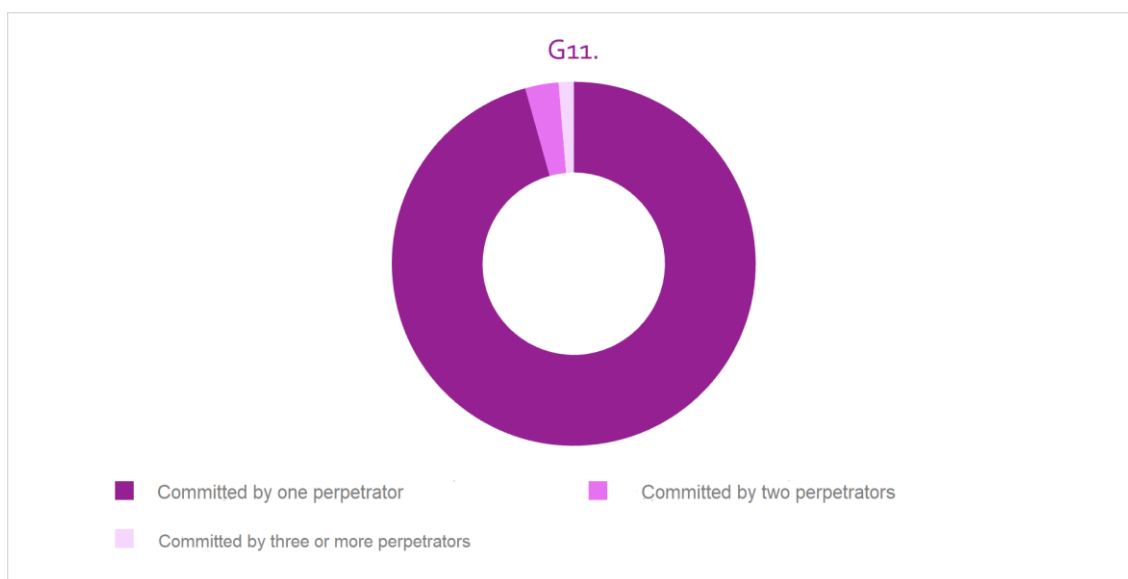
T.17 KNOWN RECORDED OFFENCES: CRIME TYPOLOGY AND NO. OF PERPETRATORS (2019-2021)

(% of the total known offences by type of crime per year)

	2019	2020	2021	AVERAGE FOR THE PERIOD
Committed by one perpetrator	95.8	95.7	95.7	95.8
Committed by two perpetrators	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.9
Committed by three or more perpetrators	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.3

	BY TYPOLOGY			
Committed by one perpetrator	95.8%	95.7%	95.7%	95.7%
Committed by two perpetrators	2.9%	3.1%	3.0%	3.0%
Committed by three or more perpetrators	1.4%	1.2%	1.3%	1.3%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%

*OUR OWN WORK based on the *IDLIS 2021*. SEC. Ministry of the Interior.



*OUR OWN WORK based on the *IDLIS 2021*. SEC. Ministry of the Interior.

1. Territorial representation of known and recorded multiple-perpetrator sexual violence offences (2016-2021)

T18 SEXUAL CRIMES COMMITTED BY TWO OR MORE PERPETRATORS: AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY AND CRIME TYPOLOGY (2016-2021)

	TOTAL	RATE PER 10,000 INHAB.	SEXUAL ABUSE	SEXUAL ABUSE WITH PENETRATION	SEXUAL ASSAULT	SEXUAL ASSAULT WITH PENETRATION
ANDALUSIA	583	0.15%	232	41	187	123

ARAGON	81	0.16%	32	5	25	19
ASTURIAS	41	0.08%	15	4	10	12
BALEARIC ISLANDS	146	0.30%	59	13	41	33
CANARY ISLANDS	144	0.15%	63	16	39	26
CANTABRIA	20	0.02%	8	3	5	4
CASTILE AND LEON	78	0.08%	36	10	20	12
CASTILE-LA MANCHA	76	0.09%	29	4	25	18
CATALONIA	328	0.08%	94	50	83	101
VALENCIAN COMMUNITY	404	0.18%	178	26	98	102
EXTREMADURA	48	0.11%	24	1	11	12
GALICIA	95	0.08%	43	9	29	14
COMMUNITY OF MADRID	460	0.13%	185	42	123	110
REGION OF MURCIA	106	0.15%	52	4	28	22
NAVARRRE	14	0.03%	3	3	4	4
BASQUE COUNTRY	1	0.00%	1	0	0	0
LA RIOJA	16	0.03%	9	1	3	3
CEUTA	18	0.60%	6	1	9	2
MELILLA	19	0.58%	11	1	5	2
ABROAD	13	-	3	2	1	7

*IDLIS 2021. SEC. Ministry of the Interior.

b. SEXUAL HARASSMENT, STALKING, SEXUAL ASSAULT AND SEXUAL ABUSE 2019, 2021 AND 2015-2019

i. Profile of women's victimisations: sexual abuse and assault (with or without penetration), sexual harassment and stalking

1. Number of women's victimisations for crimes against sexual freedom: sexual abuse and assault (with or without penetration) and sexual harassment (2021)

In 2021, 54.4% of women's victimisations as a result of sexual assault crimes (assault with or without penetration and sexual abuse with or without penetration) and sexual harassment fell under the crime typology of sexual abuse, as recorded by the Ministry of the Interior. The rest of the typologies selected and published in this document show much lower proportions (between 40 and 50 percentage points less), with sexual harassment being the crime typology with the lowest proportion.

T19 RECORDED WOMEN'S VICTIMISATIONS OUT OF THE TOTAL WOMEN'S VICTIMISATIONS (2021)
(%)

	WOMEN
SEXUAL ABUSE	54.4%
SEXUAL ASSAULT	16.2%
SEXUAL ASSAULT WITH PENETRATION	13.8%
SEXUAL ABUSE WITH PENETRATION	11.6%
SEXUAL ABUSE	4.1%
TOTAL	100%

*OUR OWN WORK based on the *IDLIS 2021*. SEC. Ministry of the Interior.

a. Non-partner sexual violence. 2019 Macro survey on Violence Against Women: prevalence, frequency and forms of violence (sexual assault and abuse)

According to the following note in the introduction of Chapter 16 entitled *Non-partner sexual violence* of the 2019 Macro survey drawn up by the Government Delegation for Gender Violence of the Ministry of Equality (DGCVG), acts of sexual violence, as understood here, include the crime typologies of sexual assault with and without penetration and sexual abuse with and without penetration used by the Ministry of the Interior in its statistical publications. The eight items collected by the 2019 Macro survey show this, stating that "to screen women who have experienced this kind of violence (non-partner sexual violence or ex-partner sexual violence), the questionnaire asked the following questions: 1. Have you ever been forced to have sexual relations by being threatened, held down or hurt in any way? By sexual relations we mean vaginal or anal penetration with the penis or objects, or oral sex; 2. Have you ever

been made to have sexual relations when you were unable to refuse due to the fact that you were under the influence of alcohol or drugs? 3. Have you ever had sexual relationships without wishing to because you were scared of what would have happened if you refused? 4. Have you ever been forced to have sexual relations when you didn't want to? 5. Has anyone unsuccessfully tried to force you to have sexual relations against your will? 6. Have you ever had your intimate body parts –genitalia or chest/breasts– touched or been touched in a sexual way when you did not want to be? 7. Have you ever been made to touch someone's intimate body parts –genitalia or chest/breasts– or touch them in a sexual way when you did not want to? 8. Have you been forced to engage in any other sexual practices that haven't already been mentioned?" (pp. 152 and 153)

From a sample of 9,557 women –a sample used by the 2019 Macro survey– 620 women (6.5% of the total) claim to have suffered from some type of sexual violence in non-partner (or ex-partner) relationships and 2.2% have been raped in their lifetime.

The estimated number of women aged 16 and over who have experienced sexual violence at some point their life is 1,322,052 and the estimated number of women aged 16 or over who have been raped is 453,371.

Of the women who have suffered some kind of sexual violence at some point in their life, the most common form of such violence appears to be related to having been touched on their intimate parts –genitalia or breasts– or some other kind of sexual touching that the woman did not want (70.5%). Of the rest of forms of sexual violence covered, the following four have lower rates, but continue to have a significant representation: sexual relations were attempted against the will of the woman in 39.2% of cases; the women was made touch intimate body parts –genitalia or breasts– or engage in another type of touching when she did not want to in 24.8% of cases; the women was forced to have sexual relations through the use of threats or physical force that led to her being harmed in 22.9% of cases and the woman was forced to maintain sexual relationships when she did not want to in 19.7% of cases.

In terms of the frequency, of the 620 women who had suffered some form of sexual violence, 49.7% said that it happened on more than one occasion.

T20 PREVALENCE OF NON-PARTNER SEXUAL VIOLENCE (2019)⁴⁰

IN THEIR LIFETIME	IN THE LAST 4 YEARS	IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS	IN CHILDHOOD, <15 YEARS OLD	RAPED ONCE IN THEIR LIFE
(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
% LIFETIME TOTAL	% OF 4-YEAR TOTAL	% OF 12-MONTH TOTAL	% OF CHILDHOOD TOTAL	% OF RAPE TOTAL

⁴⁰ The tables (No. 20- 23) in section a. *Non-partner sexual violence. 2019 Macro survey: prevalence, frequency and form of violence (sexual abuse and assault)* of this report do not cover the sample for Not Answered (NA) due to its low representativeness. For this reason, the sample checksums represented herein do not correspond to those published in the 2019 Macro survey.

YES	620	6.5%	134	1.4%	49	0.5%	330	3.5%	213	2.2%
NO	8937	93.5%	9,423	98.6%	9,507	99.5%	9227	96.5%	9347	97.8%
TOTAL	9,557	100%	9,557	100%	9556	100%	9557	100%	9560	100%

* OUR OWN WORK based on the 2019 Macro survey. DGCVG.

T21 PREVALENCE OF NON-PARTNER SEXUAL VIOLENCE: ESTIMATED NO. (2019)

	IN THEIR LIFETIME	IN THE LAST 4 YEARS	IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS	IN CHILDHOOD, <15 YEARS OLD	RAPED ONCE IN THEIR LIFE
ESTIMATED NO. OF WOMEN AGED 16 AND OVER WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED SEXUAL VIOLENCE	1,322,052	285,823	103,487	703,925	453,371

*2019 Macro survey DGCVG.

T22 FORMS OF NON-PARTNER SEXUAL VIOLENCE THROUGHOUT LIFE (2019)

	(N)	% OF THE TOTAL WOMEN AGED 16 AND OVER	% OF THE TOTAL WOMEN WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED SOME TYPE OF VIOLENCE
She was forced to have sexual relations by being threatened, held down or hurt	142	1.5%	22.9%
She was made to have sexual relations when she felt unable to refuse due to the fact that she was under the influence of alcohol or drugs	85	0.9%	13.7%
She had sexual relationships without wishing to because she were scared of what would have happened if she had refused	92	1.0%	14.8%
She was forced to have sexual relations when she didn't want to	122	1.3%	19.7%
Someone unsuccessfully tried to force her to have sexual relations against	243	2.5%	39.2%

her will

Someone touched her intimate body parts –genitalia or breasts– or touched her in a sexual way when she did not want to be	437	4.6%	70.5%
Someone made her touch her intimate body parts –genitalia or breasts– or made her engage in sexual touching when she did not want to	154	1.6%	24.8%
She has been made to engage in another sexual practice that has not been mentioned	48	0.5%	7.7%

*2019 Macro survey DGCVG.

T23. FREQUENCY OF NON-PARTNER SEXUAL VIOLENCE THROUGHOUT LIFE (2019)

	(N)	% OF TOTAL WOMEN RESIDING IN SPAIN AGED 16 AND OVER WHO HAVE SUFFERED SV
ONCE	312	50.3%
MORE THAN ONCE	308	49.7%
TOTAL	620	100%

*2019 Macro survey DGCVG.

b. Sexual harassment. 2019 Macro survey: prevalence, frequency and forms of sexual harassment

In reference to the sexual harassment of the women who participated in the 2019 Macro survey, it appeared that a greater number of women had experienced because a higher number occurred in social life interactions as the statistical information herein seems to express. In this regard, it is also possible that perhaps sexual harassment seems to be more easily identified than non-partner sexual assault or sexual violence discussed in the previous section.

To sum up, 40.4% of those surveyed state that they have experienced it at least once in their lifetime and 18.5% have suffered it at least once in their childhood⁴¹. An estimated 8,240,537 women aged 16 and over have been sexually harassed in their lifetime and 3,778,356 women were sexually harassed in childhood.

The form of sexual harassment with the highest percentage weight among the women surveyed is the fact of having suffered insistent or leering stares that have made the woman feel intimidated in 74.9% of cases, followed by having had unwanted physical contact, such as unnecessarily close proximity, touching parts of her body, kissing or hugging or any other unwanted act in 43.4% of the cases.

On the other hand, 75.2% believe they have been sexually harassed on more than one occasion in their lifetime.

T24. PREVALENCE OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT (2019)

	IN THEIR LIFETIME		IN THE LAST 4 YEARS		IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS		IN CHILDHOOD, <15 YEARS OLD	
	(N)	% OF LIFETIME TOTAL	(N)	% OF 4-YEAR TOTAL	(N)	% OF 12-MONTH TOTAL	(N)	% OF CHILDHOOD TOTAL
YES	3,864	40.4%	1736	18.1%	971	10.1%	1772	18.5%
NO	5,636	58.9%	7,748	81.0%	8,514	89.0%	7707	80.5%
NA	68	0.7%	84	0.9%	82	0.9%	89	0.9%
TOTAL	9,568	100%	9,568	100%	9,567	100%	9,568	100%

* OUR OWN WORK based on the 2019 Macro survey. DGCVG.

T25. PREVALENCE OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT: ESTIMATED NO. (2019)

	IN THEIR LIFETIME	IN THE LAST 4 YEARS	IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS	IN CHILDHOOD, BEFORE THE AGE OF 15
ESTIMATED NO. OF WOMEN AGED 16 AND OVER WHO HAVE BEEN SEXUALLY HARASSED	8,240,537	3,703,252	2,071,764	3,778,356

*2019 Macro survey DGCVG.

⁴¹ The childhood group is operationalised in the 0-15 age bracket according to the 2019 Macro survey.

T26. FORMS OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT THROUGHOUT LIFE (2019)

	(N)	% OF THE TOTAL WOMEN AGED 16 AND OVER (N = 9,568)	% OF THE TOTAL WOMEN WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED SOME TYPE OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT (N = 3,864)
Suffered from insistent or leering stares that made her feel intimidated	2,895	30.3%	74.9%
Someone showed or sent her sexually explicit photographs that made her feel offended, humiliated or intimidated	688	7.2%	17.8%
She was on the receiving end of sexual jokes or offensive comments about her body or private life	1,495	15.6%	38.7%
She was on the receiving end of inappropriate suggestions about dating or any type of sexual activity, which made her feel offended, humiliated or intimidated	1,342	14.0%	34.7%
She experienced unwanted physical contact: unnecessarily close proximity, touching parts of her body, kissing/hugging that she did not want	1678	17.5%	43.4%
She was on the receiving end of inappropriate, humiliating, intimidating or offensive insinuations on social networks	710	7.4%	18.4%
She received inappropriate sexually explicit e-mails, WhatsApp messages or text messages, which made her feel offended, humiliated or intimidated.	615	6.4%	15.9%

She received threats with unpleasant consequences for her work, such as being fired if she turned down sexual propositions or advances	204	2.1%	5.3%
Someone indecently exposed themselves to her	1,172	12.2%	30.3%
She was made to watch pornographic material against her will	65	0.7%	1.7%
Other similar behaviour with a sexual connotation that made her feel offended, humiliated or intimidated.	363	3.8%	9.4%

*2019 Macro survey DGCVG.

T27. FREQUENCY OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT THROUGHOUT LIFE (2019)

	(N)	% OF THE TOTAL WOMEN WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED AS (N = 3,864)
ONCE	930	24.1%
MORE THAN ONCE	2,905	75.2%
NA	29	0.7%
TOTAL	3,864	100%

*2019 Macro survey DGCVG.

c. Repeated harassment or stalking. 2019 Macro survey: prevalence, frequency and forms of stalking

With regard to repeated sexual harassment or stalking, 15.2% of the women had suffered from it at some time in their life and 3.7% at some time during their childhood. The most

common form of stalking is sending unwanted text messages, making phone calls, sending emails, letters or gifts in 52.5% of cases; then obscene, threatening or silent phone calls in 47.2% of cases; spying on the woman in 40.6% and having been waiting or lurking around the woman's home, school or place of work in 37.1% of events experienced by the women surveyed. In addition, a quarter of the women surveyed who have been stalked or experienced repeated sexual harassment stated that the harassment lasted long than one year (24.7%) and a fifth said that it last less than 2 weeks (20.1%).

T28. PREVALENCE OF STALKING (2019)

	IN THEIR LIFETIME		IN THE LAST 4 YEARS		IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS		IN CHILDHOOD, <15 YEARS OLD	
	(N)	% OF LIFETIME TOTAL	(N)	% OF 4-YEAR TOTAL	(N)	% OF 12-MONTH TOTAL	(N)	% OF CHILDHOOD TOTAL
YES	1,451	15.2%	626	6.5%	288	3.0%	356	3.7%
NO	8,081	84.5%	8,898	93.0%	9,235	96.5%	9,172	95.9%
NA	35	0.4%	45	0.5%	45	0.5%	40	0.4%
TOTAL	9,568	100%	9,568	100%	9,568	100%	9,568	100%

*2019 Macro survey DGCVG.

T29. FORMS OF STALKING THROUGHOUT LIFE (2019)

	(N)	% OF THE TOTAL WOMEN AGED 16 AND OVER (N = 9,568)	% OF THE TOTAL WOMEN WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED SOME TYPE OF STALKING (N = 1,451)
She was sent unwanted messages, phone calls, emails, letters or gifts	762	8.0%	52.5%
She received obscene, threatening, upsetting or silent phone calls	685	7.2%	47.2%
Someone waited on her or was lurking outside her house, school or place of work	538	5.6%	37.1%

Someone continued spying on her	589	6.2%	40.6%
Someone intentionally damaged her property (car, postbox, etc) or the property of people she cares about or her pets	193	2.0%	13.3%
Someone made offensive or embarrassing comments about her or inappropriate propositions online or on social networks	361	3.8%	24.9%
Someone published very personal photos, videos or information about her in places like your neighbourhood, place of work, school, internet or social networks or sent this information to others via mobile or apps	63	0.7%	4.3%

*2019 Macro survey DGCVG.

T30. FREQUENCY OF STALKING THROUGHOUT LIFE (2019)

	(N)	% OF THE TOTAL WOMEN WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED STALKING
LESS THAN 2 WEEKS	292	20.1%
2 TO 4 WEEKS	180	12.4%
MORE THAN 1 TO 3 MONTHS	224	15.5%
MORE THAN 3 TO 6 MONTHS	163	11.2%
MORE THAN 6 MONTHS TO 1 YEAR	202	13.9%
MORE THAN 1 YEAR	359	24.7%
NA	31	2.1%
TOTAL	1,451	100%

*2019 Macro survey. DGCVG.

d. Partner or ex-partner sexual violence 2019 Macro survey: prevalence, frequency and forms of sexual violence

According to the following note in the introduction of Chapter 2 entitled *Partner sexual violence* of the 2019 Macro survey, sexual violence, as understood here, includes the crime typologies of sexual assault with and without penetration and sexual abuse without and without penetration used by the Ministry of the Interior in its statistical publications. The eight questions in the 2019 survey show this, stating that “to screen women who have experienced this kind of violence (non-partner or ex-partner sexual violence), the questionnaire asked the following questions: 1. Have you ever been forced to have sexual relations by being threatened, held down or hurt in any way? By sexual relations we mean vaginal or anal penetration with the penis or objects, or oral sex; 2. Have you ever been made to have sexual relations when you were unable to refuse due to the fact that you were under the influence of alcohol or drugs? 3. Have you ever had sexual relationships without wishing to because you were scared of what would have happened if you refused? 4. Have you ever been forced to have sexual relations when you didn't want to? 5. Has anyone unsuccessfully tried to force you to have sexual relations against your will? 6. Have you ever had your intimate body parts – genitalia or breasts– touched or been touched in a sexual way when you did not want to be? 7. Have you ever been made to touch someone's intimate body parts –genitalia or breasts– or touch them in a sexual way when you did not want to? 8. Have you been forced to engage in any other sexual practice that hasn't already been mentioned?

8.9% of women surveyed have experienced partner or ex-partner sexual violence in their lifetime; 2.9% have suffered from it in the four years prior to the survey and 1.3% in the last twelve months. According to the 2019 Macro survey, 1,810,98 women have suffered partner or ex-partner sexual violence in their lifetime, 585,629 in the four years prior to the survey and 269,852 in the last twelve months.

In terms of the form of the partner or ex-partner sexual violence, of the total number of women residing in Spain aged 16 and over, 6.5% claim that their partner or ex-partner has forced them to engage in sexual relations against their will; 5.2% state that their partner or ex-partner has made them touch their intimate body parts –genitalia or breasts– or engage in another kind of sexual touching when the woman did not want to and 5% of women state that they have had sexual relations with their partner or ex-partner when they did not want to because they were afraid of what their partner might do to them if they refused.

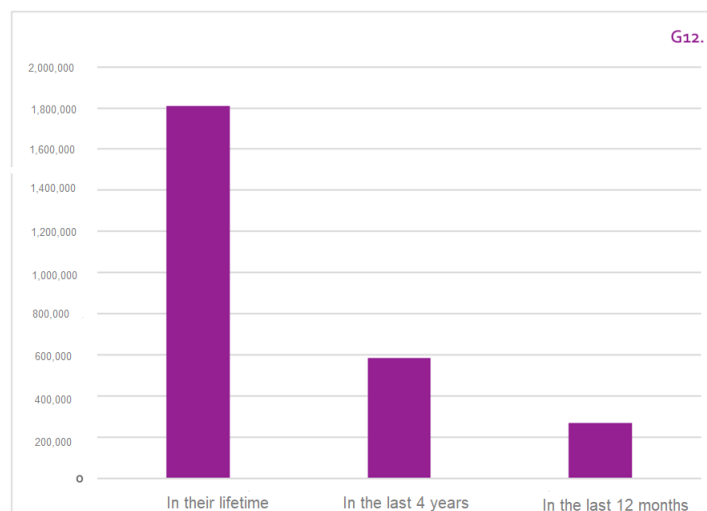
Of the women who have experienced sexual violence with their current partner, 86.2% have suffered it on one or more occasions and of those women who have experienced sexual violence at the hands of one or more of their former partners, 88.8% have experienced it more than once.

T31. SEXUAL VIOLENCE PERPETRATED BY A CURRENT/FORMER PARTNER (2019)⁴²

⁴² Tables 31 and 43 in section *d. Partner or ex-partner sexual violence 2019 Macro survey: prevalence, frequency and form of violence (sexual abuse and assault)* of this report do not cover the sample for Not Answered (NA) due to its low representativeness. For this reason, the sample checksums represented herein do not correspond to those published in the 2019 Macro survey.

	CURRENT PARTNER		FORMER PARTNERS		ANY PARTNER		TOTAL WOMEN		
	(N)	% OF TOTAL CURRENT PARTNER	(N)	% OF TOTAL FORMER PARTNERS	(N)	% OF TOTAL ANY PARTNER	(N)	% OF TOTAL WOMEN WHO RESIDE IN SPAIN AGED 16 OR OVER	ESTIMATED NO. OF WOMEN WHO EXPERIENCE VIOLENCE
<i>In their lifetime</i>									
Yes	124	1.9%	742	13.4%	849	9.3%	849	8.9%	1,810,948
No	6,368	98.1%	4,798	86.6%	8,319	90.7%	8,676	91.1%	
TOTAL	6,492	100%	5,540	100%	9,168	100%	9,525	100%	
<i>In the last four years</i>									
Yes	88	1.4%	188	3.4%	275	3.0%	275	2.9%	585,629
No	6,403	98.6%	5,352	96.6%	8,892	97.0%	9,249	97.1%	
TOTAL	6,491	100%	5,540	100%	9,167	100%	9,524	100%	
<i>In the last twelve months</i>									
Yes	71	1.1%	56	1.0%	127	1.4%	127	1.3%	269,852
No	6,420	98.9%	5,483	99.0%	9,039	98.6%	9,396	98.6%	
TOTAL	6,491	100%	5,539	100%	9,166	100%	9,523	100%	

*OUR OWN WORK based on the 2019 Macro survey. DGCVG.



*OUR OWN WORK based on the 2019 Macro survey. DGCVG.

T32. FORMS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE PERPETRATED BY A CURRENT/FORMER PARTNER (2019)

	CURRENT PARTNER		FORMER PARTNERS		ANY PARTNER		TOTAL WOMEN	
	(N)	% OF TOTAL CURRENT PARTNER	(N)	% OF TOTAL FORMER PARTNERS	(N)	% OF TOTAL ANY PARTNER	(N)	% OF TOTAL WOMEN WHO LIVE IN SPAIN AGED 16 OR OVER
She has been forced to have sexual relations by being threatened, held down or hurt in some way	23	0.4%	351	6.3%	373	4.1%	373	3.9%
She has been made to have sexual relations when she was unable to refuse due to the fact that she was under the influence of alcohol or drugs	10	0.2%	162	2.9%	170	1.8%	170	1.8%
She has had sexual relationships without wishing to because she was scared of what would have happened if she refused	36	0.6%	449	8.0%	482	5.2%	482	5.0%

She has been forced to have sexual relations when she didn't want to	77	1.2%	553	9.9%	622	6.7%	622	6.5%
Someone has unsuccessfully tried to force her to have sexual relations against her will	40	0.6%	390	7.0%	426	4.6%	426	4.4%
She has had her intimate body parts – genitalia or breasts – touched or been touched in a sexual way when she did not want to be	59	0.9%	445	8.0%	495	5.4%	495	5.2%
She has been made to touch her own intimate body parts – genitalia or breasts – or been made to engage in other sexual touching when she did not want to	31	0.5%	335	6.0%	362	3.9%	362	3.8%
She has been made to engage in another sexual practice that has not been mentioned	12	0.2%	176	3.2%	187	2.0%	187	2.0%

*2019 Macro survey. DGCVG.

T33. FREQUENCY OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE: FORMER PARTNER (2019)

	CURRENT PARTNER		FORMER PARTNERS	
	(N)	% OF TOTAL CURRENT PARTNER	(N)	% OF TOTAL FORMER PARTNERS
ONCE	12	10.0%	83	11.1%

MORE THAN ONCE	107	86.2%	659	88.8%
NA	5	3.8%	1	0.1%
TOTAL	124	100%	742	100%

*2019 Macro survey. DGCVG.

2. Women's ages and victimisations by crimes against sexual freedom: sexual abuse and assault (with or without penetration), sexual harassment (2021) and stalking (2019)

61.8% of the recorded victimisations of women belong to girls and adolescents aged 0-17 years, accounting for 5,507 victimisations in 2021: 2,253 belong to girls between 0 and 13 years and 3,254 to adolescents between 14 and 17 years.

In terms of victimisations concerning women aged 18 and over, the largest age bracket is the 18-30 year old age group, in which sexual violence (analysed using the crime typologies published by the Ministry of the Interior and selected here: sexual assault with and without penetration and sexual abuse with and without penetration, as well as sexual harassment) accounts for 4,255 victimisations in 2021.

A) RECORDED VICTIMISATIONS OF MINOR WOMEN (2021)

T34. RECORDED VICTIMISATIONS OF WOMEN AGED 0 To 17 OF THE TOTAL VICTIMISATIONS OF WOMEN (2021)

(%)

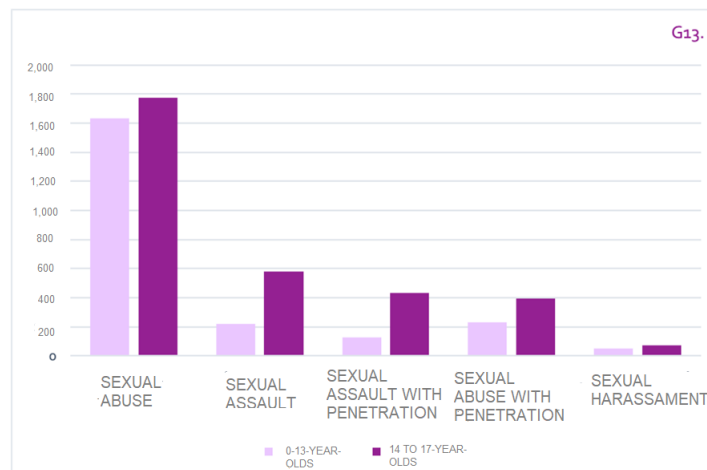
	WOMEN	TOTAL
SEXUAL ABUSE	61.8%	63.1%
SEXUAL ASSAULT	14.5%	14.1%
SEXUAL ASSAULT WITH PENETRATION	10.2%	9.6%
SEXUAL ABUSE WITH PENETRATION	11.3%	11.2%
SEXUAL HARASSMENT	2.2%	2.0%
TOTAL	100%	100%

*OUR OWN WORK based on the *IDLIS* 2021. SEC. Ministry of the Interior.

T35. NO. OF RECORDED VICTIMISATIONS OF MINOR WOMEN (2021)

	(N)		
	0-13	14-17	TOTAL
SEXUAL ABUSE	1,631	1,774	3,405
SEXUAL ASSAULT	219	579	798
SEXUAL ASSAULT WITH PENETRATION	125	434	559
SEXUAL ABUSE WITH PENETRATION	228	396	624
SEXUAL HARASSMENT	50	71	121
TOTAL	2,253	3,254	5,507

**IDLIS* 2021. SEC. Ministry of the Interior.



* OUR OWN WORK based on the *IDLIS* 2021. SEC. Ministry of the Interior.

B) RECORDED VICTIMISATIONS OF WOMEN OF LEGAL AGE (2021)

T36. RECORDED VICTIMISATIONS OF WOMEN AGED 18 To 30 OF THE TOTAL VICTIMISATIONS OF WOMEN (2021)

(%)

WOMEN

TOTAL

SEXUAL ABUSE	51.0%	51.4%
SEXUAL ASSAULT	16.1%	16.2%
SEXUAL ASSAULT WITH PENETRATION	15.4%	15.3%
SEXUAL ABUSE WITH PENETRATION	13.2%	13.0%
SEXUAL HARASSMENT	4.3%	4.1%
TOTAL	100%	100%

*OUR OWN WORK based on the *IDLIS* 2021. SEC. Ministry of the Interior.

T₃₇. VICTIMISATIONS OF WOMEN AGED 31 To 40 OF THE TOTAL VICTIMISATIONS OF WOMEN (2021)

(%)

	WOMEN	TOTAL
SEXUAL ABUSE	45.1%	46.0%
SEXUAL ASSAULT	18.7%	17.9%
SEXUAL ASSAULT WITH PENETRATION	18.2%	17.8%
SEXUAL ABUSE WITH PENETRATION	11.0%	11.5%
SEXUAL HARASSMENT	7.0%	6.8%
TOTAL	100%	100%

* OUR OWN WORK based on the *IDLIS* 2021. SEC. Ministry of the Interior.

T₃₈. VICTIMISATIONS OF WOMEN AGED 41 To 64 OF THE TOTAL VICTIMISATIONS OF WOMEN (2021)

(%)

	WOMEN	TOTAL
SEXUAL ABUSE	45.7%	47.3%
SEXUAL ASSAULT	18.8%	18.2%
SEXUAL ASSAULT WITH PENETRATION	19.1%	18.3%
SEXUAL ABUSE WITH PENETRATION	8.6%	8.7%
SEXUAL HARASSMENT	7.8%	7.5%
TOTAL	100%	100%

* OUR OWN WORK based on the *IDLIS 2021*. SEC. Ministry of the Interior.

T₃₉. VICTIMISATIONS OF WOMEN AGED 65 AND OVER OF THE TOTAL VICTIMISATIONS OF WOMEN (2021)

(%)

	WOMEN	TOTAL
SEXUAL ABUSE	56.0%	58.2%
SEXUAL ASSAULT	27.2%	24.0%
SEXUAL ASSAULT WITH PENETRATION	6.4%	8.2%
SEXUAL ABUSE WITH PENETRATION	7.2%	6.8%
SEXUAL HARASSMENT	3.2%	2.7%
TOTAL	100%	100%

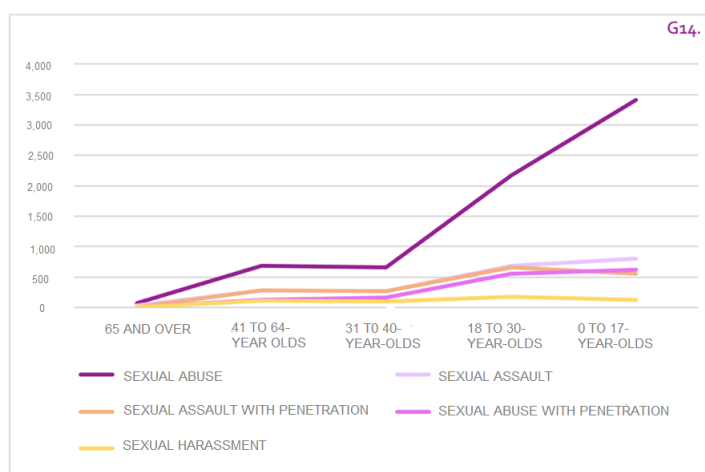
*OUR OWN WORK based on the *IDLIS 2021*. SEC. Ministry of the Interior.

C) NO. of RECORDED OF VICTIMISATIONS OF WOMEN (2021): ALL AGE GROUPS

T₄₀. RECORDED VICTIMISATIONS OF WOMEN: AGE BRACKETS (2021)

	(N)					TOTAL WOMEN > 18	TOTAL WOMEN
	0-17	18-30	31-40	41-64	65 and over		
SEXUAL ABUSE	3,405	2,171	658	682	70	3,581	6,986
SEXUAL ASSAULT	798	687	273	280	34	1,274	2,072
SEXUAL ASSAULT WITH PENETRATION	559	655	266	285	8	1,214	1,773
SEXUAL ABUSE WITH PENETRATION	624	561	161	129	9	860	1,484
SEXUAL HARASSMENT	121	181	102	116	4	403	524
TOTAL	5,597	4,255	1,460	1,492	125	7,332	12,839

*IDLIS 2021. SEC. Ministry of the Interior.



*OUR OWN WORK based on the IDLIS 2021. SEC. Ministry of the Interior.

- a. Age of women who have suffered non-partner sexual violence: 2019 Macro survey (sexual abuse and assault)

T₄₁. NON-PARTNER SEXUAL VIOLENCE ACCORDING TO THE SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF WOMEN WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED SEXUAL VIOLENCE: AGE (2019)

(N)	% OF THE TOTAL WOMEN WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED SV	% OF THE TOTAL WOMEN WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED SV BY AGE GROUP
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16-17	19	3.1%	9.3%
18-24	91	14.7%	11.5%
25-34	103	16.6%	8.2%
35-44	139	22.4%	8.1%
45-54	126	20.3%	7.3%
55-64	77	12.4%	5.1%
OVER 65	66	10.6%	2.8%
TOTAL	621	100%	-

* OUR OWN WORK based on the 2019 Macro survey. DGCVG.

b. Age of women who have been sexually harassed: 2019 Macro survey

T42. SEXUAL HARASSMENT ACCORDING TO THE SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF WOMEN WHO HAVE BEEN SEXUALLY HARASSED: AGE (2019)

	(N)	% OF THE TOTAL WOMEN WHO HAVE BEEN SH	% OF THE TOTAL WOMEN WHO HAVE BEEN SH BY AGE GROUP
16-17	109	2.8%	52.9%
18-24	494	12.8%	62.5%
25-34	658	17.0%	52.8%
35-44	805	20.8%	46.9%
45-54	763	19.7%	44.2%
55-64	499	12.9%	32.7%
OVER 65	536	13.9%	22.7%
TOTAL	3,864	100.0%	-

* OUR OWN WORK based on the 2019 Macro survey. DGCVG.

c. Age of women who have been stalked: 2019 Macro survey

T43. STALKING ACCORDING TO THE SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF WOMEN WHO HAVE BEEN STALKED AGE (2019)

	(N)	% OF THE TOTAL WOMEN WHO HAVE BEEN STALKED	% OF THE TOTAL WOMEN WHO HAVE BEEN STALKED BY AGE GROUP
16-17	54	3.7%	26.4%
18-24	207	14.3%	26.2%
25-34	230	15.9%	18.4%
35-44	318	21.9%	18.5%
45-54	269	18.5%	15.6%
55-64	169	11.6%	11.1%
OVER 65	204	14.1%	8.7%
TOTAL	1,451	100%	-

* OUR OWN WORK based on the 2019 Macro survey. DGCVG.

d. Age of women who have suffered partner or ex-partner sexual violence 2019 Macro survey

T44. PARTNER SEXUAL VIOLENCE ACCORDING TO THE SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF WOMEN WHO HAVE SUFFERED PARTNER SEXUAL VIOLENCE: AGE (2019)

	(N)	% OF THE TOTAL WOMEN WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED SV WITH THEIR CURRENT PARTNER	% OF THE TOTAL WOMEN WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED SV BY AGE GROUP
16-17	0	0.0%	0.0%
18-24	8	6.5%	9.1%
25-34	16	12.9%	12.7%
35-44	20	16.1%	11.5%
45-54	14	11.3%	7.4%

55-64	26	21.0%	21.5%
OVER 65	40	32.3%	28.6%
TOTAL	124	100%	-

* OUR OWN WORK based on the 2019 Macro survey. DGCVG.

3. Nationality of the victim of sexual violence: sexual abuse and assault (with or without penetration), sexual harassment and female genital mutilation (2015-2019)

In relation to the conceptualisation of sexual violence in the "Report on sexual violence against women" (ISVCM 2015-2019) drawn up by the Office for Coordination and Studies of the Ministry of the Interior, "only crime typologies have been considered, i.e.: sexual assault (Art. 178 and 183.2), sexual assault with penetration (Art. 179), sexual abuse (Art. 181 and 183.1), sexual abuse with penetration (Art. 182), FGM, sexual harassment (Art. 184) and FGM (Art. 149.2)". According to this report, the nationality of the victims of the total number of victimisations as a result of the sexual violence in the period from 2015 to 2019 is mostly Spanish, with 75.7% of women.

When it comes to the nationality of the women surveyed, the 2019 Macro survey records that around 82% are of Spanish nationality according to the types of sexual violence committed. Thus, 80.3% of the women who have suffered non-partner sexual violence are Spanish, 85.7% of the women who have been sexually harassed are Spanish, 83.3% of the women who have been stalked are Spanish and, lastly, 79.2% of women who have suffered partner or ex-partner sexual violence are Spanish.

T45. NATIONALITY OF THE VICTIM (2015-2019)

	(N)	(%)
SPANISH	33,556	75.7%
FOREIGN-BORN	10,777	24.3%
AFRICA	1,404	3.2%
Morocco	1,070	2.4%
Nigeria	61	0.1%
Other	273	0.6%

THE AMERICAS	4,599	10.4%
Colombia	653	1.5%
Ecuador	564	1.3%
Other	3,382	7.6%
EUROPEAN UNION	3,059	6.9%
Romania	1,024	2.3%
Germany	315	0.7%
France	262	0.6%
Other	1,458	3.3%
ASIA	296	0.7%
China	134	0.3%
The Philippines	35	0.1%
Other	127	0.3%
OTHER COUNTRIES	1,419	3.2%
TOTAL	44,333	100%

* ISVCM 2015-2019. Ministry of the Interior.

- a. Women who are victims of partner/ex-partner sexual violence, sexual harassment and stalking. 2019 Macro survey: country of birth

T46. NATIONALITY: NON-PARTNER SEXUAL VIOLENCE ACCORDING TO THE SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF WOMEN WHO HAVE SUFFERED NON-PARTNER SEXUAL VIOLENCE (2019)

	(N)	% OF THE TOTAL WOMEN WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED NON-PARTNER SV
SPAIN	496	80.3%
OTHER	122	19.7%
TOTAL	618	100%

* OUR OWN WORK based on the 2019 Macro survey. DGCVG.

T47. NATIONALITY: SEXUAL HARASSMENT ACCORDING TO THE SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF WOMEN WHO HAVE BEEN SEXUALLY HARASSED (2019)

	(N)	% OF THE TOTAL WOMEN WHO HAVE BEEN SH
SPAIN	3,310	85.7%
OTHER	552	14.3%
TOTAL	3,862	100%

* OUR OWN WORK based on the 2019 Macro survey. DGCVG.

T48. NATIONALITY: STALKING ACCORDING TO THE SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF WOMEN WHO HAVE BEEN STALKED (2019)

	(N)	% OF THE TOTAL WOMEN WHO HAVE BEEN STALKED
SPAIN	1,210	83.3%
OTHER	242	16.7%
TOTAL	1,452	100%

* OUR OWN WORK based on the 2019 Macro survey. DGCVG.

T49. NATIONALITY: PARTNER SEXUAL VIOLENCE ACCORDING TO THE SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF WOMEN WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED PARTNER OR EX-PARTNER SEXUAL VIOLENCE (2019)

	(N)	% OF THE TOTAL WOMEN WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED PARTNER/EX-PARTNER SV
SPAIN	672	79.2%
OTHER	177	20.8%
TOTAL	849	100%

* OUR OWN WORK based on the 2019 Macro survey. DGCVG.

4. Other characteristics of the sociodemographic profile of the women who have experienced sexual violence. (sexual abuse and assault). 2019 Macro survey

- a. Sexual violence (abuse and assault). 2019 Macro survey: level of education, *accredited disability* and size of the municipality of residence

The level of education of women who have suffered non-partner sexual violence is broken down as follows for the highest values: 33.4% have a university degree, 26.8% have completed secondary school and 21.8% have completed the first three years of secondary school.

In terms of functional diversity or “accredited disability” (according to the 2019 Macro survey) of the women who have suffered non-partner sexual violence, 9.2% reported having some type of functional diversity.

The place of residence of the women who have suffered non-partner sexual violence at some time in the life is mostly in municipalities with more than 10,000 inhabitants (83.1%).

T50. NON-PARTNER SEXUAL VIOLENCE ACCORDING TO THE SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF WOMEN WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED SEXUAL VIOLENCE: LEVEL OF EDUCATION (2019)

	(N)	% OF THE TOTAL WOMEN WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED SV AND HAVE ANSWERED
PRIMARY EDUCATION OR LOWER	29	4.7%
SECONDARY EDUCATION (FIRST THREE YEARS OF SECONDARY SCHOOL)	135	21.8%
SECONDARY EDUCATION (COMPLETED SECONDARY SCHOOL)	166	26.8%
ADVANCED VOCATIONAL TRAINING	82	13.2%
UNIVERSITY DEGREE	207	33.4%
OTHER	1	0.2%
TOTAL	620	100%

* OUR OWN WORK based on the 2019 Macro survey. DGCVG.

T51. NON-PARTNER SEXUAL VIOLENCE ACCORDING TO THE SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF WOMEN WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED SEXUAL VIOLENCE: ACCREDITED DISABILITY (2019)

	(N)	% OF THE TOTAL WOMEN WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED SV
YES	57	9.2%
NO	563	90.8%
TOTAL	620	100%

* OUR OWN WORK based on the 2019 Macro survey. DGCVG.

T52. NON-PARTNER SEXUAL VIOLENCE ACCORDING TO THE SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF WOMEN WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED SEXUAL VIOLENCE: SIZE OF MUNICIPALITY OF RESIDENCE (2019)

	(N)	% OF THE TOTAL WOMEN WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED SV
< / = 10,000 INHAB.	105	16.9%
> 10,000 INHAB.	515	83.1%
TOTAL	620	100%

* OUR OWN WORK based on the 2019 Macro survey. DGCVG.

b. Sexual harassment. 2019 Macro survey: level of education, *accredited disability* and size of the municipality of residence

The level of education of women who have been sexually harassed is broken down as follows for the highest values: 31.2% have a university degree, 25.3% have completed secondary school and 24.8% have completed the first three years of secondary school.

In terms of functional diversity, of the women who have been sexually harassed, 5.8% reported having some type of functional diversity.

The place of residence of the women who have been sexually harassed at some time in their life is mostly in municipalities with more than 10,000 inhabitants (82.7%).

T53. NON-PARTNER SEXUAL VIOLENCE ACCORDING TO THE SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF WOMEN WHO HAVE BEEN SEXUALLY HARASSED: LEVEL OF EDUCATION

	(2019)	
	(N)	% OF THE TOTAL WOMEN WHO HAVE BEEN SH AND HAVE ANSWERED
PRIMARY EDUCATION OR LOWER	237	6.1%
SECONDARY EDUCATION (FIRST THREE YEARS OF SECONDARY SCHOOL)	956	24.8%
SECONDARY EDUCATION (COMPLETED SECONDARY SCHOOL)	977	25.3%
ADVANCED VOCATIONAL TRAINING	469	12.2%
UNIVERSITY DEGREE	1204	31.2%
OTHER	16	0.4%
TOTAL	3,859	100%

*OUR OWN WORK based on the 2019 Macro survey. DGCVG.

T54. SEXUAL HARASSMENT ACCORDING TO THE SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF WOMEN WHO HAVE BEEN SEXUALLY HARASSED: ACCREDITED DISABILITY (2019)

	(N)	% OF THE TOTAL WOMEN WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED SEXUAL VIOLENCE
YES	224	5.8%
NO	3636	94.2%
TOTAL	3,860	100%

*OUR OWN WORK based on the 2019 Macro survey. DGCVG.

T55. SEXUAL HARASSMENT ACCORDING TO THE SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF WOMEN WHO HAVE BEEN SEXUALLY HARASSED: SIZE OF MUNICIPALITY OF RESIDENCE (2019)

	(N)	% OF THE TOTAL WOMEN WHO HAVE BEEN SH
< / = 10,000 INHAB.	667	17.3%
> 10,000 INHAB.	3,197	82.7%
TOTAL	3864	100%

* OUR OWN WORK based on the 2019 Macro survey. DGCVG.

C. Stalking 2019 Macro survey: level of education, *accredited disability* and size of the municipality of residence

The level of education of women who have suffered repeated sexual harassment or stalking is broken down as follows for the highest values: 27.2% have completed the first three years of secondary school, 27% have a university degree and 25.7% have completed secondary school.

In terms of functional diversity, of the women who have suffered repeated sexual harassment or stalking, 6.5% reported having some type of functional diversity.

The place of residence of the women who have suffered repeated sexual harassment or stalking at some time in their life is mostly in municipalities with more than 10,000 inhabitants (84.5%).

T56. STALKING ACCORDING TO THE SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF WOMEN WHO HAVE BEEN STALKED: LEVEL OF EDUCATION (2019)

	(N)	% OF THE TOTAL WOMEN WHO HAVE BEEN STALKED AND HAVE ANSWERED
PRIMARY EDUCATION OR LOWER	116	8.0%
SECONDARY EDUCATION (FIRST THREE YEARS OF SECONDARY SCHOOL)	394	27.2%
SECONDARY EDUCATION (COMPLETED SECONDARY SCHOOL)	372	25.7%
ADVANCED VOCATIONAL TRAINING	169	11.7%
UNIVERSITY DEGREE	391	27.0%
OTHER	5	0.3%
TOTAL	1447	100%

* OUR OWN WORK based on the 2019 Macro survey. DGCVG.

T57. STALKING ACCORDING TO THE SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF WOMEN WHO HAVE BEEN STALKED: ACCREDITED DISABILITY (2019)

	(N)	% OF THE TOTAL WOMEN WHO HAVE BEEN STALKED
YES	94	6.5%
NO	1,358	93.5%
TOTAL	1,452	100%

* OUR OWN WORK based on the 2019 Macro survey. DGCVG.

T58. STALKING ACCORDING TO THE SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF WOMEN WHO HAVE BEEN STALKED: SIZE OF MUNICIPALITY OF RESIDENCE (2019)

	(N)	% OF THE TOTAL WOMEN WHO HAVE BEEN STALKED
< / = 10,000 INHAB.	225	15.5%
> 10,000 INHAB.	1,226	84.5%
TOTAL	1,451	100%

*OUR OWN WORK based on the 2019 Macro survey. DGCVG.

d. Partner or ex-partner sexual violence. Macro-survey (2019): level of education, *accredited disability*, size of the municipality of residence, legal status with current partner and cohabitation with current partner

The level of education of women who have experienced partner or ex-partner sexual violence is broken down as follows for the highest values: 31.4% have completed the first three years of secondary school, 23.6% having completed secondary school and 20.8% have a university degree.

Of the women who have experienced partner or ex-partner sexual violence, 9.3% report having some type of functional diversity.

The place of residence of the women who have suffered partner or ex-partner sexual violence at some time in their life is mostly in municipalities with more than 10,000 inhabitants (81.9%).

Of the women who have experienced partner sexual violence and have a partner at the time of answering the survey, 75% are married and 87.9% live with their partner at the same address.

T59. PARTNER SEXUAL VIOLENCE ACCORDING TO THE SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF WOMEN WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED PARTNER OR EX-PARTNER SEXUAL VIOLENCE: LEVEL OF EDUCATION (2019)

	(N)	ANY PARTNER % OF THE TOTAL WOMEN WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED PARTNER/EX-PARTNER SV
PRIMARY EDUCATION OR LOWER	122	14.4%
SECONDARY EDUCATION (FIRST THREE YEARS OF SECONDARY SCHOOL)	266	31.4%
SECONDARY EDUCATION (COMPLETED SECONDARY SCHOOL)	200	23.6%
ADVANCED VOCATIONAL TRAINING	79	9.3%
UNIVERSITY DEGREE	176	20.8%
OTHER	4	0.5%
TOTAL	847	100%

* OUR OWN WORK based on the 2019 Macro survey. DGCVG.

T60. PARTNER SEXUAL VIOLENCE ACCORDING TO THE SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF WOMEN WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED PARTNER OR EX-PARTNER SEXUAL VIOLENCE: ACCREDITED DISABILITY GREATER OR EQUAL TO 33% (2019)

	(N)	ANY PARTNER % OF THE TOTAL WOMEN WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED PARTNER/EX-PARTNER SV
YES	79	9.3%
NO	770	90.7%
TOTAL	849	100%

* OUR OWN WORK based on the 2019 Macro survey. DGCVG.

T61. PARTNER SEXUAL VIOLENCE ACCORDING TO THE SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF WOMEN WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED PARTNER OR EX-PARTNER SEXUAL VIOLENCE: SIZE OF MUNICIPALITY OF RESIDENCE (2019)

	(N)	% OF THE TOTAL WOMEN WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED PARTNER/EX-PARTNER SV
ANY PARTNER		
< / = 10,000 INHAB.	154	18.1%
> 10,000 INHAB.	695	81.9%
TOTAL	849	100%

* OUR OWN WORK based on the 2019 Macro survey. DGCVG.

T62. PARTNER SEXUAL VIOLENCE ACCORDING TO THE SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF WOMEN WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED PARTNER OR EX-PARTNER SEXUAL VIOLENCE: LEGAL STATUS WITH CURRENT PARTNER (2019)

	(N)	% OF THE TOTAL WOMEN WITH CURRENT PARTNER
CURRENT PARTNER		
MARRIED	93	75.0%
REGISTERED CIVIL PARTNERSHIP	5	4.0%
PARTNER WITHOUT ANY LEGAL TIES	26	21.0%
TOTAL	124	100%

* OUR OWN WORK based on the 2019 Macro survey. DGCVG.

T63. PARTNER SEXUAL VIOLENCE ACCORDING TO THE SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF WOMEN WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED PARTNER OR EX-PARTNER SEXUAL VIOLENCE: COHABITATION WITH CURRENT PARTNER (2019)

	(N)	% OF THE TOTAL WOMEN WITH CURRENT PARTNER
CURRENT PARTNER		
YES, SAME ADDRESS	109	87.9%

YES, FOR PERIODS, ON AND OFF	1	0.8%
NO, DIFFERENT ADDRESSES	14	11.3%
TOTAL	124	100%

* OUR OWN WORK based on the 2019 Macro survey. DGCVG.

5. Distribution of victimisations based on the place the offence was committed: sexual abuse and assault (with or without penetration) and sexual harassment (2019)

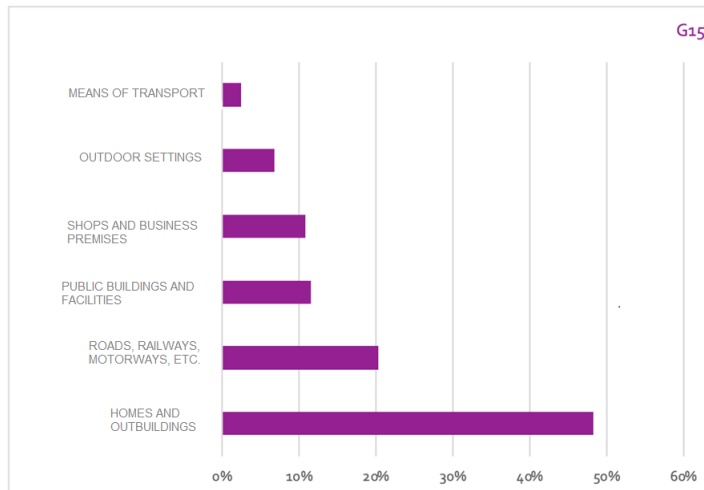
The relationship between the place where the crime was committed and the victimisations of women analysed in the ISVCM 2015-2019, in which “only crime typologies have been considered (...): sexual assault (Art. 178 and 183.2), sexual assault with penetration (Art. 179), sexual abuse (Art. 181 and 183.1), sexual abuse with penetration (Art. 182) (...), sexual harassment (Art. 184) and FGM (Art. 149.2)” (p. 108) is presented below. Although the crime typologies analysed herein for the year 2019 are different to those analysed in Table 1 of section 1 *Known sexual offences (2019-2021)* and the fact that Table 64 of this section only refers to the victimisations of women (unlike Table 1, which includes both sexes), homes and outbuildings continue to be the most common setting for sexual violence with 48.2% of representation, but the rest of the settings which, depending on the crime typology and whether or not they are disaggregated by sex, are represented in different positions according to the proportion adopted.

The information compiled by the 2019 Macro survey also confirms this as 48.3% of those surveyed have experienced sexual violence in a home. In addition, this publication adds that 97% of acts of sexual violence took place in Spain.

T64. DISTRIBUTION OF VICTIMISATIONS BY PLACE WHERE THE OFFENCE WAS COMMITTED (2019)

	(%)
HOMES AND OUTBUILDINGS	48.2%
ROADS, RAILWAYS, MOTORWAYS, ETC.	20.3%
PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES	11.5%
SHOPS AND BUSINESS PREMISES	10.8%
OUTDOOR SETTINGS	6.7%
MEANS OF TRANSPORT	2.5%
TOTAL	100%

*OUR OWN WORK based on the ISVCM 2015-2019. Ministry of the Interior.



*OUR OWN WORK based on the ISVCM 2015-2019. Ministry of the Interior.

- a. Place where the act of sexual violence occurred according to data from the 2019 Macro survey: sexual abuse and assault (2019)

T65. PLACE OF NON-PARTNER SEXUAL VIOLENCE (2019)

	(N)	% OF THE TOTAL WOMEN WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED NON-PARTNER SV (N=620)
HOME OF THE INTERVIEWEE	114	18.4%
HOME OF THE ASSAILANT	125	20.2%
ANOTHER PERSON'S HOME	60	9.7%
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION	32	5.2%
PUBLIC TRANSPORT	49	7.9%
PLACE OF WORK	41	6.6%
SHOPS, HOTELS, CINEMA, THEATRE, GOVERNMENT OFFICES, ETC.	18	2.9%
CLUBS, BARS, CAFES, PUBS, RESTAURANTS, ETC.	111	17.9%
SPORTS EVENTS: STADIUMS, PAVILLIONS, ETC.	3	0.5%
OPEN AREAS: STREETS, RURAL AREAS, FORESTS, PARKS, ETC.	198	31.9%
OTHER PLACES	66	10.6%
TOTAL	817	131.8%

*OUR OWN WORK based on the 2019 Macro survey. DGCVG.

T66. COUNTRY WHERE THE VIOLENCE OCCURED ACCORDING TO THE COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF THE WOMAN WHO EXPERIENCED THE SEXUAL VIOLENCE (2019)

	SPAIN		ABROAD		SPAIN AND ABROAD		TOTAL	
	(N)	%	(N)	%	(N)	%	(N)	%
COUNTRY OF BIRTH	481	97.0%	6	1.2%	9	1.9%	496	100%
OTHER COUNTRY	35	28.9%	73	60.2%	13	10.9%	122	100%
TOTAL	517	83.3%	81	13.0%	22	3.6%	620	100%

*2019 Macro survey. DGCVG.

6. Relationship with the perpetrator of the offence: sexual abuse and assault (with or without penetration), sexual harassment and stalking (2015-2019)

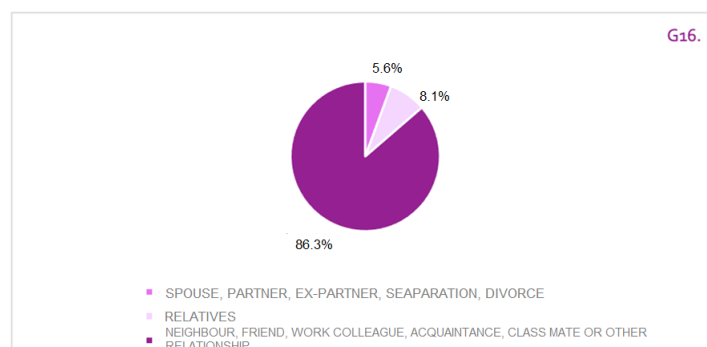
According to the section on the perpetrator of the offence published in the ISVCM 2015-2019, 86.3% of victimisations were committed by a neighbour, friend, work, school or other relation⁴³. This percentage is also in keeping with those published in the 2019 Macro survey, which shows that 88.1% of sexual assaults on women were perpetrated by a male friend or acquaintance (49%) and unknown men (39.1%).

In terms of the tie between the assaulted woman and the person who commits sexual harassment, the most significant proportions were again found to be unknown males (73.9%) and male friends or acquaintances (34.6%). The same happens with stalking in which 39.9% of the perpetrators are a male friend or acquaintance, 33.6% are an unknown male, followed very closely by 25% being a male partner or relative.

T67. RELATIONSHIP WITH THE PERPETRATOR OF THE OFFENCE (2019)

	(%)
SPOUSE, PARTNER, EX-PARTNER, SEPARATION/DIVORCE	5.6%
RELATIVES	8.1%
NEIGHBOUR, FRIEND, WORK, ACQUAINTANCE, SCHOOL OR OTHER RELATIONSHIP	86.3%
TOTAL	100%

*OUR OWN WORK based on the ISVCM 2015-2019. Ministry of the Interior.



*OUR OWN WORK based on the ISVCM 2015-2019. Ministry of the Interior.

T68. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE PERPETRATOR OF THE OFFENCE AND THE NATIONALITY OF THE VICTIM (2015-2019)

(%)

SPANISH FOREIGN-BORN

⁴³ "Other relationship" includes the lack of a relationship, i.e., perpetration by an unknown person.

SPOUSE, PARTNER, EX-PARTNER, SEPARATION/DIVORCE	4.6%	6.0%
RELATIVES	9.5%	6.5%
NEIGHBOUR, FRIEND, WORK, ACQUAINTANCE, SCHOOL OR OTHER RELATIONSHIP	86.0%	87.5%
TOTAL	100%	100%

* OUR OWN WORK based on the ISVCM 2015-2019. Ministry of the Interior.

T69. RELATIONSHIP WITH THE PERPETRATOR OF THE OFFENCE AND AGE OF VICTIM (2015-2019)

	(N)						UNKNOWN
	0-17	18-30	31-40	41-50	51-65	65 and over	
SPOUSE, PARTNER, EX-PARTNER, SEPARATION/DIVORCE*	459	641	553	384	114	22	0
RELATIVES*	2,873	564	224	123	41	18	28
NEIGHBOUR, FRIEND, WORK, ACQUAINTANCE, SCHOOL OR OTHER RELATIONSHIP	14,121	13,445	5,183	3,618	1,431	376	115
TOTAL	17,453	14,650	5,960	4,125	1,586	416	143

*ISVCM 2015-2019 Ministry of the Interior.

- a. Tie with the person who committed/commits the sexual violence according to data from the 2019 Macro survey: sexual abuse and assault (2019)

T70. SEXUAL VIOLENCE: TIE WITH THE ASSAILANT (2019)

	N	% OF THE TOTAL WOMEN WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED NON-PARTNER SV (N=620)
MALE RELATIVE	134	21.6%

FEMALE RELATIVE	1	0.0%
MALE FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCE	304	49.0%
FEMALE FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCE	9	1.5%
UNKNOWN MAN	242	39.1%
UNKNOWN WOMAN	0	0.0%

*2019 Macro survey. DGCVG.

b. Tie with the person who committed/commits the sexual harassment according to data from the 2019 Macro survey: sexual harassment (2019)

T71. SEXUAL HARASSMENT: LINK WITH THE ASSAILANT (2019)

	N	% OF THE TOTAL WOMEN WHO HAVE BEEN SH AND HAVE ANSWERED (N = 3826)
MALE PARTNER/RELATIVE	269	7.0%
FEMALE PARTNER/RELATIVE	10	0.3%
SOMEONE FROM WORK (MAN)	662	17.3%
SOMEONE FROM WORK (WOMAN)	41	1.1%
MALE FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCE	1,325	34.6%
FEMALE FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCE	134	3.5%
UNKNOWN MAN	2,827	73.9%
UNKNOWN WOMAN	87	2.3%

*2019 Macro survey. DGCVG.

c. Link with the person who stalked/stalks an individual according to data from the 2019 Macro survey: stalking (2019)

T72. STALKING: LINK WITH THE ASSAILANT (2019)

	N	% OF THE TOTAL WOMEN WHO HAVE BEEN STALKED AND HAVE ANSWERED (N = 1350)
MALE PARTNER OR RELATIVE	338	25.0%

FEMALE PARTNER OR RELATIVE	30	2.2%
SOMEONE FROM WORK (MAN)	141	10.4%
SOMEONE FROM WORK (WOMAN)	17	1.2%
MALE FRIEND OR ACQUAINTANCE	539	39.9%
FEMALE FRIEND OR ACQUAINTANCE	120	8.9%
UNKNOWN MAN	454	33.6%
UNKNOWN WOMAN	33	2.4%

*2019 Macro survey. DGCVG.

ii. Territorial distribution of victimisations of women: sexual abuse and assault (with or without penetration) and sexual harassment (2019)

The ISVCM 2015-2019 sets out the rate of victimisations of women according to autonomous community in 2019 at 0.52% for the Balearic Islands.

T73. VICTIMISATIONS OF WOMEN BY AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY (2019)

	(%)	Rate
BALEARIC ISLANDS		0.52%
NAVARRRE		0.32%
CANARY ISLANDS		0.31%
REGION OF MURCIA		0.30%
CATALONIA		0.29%
AUTONOMOUS CITY OF MELILLA		0.28%
VALENCIAN COMMUNITY		0.26%
COMMUNITY OF MADRID		0.25%
LA RIOJA		0.24%
BASQUE COUNTRY		0.22%
ANDALUSIA		0.21%
TOTAL		0.25%

iii. Type and intensity of the reported violence: sexual abuse and assault (with or without penetration) and sexual harassment (Sep. 2016 to Dec. 2019)

The intensity of the violence reported in the period of September 2016 to December 2019 corresponds to the basic indicators of the police's partner violence risk assessment and were published in the ISVCM 2015-2019. According to this document, complaints of sexual violence⁴⁴ classified as minor offences account for 6,131 and the serious or very serious complaints account for 4,150.

In terms of the reasons for not reporting the incident, just over a third of those surveyed in the 2019 Macro survey who have experienced sexual violence other than rape (35.4%) did not report the incident because they were a child and almost a third (30.5%) did not report the incident because they didn't think it was important or they didn't feel it was violence.

T74. COMPARISON BETWEEN THE TYPE AND INTENSITY OF THE REPORTED VIOLENCE (2016-2019)

	(N)			
	ABSENCE	MINOR	SERIOUS/VERY SERIOUS	TOTAL
PHYSICAL VIOLENCE	49,585	89,424	16,329	105,753
PSYCHOLOGICAL VIOLENCE	41,987	81,852	31,499	113,351
SEXUAL VIOLENCE	145,057	6,131	4,150	10,281
THREATS	70,133	45,028	40,177	85,205
HARASSMENT	113,542		41,796	41,796

*ISVCM 2015-2019 Ministry of the Interior.

T75. REASONS FOR NOT REPORTING (2019)

(N)	% OF THE TOTAL WOMEN WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED SV AND HAVE NOT	(N)	% OF THE TOTAL WOMEN WHO HAVE BEEN RAPED AND HAVE NOT REPORTED IT (N = 184)
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⁴⁴ As a reminder, the Ministry of the Interior's ISVCM 2015-2019 conceptualises sexual violence according to the crime typologies: sexual assault (Art. 178 and 183.2) sexual assault with penetration (Art. 179), sexual abuse (Art. 181 and 183.1), sexual abuse with penetration (Art. 182), FGM, sexual harassment (Art. 184) and FGM (Art. 149.2).

	REPORTED IT (N = 570)			
	Not reported	Reported	Not reported	Reported
It wasn't important at all/I didn't consider it to be violence	174	30.5%	31	16.8%
Fear of the assailant and retaliation	67	11.8%	43	23.5%
Embarrassment, difficult situation, didn't want it to be known	148	25.9%	74	40.3%
Thought it was her own fault	48	8.4%	34	18.4%
Fear of not being believed	118	20.8%	67	36.5%
Unawareness	94	16.4%	37	20.2%
Another person talked her out of reporting it	15	2.6%	2	1.1%
The problem ended	86	15.2%	26	14.1%
Lacked her own economic resources	5	0.8%	5	2.6%
She went somewhere else to get help	9	1.5%	4	2.3%
She was a minor	202	35.4%	74	40.2%
It was a different time and it wasn't talked about back then	126	22.1%	45	24.6%
It happened in a different country	30	5.3%	12	6.6%
Other reasons	47	8.3%	14	7.4%

*2019 Macro survey. DGCVG.

T76. AVERAGE TIME BETWEEN THE INCIDENT AND THE COMPLAINT (2019)⁴⁵

	(N)	MONTHS	YEARS AND MONTHS
PSYCHOLOGICAL VIOLENCE	1,030	103	8 years and 7 months
PHYSICAL VIOLENCE	761	100	8 years and 4 months
SEXUAL VIOLENCE	285	131	10 years and 11 months
ECONOMIC VIOLENCE	480	108	8 years and 12 months
AMBIENT VIOLENCE	322	107	8 years and 11 months
SOCIAL VIOLENCE	293	109	9 years and 1 month
ALL VIOLENCES	208	126	10 years and 6 months

**Estudio sobre el tiempo que tardan las mujeres víctimas de violencia de género en verbalizar su situación (Study on the time women who are victims of gender violence take to verbalise their situation) (2019). DGCVG. Ministry of the Presidency, Relations with the Cortes and Democratic Memory*

iv. Group sexual assault (2019): data from the 2019 Macro survey

In 12.5% of sexual assaults on the women surveyed as part of the 2019 Macro survey, there were multiple perpetrators, as there were in 17.4% of the rapes.

According to the website *Geoviolenciasexual.com*, which has data up to 2020, from the year 2016 to 2020, there were 211 multiple perpetrator sexual assaults in Spain: 20 in 2016, 13 in 2017, 65 in 2018, 86 in 2019 and 27 in 2020 (until October of that year)⁴⁶.

T77. MULTIPLE PERPETRATOR SEXUAL ASSAULTS (2019)

(N)	% OF TOTAL WOMEN RESIDING IN SPAIN AGED 16 OR OVER WHO HAVE SUFFERED SV
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⁴⁵ In the "Estudio sobre el tiempo que tardan las mujeres víctimas de violencia de género en verbalizar su situación" drawn up in 2019 by the DGCVG, sexual violence is defined as "any act of a sexual nature not consented to by the woman and forced by the assailant. It includes exhibition, observation and coercion through the use of violence, intimidation, prevalence or emotional manipulation, to engage in sexual relations, as well as the humiliation and poor treatment occurring in this context" (p. 12).

⁴⁶ See: <https://geoviolenciasexual.com/agresiones-sexuales-multiples-en-espana-desde-2016-casos-actualizados/>

NO, ONLY ONE INDIVIDUAL PARTICIPATED IN ALL THE INCIDENTS	541	87.5%
YES, VARIOUS INDIVIDUALS PARTICIPATED IN AT LEAST ONE INCIDENT	77	12.5%
TOTAL	618	100%

* OUR OWN WORK based on the 2019 Macro survey. DGCVG.

T78. MULTIPLE PERPETRATOR SEXUAL ASSAULTS (2019)

	(N)	% OF THE TOTAL WOMEN WHO HAVE BEEN RAPED BY A NON-PARTNER (N=213)
NO, ONLY ONE INDIVIDUAL PARTICIPATED IN ALL THE INCIDENTS	176	82.6%
YES, VARIOUS INDIVIDUALS PARTICIPATED IN AT LEAST ONE INCIDENT	37	17.4%
TOTAL	213	100%

* OUR OWN WORK based on the 2019 Macro survey. DGCVG.

v. Physical injuries as a result of sexual violence (sexual assault and abuse): 2019 Macro survey

16.2% of women suffered some kind of injury from sexual violence other than rape (especially cuts, scratches, bruises or soreness) and 37.6% as a result of rape (especially cuts, scratches, bruises or soreness and genital injuries).

7.3% of women who have experienced sexual violence other than rape were tended to by the health service, as were 18.3% of women who had been raped.

The most common psychological consequences of non-partner sexual violence other than rape are anxiety, phobias or panic attacks, desperation or a feeling of helplessness among 32.7% and 32% respectively. The most common psychological consequences of rape are a loss of self-esteem and anxiety, phobias or panic attacks among 57.3% and 55.9% respectively.

vi. Seeking help following sexual violence, sexual harassment and stalking: 2019 Macro survey

15.9% of women who have experienced sexual violence other than rape have sought help, mainly from psychology or psychiatry (10.2%) and medicine, although to a lesser extent (6.5%). Just like these women, 32.8% of women who have been raped seek help mainly from psychology or psychiatry (21.8%) as well as medicine, although to a lesser extent (14.4%).

However, seeking informal help arises much more commonly among women who have experienced sexual violence other than rape and women who have been raped, with 73.4% and 75.7% respectively of women turning to different people for help. In both cases, they most frequently asked for help from friends and mothers, in order of representativeness.

c. DIGITAL VIOLENCE (2021 and 2022)

i. General context of sexual cybercrime (2021)

The IDLIS 2021 systematises sexual cybercrime into the crime typologies that were set out in Title VIII of Book II of the Criminal Code (Arts. 178 to 194), which include Crimes against sexual freedom and indemnity: sexual assault (178 and 183.2), sexual assault with penetration (179), sexual abuse (181, 183.1), sexual abuse with penetration (182), crimes concerning the use of technology to contact children under 16 for sexual purposes (183 ter, 189 bis), sexual harassment (184), exhibitionism (185, 189 bis), sexual provocation (186, 189 bis), corruption of children or people with a disability (183 bis, 189 bis), crimes relating to prostitution (187 and 188, 189 bis) and child pornography (189.1, .2, .3, .4, .5, 189 bis), before the LOGILS modified the Criminal Code.

Of the categories set out above, this report analyses the following: sexual abuse with and without penetration and sexual assault with and without penetration, as well as sexual harassment. The most common of the categories are sexual abuse with 178 known recorded offences (with a weight of 10.1% of the total known recorded offences in 2021)⁴⁷, followed by sexual abuse with 119 (with a weight of 6.8% of the total known recorded offences in 2021).

Generally, the age bracket with the highest proportion of victimisations corresponding to sexual cybercrime is the minority age group which accounts for around 84.6% in 2021: 49% in the age bracket between 0 and 13 years and a proportion of 35.6% in the age bracket between 14 and 17 years⁴⁸. In the graph published in the aforementioned report (graphic 17), the Ministry of the Interior shows on a graph (without statistical data) the number of victimisations for each sex,

⁴⁷ According to the Crime System Statistics (SEC) in charge of drawing up the Ministry of the Interior's⁴⁷ IDLIS 2021, "known offences are understood to be the set of criminal and administrative offences, which have been brought to the attention of the Law Enforcement in Spain, either by filing a complaint or by police action taken motu proprio (preventive or investigative work)" (p. 60).

⁴⁸ The high proportions recorded in the lower age groups seem to be due to the large number of known recorded offences in 2019, 2020 and 2021 concerning child pornography, with the highest rate of all criminal categories. The second category with the highest number of known recorded offences concerns contacting individuals under the age of 16 using technology.

highlighting that between 13 and 17 years old the number of male victimisations of boys and adolescent men is higher than the victimisations of adolescent women and girls, which gets higher from the age of 18.

However, as table 83 shows, while the number of boys and adolescent men under 18 is higher than the number of girls and adolescent women under 18, particularly in the 13-17 age bracket as shown in graph 17⁴⁹, in table 83⁵⁰ the number of girls and adolescent women under 18 exceeds the number of boys and adolescents under 18. This difference seems to be due to the crime typologies taken into account in the graph and in the table below: while the graph accounts for the number of victimisations included in the crime typologies analysed in the IDLIS 2021 (sexual abuse, sexual harassment, sexual abuse with penetration, sexual assault, sexual assault with penetration, exhibitionism, corruption of children or people with a disability, using technology to contact minors under 16, crimes relating to prostitution and sexual provocation), there are only two categories in table 83 –sexual abuse and sexual harassment– which reveals that a large part of the victimisations of children and underage adolescents correspond to typologies that are not shown in table 83. Crime typologies that, on the other hand, would include a lower number of girls and adolescent women under 18 compared to the victimisations of men under 18.

With regard to the proportion of recorded victimisations of women by crime typology concerning sexual cybercrime, out of the total of the victimisations of women, just over a third (34.9%) are the result of sexual abuse and almost a third (32%) of sexual harassment. In terms of the relationship by crime typology of the recorded victimisations of women as a result of sexual cybercrime and the total victimisations belonging to both sexes in each crime typology, 93.5% of victimisations for sexual assault belong to women, followed by 93.1% of victimisations for sexual abuse and 90.9% for sexual assault with penetration, which also have women as the victims of these crimes.

Lastly, the nationality of the majority of women to whom these sexual cybercrime victimisations correspond is Spanish, representing 71.8%. Of foreign nationals, those from the Americas are the most significant, accounting for 35.1% of the foreign nationality victimisations recorded in 2021.

1. General context of sexual cybercrime regardless of the sex of the victim: known recorded offences. Sexual cybercrime (2021)

T79. KNOWN OFFENCES RECORDED BY CRIME TYPOLOGY (YEARLY BASIS)

	(N)			
	2019	2020	2021	TOTAL
Sexual abuse	129	184	178	491
Sexual assault	9	35	28	72
Sexual assault with penetration	9	39	37	85
Sexual abuse with penetration	10	28	33	71

⁴⁹ Graph 17 taken from the IDLIS 2021 drawn up by the SEC of the Ministry of the Interior circumscribed in section a. "Victimisations by age groups: sexual cybercrime (2021)" of this report.

Child pornography	754	677	631	2,062
Exhibitionism	32	59	40	131
Corruption of children or people with a disability	186	222	181	589
Use of technology to contact children under 16	477	575	442	1,494
Sexual harassment	133	130	119	382
Crimes relating to prostitution	7	8	10	25
Sexual provocation	58	72	57	187
TOTAL	1,804	2,029	1,756	5,589

*IDLIS 2021. SEC. Ministry of the Interior.

T80. KNOWN OFFENCES RECORDED BY CRIME TYPOLOGY (YEARLY BASIS)

(Annual %)

	2019	2020	2021
Sexual abuse	7.2%	9.1%	10.1%
Sexual assault	0.5%	1.7%	1.6%
Sexual assault with penetration	0.5%	1.9%	2.1%
Sexual abuse with penetration	0.6%	1.4%	1.9%
Child pornography	41.8%	33.4%	35.9%
Exhibitionism	1.8%	2.9%	2.3%
Corruption of children or people with a disability	10.3%	10.9%	10.3%
Use of technology to contact children under 16	26.4%	28.3%	25.2%
Sexual harassment	7.4%	6.4%	6.8%
Crimes relating to prostitution	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%
Sexual provocation	3.2%	3.5%	3.2%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%

* OUR OWN WORK based on the IDLIS 2021. SEC. Ministry of the Interior.

T81. KNOWN OFFENCES RECORDED BY CRIME TYPOLOGY (YEARLY BASIS)

(% of the total crime typology)

	2019	2020	2021	TOTAL
Sexual abuse	26.3%	37.5%	36.3%	100%

Sexual assault	12.5%	48.6%	38.9%	100%
Sexual assault with penetration	10.6%	45.9%	43.5%	100%
Sexual abuse with penetration	14.1%	39.4%	46.5%	100%
Child pornography	36.6%	32.8%	30.6%	100%
Exhibitionism	24.4%	45.0%	30.5%	100%
Corruption of children or people with a disability	31.6%	37.7%	30.7%	100%
Use of technology to contact children under 16	31.9%	38.5%	29.6%	100%
Sexual harassment	34.8%	34.0%	31.2%	100%
Crimes relating to prostitution	28.0%	32.0%	40.0%	100%
Sexual provocation	31.0%	38.5%	30.5%	100%
TOTAL	32.3%	36.3%	31.4%	100%

* OUR OWN WORK based on the *IDLIS 2021*. SEC. Ministry of the Interior.

2. Victimization profiles (age and sex): sexual cybercrime (2021)

Victimisations by age groups: sexual cybercrime (2021)

T82. SEXUAL CYBERCRIME: RECORDED VICTIMISATIONS BY AGE GROUPS (2021)

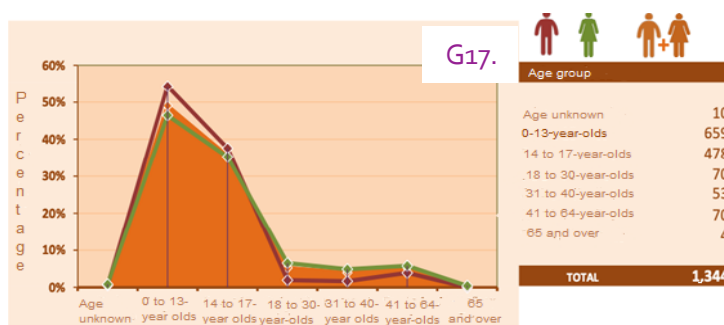
	(N)	(%)
UNKNOWN	10	0.7%
0-13	659	49.0%
14-17	478	35.6%
18-30	70	5.2%
31-40	53	3.9%
41-64	70	5.2%
>65	4	0.3%
TOTAL	1,344	100%

* OUR OWN WORK based on the *IDLIS 2021*. SEC. Ministry of the Interior.

T83. RECORDS OF VICTIMISATIONS ACCORDING TO CRIME TYPOLOGY (SEXUAL ABUSE AND SEXUAL HARASSMENT), AGE GROUP (MINORS AND LEGAL AGE) AND SEX (2021)

	MINORS			LEGAL AGE			TOTAL		
	Male	Female	Total both sexes	Male	Female	Total both sexes	Male	Female	Total both sexes
Total National									
SEXUAL ABUSE	57	105	162	6	18	24	63	123	186
SEXUAL HARASSMENT	4	45	49	5	80	85	9	125	134

* OUR OWN WORK based on the *Crime Statistics Portal: Victimisations by cause of cybercrime by province, crime typology, period, age group and sex.* (2021). PEC, Ministry of the Interior.



*IDLIS 2021. SEC. Ministry of the Interior.

3. General characteristics of the victimisations of women resulting from sexual cybercrime (2011)

T84. SEXUAL CYBERCRIME: RECORDED VICTIMISATIONS BY SEX (2021)

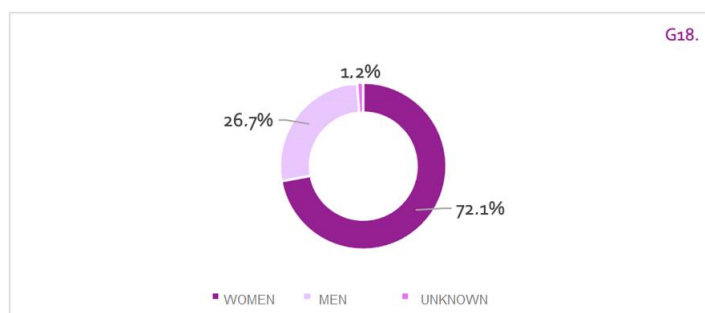
	(N)	(%)
Women	969	72.1%
Men	359	26.7%
Unknown	16	1.2%

TOTAL

1,344

100%

*IDLIS 2021. SEC. Ministry of the Interior.



*OUR OWN WORK based on the IDLIS 2021. SEC. Ministry of the Interior.

T85. SEXUAL CYBERCRIME: WOMEN VICTIMISATIONS (2021)

	(N)	
	WOMEN	TOTAL (both sexes)
Sexual abuse	132	194
Sexual assault	29	31
Sexual assault with penetration	30	33
Sexual abuse with penetration	27	33
Sexual harassment	121	130
Sexual provocation	39	63
TOTAL	378	484

*IDLIS 2021. SEC. Ministry of the Interior.

T86. SEXUAL CYBERCRIME: RECORDED VICTIMISATIONS OF WOMEN (2021)

	(%)	
	% OF WOMEN WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED SV ONLINE OUT OF THE TOTAL CRIMINAL TYPOLOGY (both sexes)	% OF WOMEN WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED SV ONLINE OUT OF THE TOTAL VICTIMISATIONS OF WOMEN (both sexes)
Sexual abuse	68.0%	34.9%

Sexual assault	93.5%	7.7%
Sexual assault with penetration	90.9%	7.9%
Sexual abuse with penetration	81.8%	7.1%
Sexual harassment	93.1%	32.0%
Sexual provocation	61.9%	10.3%
TOTAL	78.1%	100%

* OUR OWN WORK based on the *IDLIS 2021*. SEC. Ministry of the Interior.

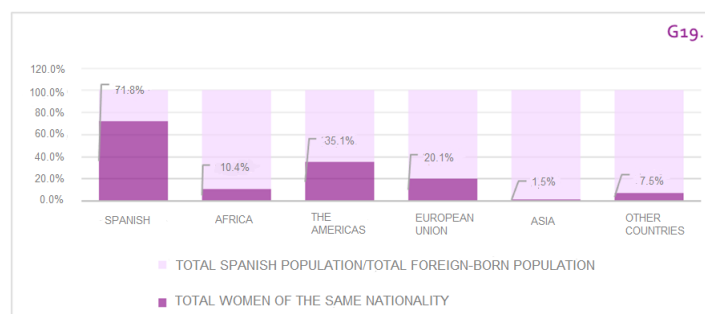
a. Victimisations of women as a result of sexual cybercrime: nationality (2021)

T87. SEXUAL CYBERCRIME: VICTIMISATION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO NATIONALITY

	(N)	
	WOMEN	TOTAL (both sexes)
SPANISH	869	1,210
FOREIGN	100	134
AFRICA	14	24
Morocco	8	15
The Gambia	1	2
Other	5	7
THE AMERICAS	47	57
Colombia	12	16

Honduras	10	11
Venezuela	5	5
Uruguay	3	4
Paraguay	2	3
Peru	1	3
Other	14	15
EUROPEAN UNION	27	34
Romania	10	12
Italy	3	5
Portugal	4	4
Bulgaria	3	4
Poland	2	3
Germany	1	2
France	2	2
Other	2	2
ASIA	2	2
China	2	2
OTHER COUNTRIES	10	17
United Kingdom	1	5
Other	9	12
TOTAL	969	1,344

*IDLIS 2021. SEC. Ministry of the Interior.



* OUR OWN WORK based on the IDLIS 2021. SEC. Ministry of the Interior

ii. Incidence of different forms of online sexual harassment by age (2019)

T88. FORMS OF ONLINE SEXUAL HARASSMENT BY AGE (2019)⁵¹

	(% of the age group)								
	16-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41-50	51 and over	TOTAL	
She was on the receiving end of inappropriate, humiliating, intimidating or offensive insinuations on social networks	26.3%	25.8%	16.1%	12.5%	8.1%	6.2%	1.3%	7.4%	
She received inappropriate sexually explicit e-mails, WhatsApp messages or text messages, which made her feel offended, humiliated or intimidated.	20.4%	17.3%	13.0%	10.4%	9.4%	6.1%	1.6%	6.4%	
Someone showed or sent her sexually explicit photographs that made her feel offended, humiliated or intimidated	21.7%	17.9%	11.1%	10.9%	9.0%	8.2%	2.3%	7.2%	

Violencia de género: una realidad invisible 2022. Policy Brief para abordar su impacto en la sociedad.
(*Gender Violence: an invisible reality 2022. Policy Brief to address its impact in society*). ONTSI. 2022.

⁵¹ Although this table was published in 2022, the data refers to 2019, as it was based on the 2019 Macro survey.

iii. Sexual violence through the use of dating apps: Tinder (2022)

In accordance with the report “Apps sin violencia. Investigación sobre las violencias sexuales que las mujeres sufren en aplicaciones de citas” (Apps without violence. Research on the acts of sexual violence that women suffer on dating apps) conducted by the FMJ in 2022, 87.6% of women who have used the Tinder dating app felt uncomfortable when they received messages directly alluding to their physical appearance. In addition, 83.9% felt the other person was insistent on at least one occasion and 73.8% claim they have been emotionally blackmailed on one or more occasions. Furthermore, 79.1% of women state that they have felt uncomfortable because the other user asked them to send nude photos of themselves and 69.3% claim they have felt uncomfortable or pressured into phone sex or sexting on one or more occasions.

In terms of explicit sexual violence showing content that dehumanises and objectifies women, 81.9% claim to have felt offended or uncomfortable when they have seen sexually explicit content on other users’ biographies in which women appear humiliated, suppressed or violated.

In their first interaction with other users, 65.4% of women claim to have been asked if they are sexually submissive. In response to this question, 61% of the women surveyed stated that they had been insulted with the term “prude” or a similar term for answering the question with a no.

On the possible prostitution practices occurring online, 60.2% of women state than on one or more occasions they have been asked for sexual relations in exchange for money and 72.2% state that they have seen users offering money and gifts in exchange for sex.

On the other hand, 61.1% believe that there some risk around going on dates arranged via online dating apps as these individuals are unknown. For this reason, 62.1% told a trusted person the whereabouts of the date and the name of the user on one or more occasions.

Almost half of the women surveyed (49.2%) for the abovementioned study state that on a date her companion encouraged her to continue drinking so he could have sexual relations with her and 11.5% of women claim to have experienced some type of sexual violence on a date arranged through Tinder. In addition, 38.9% have felt pressured on one or more occasions to agree to BDSM practices⁵².

In relation to sexual relationships, 48.4% mentioned having felt like an object and 33% claim to have wanted to stop and were treated angrily by the other user. In addition, 27.7% of women claim to have been penetrated without a condom without having given prior consent and 28.2% claim to have verbalised that the sexual practice was painful yet the other user did not desist.

d. TRAFFICKING OF WOMEN FOR SEXUAL EXPLOITATION (2019-2021)

i. Context: Trafficking of women and girls for sexual exploitation (2019-2021)

1. Number of victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation in Spain (2019-2021)

⁵² Bondage, Discipline, Domination, Submission, Sadism, Masochism (BDSM).

Indicator "16.2.2. Número de víctimas de trata de personas por cada 100.000 habitantes, desglosado por sexo, edad y tipo de explotación" (Number of victims of trafficking per 100,000 inhabitants, broken down by sex, age and type of exploitation") drawn up and published by the National Statistics Institute (INE) puts the rate of women victims of trafficking at 0.54 per 100,000 inhabitants in 2021. By autonomous regions, the Principality of Asturias (1.19), the Balearic Islands (1.02) and the Region of Murcia (0.99) are the communities with the highest recorded rates.

T89. NO. OF VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING FOR SEXUAL EXPLOITATION: AGE AND SEX (2019-2021)

(per 100,000 inhab.)

	2019	2020	2021
NUMBER OF VICTIMS	0.63	0.34	0.29
No. of women victims	1.18	0.61	0.54
No. of men victims	0.05	0.06	0.02
NUMBER OF VICTIMS OF LEGAL AGE	0.75	0.40	0.34
No. of women victims	1.39	0.72	0.64
No. of men victims	0.06	0.06	0.03
NUMBER OF MINOR VICTIMS	0.06	0.04	0.02
No. of women victims	0.12	0.05	0.05
No. of men victims	0.00	0.02	0.00

*Indicator 16.2.2 No. of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 inhabitants, broken down by sex, age and type of exploitation. INE.

T90. NO. OF VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING FOR SEXUAL EXPLOITATION BY AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY (2019-2021)

(per 100,000 inhab.)

	2019	2020	2021
ANDALUSIA	0.65	0.79	0.32
ARAGON	0.76	0.23	0.23
PRINCIPALITY OF ASTURIAS	0.00	0.00	1.19
BALEARIC ISLANDS	1.22	0.77	1.02
CANARY ISLANDS	0.51	0.18	0.18
CANTABRIA	1.03	0.00	0.34
CASTILE AND LEON	0.83	0.71	0.71

CASTILE-LA MANCHA	0.05	0.20	0.20
CATALONIA	0.78	0.04	0.19
VALENCIAN COMMUNITY	0.20	0.38	0.16
EXTREMADURA	0.37	0.56	0.00
GALICIA	0.70	0.04	0.11
COMMUNITY OF MADRID	0.26	0.07	0.18
REGION OF MURCIA	3.35	0.79	0.99
CHARTERED COMMUNITY OF NAVARRE	0.00	0.15	0.30
BASQUE COUNTRY	0.77	0.36	0.00
LA RIOJA	0.00	0.31	0.00
CEUTA	0.00	0.00	0.00
MELILLA	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	0.63	0.34	0.29

*Indicator 16.2.2 No. of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 inhabitants, broken down by sex, age and type of exploitation. INE.

2. Possible situations of trafficking for sexual exploitation in Spain according to entity (2021)

While the "Boletín estadístico anual. Año 2021. SEC. Víctimas mortales. 016. ATENPRO. Dispositivos de seguimiento. Web de recursos de apoyo. VIOGÉN. DGCVG. Ministerio de Igualdad". (Annual Statistical Bulletin. Year 2021. Crime Statistics System. Death tolls. 016. ATENPRO Monitoring tools. VIOGEN support resources website) drawn up by the Ministry of Equality's DGCVG states that there are 17,544 women and girls who the entity believes might be involved a possible situation of trafficking for sexual exploitation and, among them, 6,842 women and girl users in a situation of trafficking for sexual exploitation, 1,147 of which are women with sons and daughters.

T91. NO. OF USERS WHO THE ENTITY BELIEVES MIGHT BE INVOLVED IN A POSSIBLE SITUATION OF TRAFFICKING FOR SEXUAL EXPLOITATION (2021)

	NO. OF WOMEN AND GIRLS	%
POSSIBLE VICTIMS OF SEXUAL EXPLOITATION DETECTED BY THE ENTITY	10,702	61.0%

POSSIBLE VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING DETECTED BY THE ENTITY	6,842	39.0%
TOTAL	17,544	100%

**Annual Statistical Bulletin. Year 2021. SEC. Death Tolls. 016. ATENPRO Monitoring tools. Support resources website. VIOGÉN. DGCVG. Ministry of Equality.*

T92. USERS IN SITUATIONS OF TRAFFICKING FOR SEXUAL EXPLOITATION DETECTED BY THE ENTITY PERSONAL AND FAMILY SITUATION (2021)

	NO. OF WOMEN AND GIRLS	%
WOMEN ON THEIR OWN	5,695	83.2%
WOMEN WITH SONS/DAUGHTERS	1,147	16.8%
UNDETERMINED	0	0.0%
TOTAL	6,842	100%

**Annual Statistical Bulletin. Year 2021. SEC. Death Tolls. 016. ATENPRO Monitoring tools. Support resources website. VIOGÉN. DGCVG. Ministry of Equality.*

3. Profile of women who are victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation in Spain: age and nationality (2021)

The recorded ages reveal that 0.1% of cases detected are girls or adolescent women under eighteen, 29.6% are women between 18 and 25 years, 36.2% are between 26 and 35 and 26.9% are women over 35.

The majority nationality is Colombia (25.9%), followed by Nigeria (14.2%) while Spanish is one of the least representative with 1.9%. By region of origin, the women found to be in a trafficking situation for sexual exploitation in 2021 mainly come from Ibero-America (58.4%) and Africa (21.4%).

T93. AGE OF WOMEN SHOWING SIGNS OF TRAFFICKING FOR SEXUAL EXPLOITATION (2021)

	AGE	%
< 18	9	0.1%
18-25	2,024	29.6%
26-35	2,479	36.2%
> 35	1,838	26.9%

UNDETERMINED	492	7.2%
TOTAL	6,842	100%

*Annual Statistical Bulletin. Year 2021. SEC. Death Tolls. 016. ATENPRO. Monitoring tools. Support resources website. VIOGÉN. DGCVG. Ministry of Equality.

T94. NATIONALITY OF WOMEN SHOWING SIGNS OF TRAFFICKING FOR SEXUAL EXPLOITATION (2021)

	WOMEN	(%)	FORMALLY IDENTIFIED WOMEN	(%)	WOMEN COMPLAINANTS	(%)
COLOMBIA	1,775	25.9%	194	26.4%	156	27.6%
NIGERIA	974	14.2%	183	24.9%	116	20.5%
ROMANIA	588	8.6%	37	5.0%	24	4.2%
VENEZUELA	508	7.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	461	6.7%	9	1.2%	10	1.8%
BRAZIL	390	5.7%	57	7.7%	42	7.4%
PARAGUAY	362	5.3%	48	6.5%	40	7.1%
CHINA	329	4.8%	4	0.5%	4	0.7%
MOROCCO	181	2.6%	21	2.9%	18	3.2%
SPAIN	129	1.9%	26	3.5%	20	3.5%
OTHER	1,145	16.7%	157	21.3%	136	24.0%
TOTAL	6,842	100%	736	100%	566	100%

*Annual Statistical Bulletin. Year 2021. SEC. Death Tolls. 016. ATENPRO Monitoring tools. Support resources website. VIOGÉN. DGCVG. Ministry of Equality.

T95. REGION OF ORIGIN OF WOMEN SHOWING SIGNS OF TRAFFICKING FOR SEXUAL EXPLOITATION (2021)

	(%)
IBERO-AMERICA	58.4%
AFRICA	21.4%

EUROPE	13.2%
ASIA	5.0%
NO RECORD	2.0%
TOTAL	100%

*Annual Statistical Bulletin. Year 2021. SEC. Death Tolls. 016. ATENPRO Monitoring tools. Support resources website. VIOGÉN. DGCVG. Ministry of Equality.

4. Resources for victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation in Spain (2020 and 2021)

In terms of resources for the care of victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation in Spain, in 2021 there were 46 entities offering 547 accommodation places for victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation across a total of 101 refuges or flats, 11 of which are accommodation for minor victims and 29 are for victims with minor sons and daughters to look after. Lastly, in addition to the 101 refuges for victims there are 167 outpatient care centres.

a. Housing and outpatient care (2021)

T96. RESOURCES FOR VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING FOR SEXUAL EXPLOITATION IN SPAIN (2020 and 2021)

	RESOURCES
TOTAL RESOURCES WITH ACCOMMODATION	101
TOTAL ACCOMMODATION PLACES AVAILABLE IN THE ACCOMMODATION FACILITIES	547
<hr/>	
Resources with places for victims who are minors	11
Resources with places for women with minor sons/daughters	29
OUTPATIENT CARE CENTRES	167
TOTAL	268

*Annual Statistical Bulletin. Year 2021. SEC. Death tolls. 016. ATENPRO Monitoring tools. Support resources website. VIOGÉN. DGCVG. Ministry of Equality.

5. Data from the Ministry of the Interior - Intelligence Centre for Counter-Terrorism and Organised Crime (CITCO) - (2021)

T97. POLICE ACTIONS IN PURSUIT OF THE CRIME: VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING FOR

SEXUAL EXPLOITATION IDENTIFIED (2017-2021)

	(N)				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
WOMEN > AGE	124	117	277	145	129
Total > age	146	122	289	157	134
WOMEN < AGE	9	6	5	2	2
Total < age	9	6	5	3	2
TOTAL	155	128	294	160	136

*Annual Statistical Bulletin. Year 2021. SEC. Death Tolls. 016. ATENPRO Monitoring tools. Support resources website. VIOGÉN. DGCVG. Ministry of Equality.

T98. NATIONALITY OF VICTIMS OF SEXUAL EXPLOITATION (2017-2021)

	(N)				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
COLOMBIA	1	19	59	61	49
PARAGUAY	10	6	24	21	18
ROMANIA	26	17	29	14	16
VENEZUELA	13	18	72	13	13
BRAZIL	6	5	21	5	8
SPAIN	4	4	12	4	5
NIGERIA	54	34	31	9	4
HONDURAS	2	2	1	1	4
URUGUAY	0	1	0	1	4
PERU	0	0	4	5	2
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	3	3	7	3	2
MOROCCO	6	0	2	5	1
ARGENTINA	1	1	0	4	1
BULGARIA	2	9	2	2	1
RUSSIA	0	0	1	1	1
ALBANIA	0	1	0	1	1

CHINA	17	1	2	0	1
MOLDOVA	0	1	0	0	1
ANGOLA	0	0	0	0	1
POLAND	0	0	0	0	1
SENEGAL	0	0	0	0	1
SERBIA	0	0	0	0	1
OTHER NATIONALITIES	10	6	27	10	0
TOTAL	155	128	294	160	136

**Annual Statistical Bulletin. Year 2021. SEC. Death tolls. 016. ATENPRO Monitoring tools. Support resources website. VIOGÉN.. DGCVG. Ministry of Equality.*

6. Data from the Immigration Department of the Public Prosecutor's Office (2021)

T99. SPECIAL FOLLOW-UP PROCEEDINGS IN CASES OF TRAFFICKING OF WOMEN AND GIRLS FOR SEXUAL EXPLOITATION (2021)

(N)

	2021
OPEN	78
CLOSED/DISMISSED	7
SUSPECTS	273
VICTIMS ACCOUNTED FOR IN THE PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE: IDENTIFIED	213
VICTIMS ACCOUNTED FOR IN THE PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE: SERIOUS RISK	64
CRIMINAL ORGANISATIONS	44

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T100. PROVISIONAL COMPLAINT: TRAFFICKING OF WOMEN AND GIRLS FOR SEXUAL EXPLOITATION (2021)

(N)

	2021
INDICTMENT	37
NO. OF VICTIMS	97

✿	<i>Age of victims</i>	
>age		95
<age		2
✿	<i>Sex of victims</i>	
Men		-
Women		97
NO. OF DEFENDANTS		126
Male defendants		57
Female defendants		69
Legal persons		-

**Annual Statistical Bulletin. Year 2021. SEC. Death tolls. 016. ATENPRO Monitoring tools. Support resources website. VIOGÉN. DGCVG. Ministry of Equality.*

T101. NATIONALITY OF VICTIMS AND DEFENDANTS: TRAFFICKING FOR SEXUAL EXPLOITATION (2021)

	(N)	
	DEFENDANTS	VICTIMS
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	1	1
COLOMBIA	31	35
PARAGUAY	4	15
NICARAGUA	2	4
CUBA	3	-
VENEZUELA	5	8
BRAZIL	1	5
PERU	1	-
NIGERIA	45	19
MOROCCO	4	3
GAMBIA	1	1
SPAIN	17	-
ROMANIA	7	4

THAILAND	-	1
NA	4	1
TOTAL	126	97

*Annual Statistical Bulletin. Year 2021. SEC. Death tolls. 016. ATENPRO Monitoring tools. Support resources website. VIOGÉN. DGCVG. Ministry of Equality.

7. Sentences (2021)

T102. TRAFFICKING FOR SEXUAL EXPLOITATION: SENTENCES (2021)

	(N)	2021
CONVICTIONS		17
PARTIAL CONVICTIONS (FOR OTHER CRIMES)		3
ACQUITTALS		11
TOTAL		31

*Annual Statistical Bulletin. Year 2021. SEC. Death tolls. 016. ATENPRO Monitoring tools. Support resources website. VIOGÉN. DGCVG. Ministry of Equality.

T103. VICTIMS RECOGNISED IN THE SENTENCE: TRAFFICKING FOR SEXUAL EXPLOITATION (2021)

	(N)	2021
NO. OF VICTIMS REGONISED IN THE SENTENCE		63
☼ <i>Age of victims</i>		
>age		63
<age		1
☼ <i>Sex of victims</i>		
Men		-
Women		63

*Annual Statistical Bulletin. Year 2021. SEC. Death tolls. 016. ATENPRO Monitoring tools. Support resources website. VIOGÉN. DGCVG. Ministry of Equality.

T104. NATIONALITY BY COUNTRY OF VICTIMS, INDIVIDUALS CONVICTED AND ACQUITTED TRAFFICKING FOR SEXUAL EXPLOITATION (2021)

	(N)		
		CONVICTIONS	FULL ACQUITTALS
			VICTIMS RECOGNISED IN THE

			SENTENCE
NIGERIA	23	28	19
SPAIN	4	7	-
ROMANIA	3	1	3
ALBANIA	-	-	-
COLOMBIA	13	8	24
VENEZUELA	4	1	9
PARAGUAY	1	2	6
HONDURAS	1	-	2
BOLIVIA	1	-	-
CUBA	2	-	-
NA	-	4	-
TOTAL	52	51	63

*Annual Statistical Bulletin. Year 2021. SEC. Death Tolls. 016. ATENPRO Monitoring tools. Support resources website. VIOGÉN. DGCVG. Ministry of Equality.

- a. Proportion of sentences (2021) compared to the number of cases of trafficking for sexual exploitation detected by an entity (2021)

T₁₀₅. NO. OF USERS IN SITUATIONS OF TRAFFICKING FOR SEXUAL EXPLOITATION IDENTIFIED AND SENTENCES (2021)

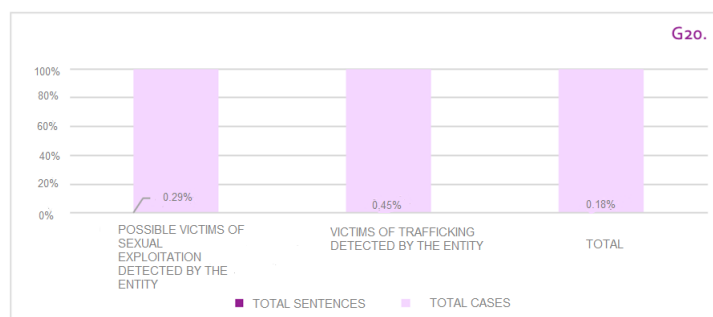
DETECTED BY AN ENTITY: NO. OF WOMEN AND GIRLS	
Possible victims of sexual exploitation detected by an entity	10,702
Victims of trafficking detected by an entity	6,842
TOTAL	17,544
SENTENCES FOR TRAFFICKING FOR SEXUAL EXPLOITATION	
Convictions	17
Partial convictions (for other offences)	3
Acquittals	11
TOTAL	31

*Annual Statistical Bulletin. Year 2021. SEC. Death tolls. 016. ATENPRO Monitoring tools. Support resources website.

T106. PROPORTION OF SENTENCES FOR TRAFFICKING FOR SEXUAL EXPLOITATION (2021) OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF IDENTIFIED USERS IN A POSSIBLE SITUATION OF TRAFFICKING FOR SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND TOTAL (2021)

	CONVICTED	PARTIALLY CONVICTED (FOR OTHER OFFENCES)	ACQUITTED	TOTAL
POSSIBLE VICTIMS OF SEXUAL EXPLOITATION DETECTED BY AN ENTITY	0.16%	0.03%	0.10%	0.29%
VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING DETECTED BY THE ENTITY	0.25%	0.04%	0.16%	0.45%
TOTAL	0.10%	0.02%	0.06%	0.18%

* OUR OWN WORK based on the *Annual Statistical Bulletin. Year 2021. SEC. Death Tolls. 016. ATENPRO Monitoring tools. Support resources website. VIOGÉN. DGCVG. Ministry of Equality.*



*OUR OWN WORK based on the *Annual Statistical Bulletin. Year 2021. SEC. Death Tolls. 016. ATENPRO Monitoring tools. Support resources website. VIOGÉN. DGCVG. Ministry of Equality.*

e. FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION IN SPAIN (2021)

i. Context of female genital mutilation in Spain (2016-2021)

Despite being defined in Article 149.2 of the Criminal Code as a crime, FGM is barely studied and official statistical sources rarely compile and publish rigorous information about it. In this regard, the ISVCM 2015-2019 puts the number of girls who suffered FGM from 2015-2019 at six, a figure

that is far from the estimates made by research institutions in the field, such as those presented below. For this reason, the collection of data on this subject by those seeking to study it is tedious and minimal.

In light of these difficulties, entities like the Autonomous University of Barcelona's (UAB) WASSU Foundation produce statistics on FGM, although these statistics can only be interpreted as an approximation to reality, since the study of FGM in Spain is focussed, in this case, on the study of the immigrant population residing in Spain who come from countries where this practice is carried out to a greater or lesser extent. For this reason, in the absence of a rigorous compendium of data, the following sections of this report present the WASSU Foundation's systematised outcomes in relation to the study of the population originating from countries that practice FGM, but we must first warn that these outcomes must be taken into account as findings in a population-based study. Therefore, we should refrain from making possible ethnocentric interpretations derived from the confusion between the population-based study (presented below) and the FGM study (which cannot be presented due to the absence of statistical systematisation currently lacking in this area) or, in other words, it must be taken into account that "applying certain filters and attempting to delimit and quantify in detail the population at risk, may lead to stigmatisation and discrimination of the Spanish population or those residing in Spain who have links or origins in countries where FGM is practised, and it could also be used for counterproductive ideological or political purposes"⁵³.

The WHO currently reckons that "more than 200 million girls and women alive today have experienced FGM in the countries where the practice is concentrated. In addition, every year an estimated 3 million girls are at risk of undergoing female genital mutilation, the majority of whom are cut before they turn 15 years old"⁵⁴.

According to the article *Female genital mutilation. How many girls are at risk in Spain?* published in 2021 by the EIGE, in Spain "9-15% of girls (3,435-6,025 girls aged 0 and 18) are at risk of female genital mutilation (FGM) out of a total population of 39,734 girls aged 0-18 years old originating from countries where FGM is practised. Of these 39,734 migrant girls, 79% (31,232) are second generation. Girls at risk of FGM in Spain mostly originate from Guinea, Mali and The Gambia. Smaller groups originate from Egypt, Mauritania, Nigeria and Senegal" (p.1).

These figures, also published in the report drawn up by the EIGE with the title *Gender based violence. Estimation of girls at risk of female genital mutilation in the European Union: Denmark, Spain, Luxembourg and Austria* estimate a total of 9,460 girls, of which (as the previous paragraph points out) 6,025 correspond to a high risk scenario and 3,435 correspond to a low risk scenario. According to the WASSU Foundation, this estimation increases to 15,562 girls at risk of FGM in Spain in 2018.

The difference in estimates lies in "the absence of data in order to estimate the problem in a representative way. [This absence] is reported by Amnesty International, which identifies it as one of the most significant missing links in the development of adequate policy responses to FGM in Europe. At the same time, Leye (2017b: 105-106) explains that "the trends and evolutions of FGM in Europe cannot be studied given the lack of comparable and trustworthy data on prevalence and

⁵³ Wassu Foundation – UAB. (2020). "La mutilación genital femenina en España" (Female Genital Mutilation in Spain). DGCVG. Ministry of Equality, p.39.

⁵⁴ See: https://www.who.int/es/health-topics/female-genital-mutilation#tab=tab_1

since data has not been systematically compiled over time. (...) [In addition,] according to the Joint Shadow Report – Spain', a national register that brings together the number of cases of women and girls affected by FGM in Spain does not exist and it should be a Government obligation to provide this kind of national register involving the public administration bodies at different levels (in line with Article 11 of the Istanbul Convention)".⁵⁵

1. Female population in Spain from countries where female genital mutilation is practised

T₁₀₇. EVOLUTION OF FGM AMONG THE FOREIGN-BORN FEMALE POPULATION IN SPAIN ACCORDING TO COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: CUMULATIVE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE (2016-2021)

	2016	2021	CAGR (2016-2021)
SENEGAL	15,180	19,823	5.5%
NIGERIA	19,248	18,846	-0.4%
GHANA	4,318	6,251	7.7%
GAMBIA	5,385	5,899	1.8%
MALI	3,575	4,829	6.2%
GUINEA	4,555	4,488	-0.3%
MAURITANIA	2,706	2,959	1.8%
CAMEROON	2,497	2,836	2.6%
EGYPT	1,723	2,065	3.7%
ETHIOPIA	1,892	1,948	0.6%
GUINEA-BISSAU	1,452	1,725	3.5%
COTE D'IVOIRE	1,043	1,681	10.0%
KENYA	1,130	1,434	4.9%
INDONESIA	1,032	1,326	5.1%
IRAQ	801	1,085	6.3%
MALAYSIA	372	483	5.4%
BURKINA FASO	396	475	3.7%
SIERRA LEONA	308	276	-2.2%

⁵⁵ WASSU Foundation – UAB. (2020). "La mutilación genital...", *Op. cit.*

TANZANIA	214	253	3.4%
LIBERIA	233	233	0.0%
TOGO	178	216	3.2%
SOMALIA	155	181	3.9%
SUDAN	156	164	1.0%
UGANDA	106	163	9.0%
BENIN	135	145	1.4%
YEMEN	57	139	19.5%
NIGER	83	113	6.4%
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	60	108	12.5%
ERITREA	55	80	7.8%
CHAD	29	44	8.7%
DJIBOUTI	10	12	3.7%
SOUTH SUDAN	2	2	0.0%
TOTAL	69,086	80,282	3.0%

Female genital mutilation in Spain (2021) Wassu Foundation – UAB.

T₁₀₈. EVOLUTION OF THE FEMALE POPULATION FROM 0 TO 14 ACCORDING TO COUNTRY OF FGM ORIGIN: CUMULATIVE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE (2016-2021)

	2016	2021	CAGR (2016-2021)
SENEGAL	4,092	4,915	3.7%
NIGERIA	5,116	4,430	-2.8%
MALI	1,496	1,906	5.0%
GHANA	1,179	1,646	6.9%
GAMBIA	1,576	1,536	-0.5%
GUINEA	1,024	819	-4.4%
ETHIOPIA	1,295	815	-8.8%
MAURITANIA	740	662	-2.2%
CAMEROON	463	438	-1.1%
EGYPT	390	371	-1.0%

COTE D'IVOIRE	230	347	8.6%
GUINEA-BISSAU	207	181	-2.6%
IRAQ	91	145	9.8%
INDONESIA	75	119	9.7%
BURKINA FASO	100	89	-2.3%
KENYA	46	89	14.1%
MALAYSIA	30	54	12.5%
YEMEN	16	39	19.5%
SIERRA LEONA	63	31	-13.2%
NIGER	17	31	12.8%
SUDAN	38	30	-4.6%
TOGO	29	27	-1.4%
SOMALIA	17	24	7.1%
UGANDA	9	16	12.2%
BENIN	25	16	-8.5%
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	5	16	26.2%
CHAD	3	12	32.0%
LIBERIA	12	12	0.0%
TANZANIA	8	11	6.6%
ERITREA	3	9	24.6%
DJIBOUTI	1	0	-100.0%
SOUTH SUDAN	0	0	-
TOTAL	18,396	18,836	0.5%

* Map of female genital mutilation in Spain 2021. Wassu Foundation - UAB.

T109. POPULATION ORIGINATING FROM COUNTRIES WHERE FGM IS PRACTISED IN SPAIN (2016-2021)

	POPULATION	VARIATION 2021 2016	% OF TOTAL POPULATION OF FOREIGN ORIGIN
FGM POPULATION ORIGIN	286,343	43,679 (18.0%)	3.6%

FGM FEMALE POPULATION	80,282	11,196 (16.2%)	2.0%
FEMALE POPULATION 0-14 YEARS FGM	18,836	440 (2.4%)	4.6%

MAIN ORIGINS OF THE FEMALE POPULATION: Senegal, Nigeria, Ghana, The Gambia and Mali.

**Map of female genital mutilation in Spain 2021. Wassu Foundation – UAB.*

T110. ESTIMATED NO. OF GIRLS (0-18 YEARS) LIVING IN SPAIN AT RISK OF FGM ACCORDING TO SCENARIOS (2018)

	FIRST GENERATION		SECOND GENERATION		TOTAL	
	Population	(%)	Population	(%)	Population	(%)
Number of girls (0-18 years) originating from countries that practise FGM	8,502		31,232		39,734	
Number (%) of girls at risk: high risk scenario	846	10%	5,179	17%	6,025	15%
Number (%) of girls at risk: low risk scenario			2,589	8%	3,435	9%

**Gender based violence. Estimation of girls at risk of female genital mutilation in the European Union: Denmark, Spain, Luxembourg and Austria. EIGE.*

2. Female population by autonomous community from countries where female genital mutilation is practised (2016-2021)

T111. EVOLUTION OF THE FEMALE POPULATION IN SPAIN: AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY AND CRIME TYPOLOGY (2016-2021)

	2016	2021	CAGR (2016 – 2021)
CATALONIA	21,298	24,876	3.2%
COMMUNITY OF MADRID	8,891	9,644	1.6%
ANDALUSIA	7,820	8,911	2.7%
VALENCIAN COMMUNITY	5,748	5,960	0.7%
BASQUE COUNTRY	4,890	5,943	4.0%
CANARY ISLANDS	4,578	4,998	1.8%

ARAGON	3,568	4,816	6.2%
BALEARIC ISLANDS	3,258	3,708	2.6%
REGION OF MURCIA	1,647	2,238	6.3%
CHARTERED COMMUNITY OF NAVARRE	1,458	2,005	6.6%
GALICIA	1,488	1,934	5.4%
CASTILE-LA MANCHA	1,640	1,842	2.4%
CASTILE AND LEON	984	1,313	5.9%
PRINCIPALITY OF ASTURIAS	585	790	6.2%
CANTABRIA	485	536	2.0%
LA RIOJA	506	527	0.8%
EXTREMADURA	213	216	0.3%
CEUTA AND MELILLA	29	25	-2.9%
TOTAL	69,086	80,282	3.1%

**Map of female genital mutilation in Spain 2021. Wassu Foundation – UAB.*

T112. EVOLUTION OF THE FEMALE POPULATION AGE 0-14 YEARS IN SPAIN: AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY AND CRIME TYPOLOGY (2016-2021)

	2016	2021	CAGR (2016 – 2021)
CATALONIA	6,295	6,433	0.4%
COMMUNITY OF MADRID	2,128	2,030	-0.9%
ANDALUSIA	1,741	1,858	1.3%
BASQUE COUNTRY	1,378	1,506	1.8%
VALENCIAN COMMUNITY	1,501	1,306	-2.7%
ARAGON	969	1,176	3.9%
CANARY ISLANDS	995	889	-2.2%
BALEARIC ISLANDS	846	816	-0.7%
REGION OF MURCIA	515	634	4.2%
CHARTERED COMMUNITY OF NAVARRE	369	496	6.1%
CASTILE-LA MANCHA	504	476	-1.1%
GALICIA	479	459	-0.8%

CASTILE AND LEON	225	309	6.6%
PRINCIPALITY OF ASTURIAS	131	194	8.2%
LA RIOJA	167	123	-5.9%
CANTABRIA	118	101	-3.1%
EXTREMADURA	30	29	-0.7%
CEUTA AND MELILLA	5	1	-27.5%
TOTAL	18,396	18,836	0.5%

*Map of female genital mutilation in Spain 2021. Wassu Foundation – UAB.

f. FORCED MARRIAGE IN SPAIN (2019)

i. Context of victims of forced marriage in Spain with overrepresentation of Catalonia (2019)

As issue 17 of the *Spanish Journal on Criminological Research (REIC)* indicates in the fourth article "*El matrimonio forzado en España. Una aproximación empírica*" (Forced marriage in Spain. An empirical approach), in 2019, 76.8% of FM victims were between 0 and 21 years of age at the time of the marriage or engagement. 42.9% were in the age 18 to 21 age bracket and 33.9% were in the 0 to 18 age bracket.

The most representative nationality of victims of FM are Moroccan (29.8%) and Spanish (21.4%). On the other hand, the community with the highest proportional volume of MF victims are the Maghreb (42.9%) and Sub-Saharan communities (25%). Muslim is the religion that the majority belong to (69.2%). In addition, in 46.4% of cases the victim is single and in 39.3% she is married at the time the FM is detected.

1. Sociodemographic characteristics of victims of forced marriage in Spain with overrepresentation of Catalonia (2019)

a. Sociodemographic characteristics of victims of forced marriage: age (2019)

T113. AGE AT THE TIME OF ENTERING INTO THE MARRIAGE/ENGAGEMENT (2019)

	(%)
< 18	33.9%
18 21	42.9%
22 25	7.1%
> 25	12.5%
UNKNOWN	4%
TOTAL	100%

"Forced marriage in Spain. An empirical approach". Article 4, issue 17. (2019). REIC.

T114. FM VICTIM AGE WHEN ENTITY INTERVENES (2019)

	(%)
< 18	23.2%
18 21	35.7%
22 25	14.3%
> 25	26.8%
TOTAL	100%

"Forced marriage in Spain. An empirical approach". Article 4, issue 17. (2019). REIC.

b. Sociodemographic characteristics of victims of forced marriage: nationality (2019)

T115. FM VICTIM NATIONALITY

	(%)
SPANISH	21.4%
NIGERIAN	3.5%
NEPALI	1.8%
MOROCCAN/MAGHREB	29.8%
PAKISTANI	7.0%
GUINEAN	3.5%
ROMANY GYPSY	1.8%
CHINA	1.8%

GAMBIAN	7.0%
INDIAN	3.5%
ROMANIAN	3.5%
AFRICAN	1.8%
ARABIC	1.8%
UNKNOWN	12.0%
TOTAL	100%

"Forced marriage in Spain. An empirical approach". Article 4, issue 17. (2019). REIC.

c. Sociodemographic characteristics of victims of forced marriage: community or ethnicity (2019)

T116. COMMUNITY/ETHNICITY OF FM VICTIMS (2019)

	(%)
MAGHREB	42.9%
SUB-SAHARAN	25.0%
SOUTH EAST ASIAN	1.8%
CENTRAL ASIAN	8.9%
SOUTH AMERICAN	1.8%
EASTERN EUROPEAN	3.6%
WESTERN EUROPEAN	1.8%
ROMA	7.1%
OTHER	1.8%
UNKNOWN	5.4%
TOTAL	100%

"Forced marriage in Spain. An empirical approach". Article 4, issue 17. (2019). REIC.

d. Sociodemographic characteristics of victims of forced marriage: religion (2019)

T117. RELIGION OF FM VICTIMS (2019)

	(%)
MUSLIM	69.2%
CATHOLIC	3.6%

ORTHODOX	1.8%
HINDU	1.8%
SIKH	1.8%
UNKNOWN	21.8%
TOTAL	100%

"Forced marriage in Spain. An empirical approach". Article 4, issue 17. (2019). REIC.

e. Sociodemographic characteristics of victims of forced marriage: marital status at the time the forced marriage is detected (2019)

T118. POINT IN TIME THAT THE ENTITY BECOMES AWARE OF EVENT (2019)

	(%)	
MARRIED	39.3%	
SINGLE	46.4%	
SEPARATED	13.0%	
DIVORCED	1.8%	
TOTAL	100%	

"Forced marriage in Spain. An empirical approach". Article 4, issue 17. (2019). REIC.

ii. Entities aware of the volume of cases of forced marriage in Spain with overrepresentation of Catalonia (2019)

The scope of activity of the entities that detect FM is mostly the following: assistance to gender-based violence victims (21.7%), assistance to FM victims (16.1%) and assistance to human trafficking victims (15.4%).

In 54.4% of the cases brought to the attention of the entity, 54.4% are reported as cases of domestic or gender-based violence and 23.5% as cases of FM. In addition, the entity becomes aware of 50.8% once the victim has entered into the marriage and 48.3% when they are at risk of entering into it.

Normally, it is the victim herself who brings the FM to the attention of the entity (57%). Otherwise, a teacher (8.1%), a friend (7%), an acquaintance (7%) or the police forces (4.7%) makes the entity aware.

At the time that the victims are identified by the legal status of the majority of victims is legal residence (53.6%), followed by Spanish nationality (21.4%).

1. Scope of activity of the entity intervening in/ detecting cases of forced marriage (2019)

T119. SCOPE OF ACTIVITY OF THE ENTITY DETECTING THE FM

	(%)
Assistance to victims of gender-based violence	21.7%
Assistance to victims of FM	16.1%
Assistance to victims of human trafficking	15.4%
Assistance to victims in general	9.1%
Assistance to immigrants	9.1%
Assistance to girls/adolescents	9.1%
Delivery of social services	5.6%
Assistance to women	4.9%
Educational organisation	3.5%
Assistance to victims of sexual violence	0.7%
Other	4.9%
TOTAL	100%

"Forced marriage in Spain. An empirical approach". Article 4, issue 17. (2019). REIC.

2. How entities are made aware of cases of forced marriage (2019)

T120. HOW CASES OF FM WERE REPORTED TO ENTITIES (2019)

	(%)
Cases of domestic /gender-based violence	54.4%
Cases of forced marriage	23.5%
Cases referred from social services	8.8%
Cases of trafficking for forced marriage	2.9%
Other	5.9%
Unknown	4.4%
TOTAL	100%

"Forced marriage in Spain. An empirical approach". Article 4, issue 17. (2019). REIC.

3. Time when entity detects forced marriage: before or after the couple is married (2019)

T121. POINT IN TIME THAT THE ENTITY BECOMES AWARE OF EVENTS (2019)

	(%)	
	ALREADY MARRIED	AT RISK OF ENTERING MARRIAGE
YES	50.8%	48.3%
NO	37.7%	38.3%
DOES NOT KNOW	11.5%	13.3%
TOTAL	100%	100%

"Forced marriage in Spain. An empirical approach". Article 4, issue 17. (2019). REIC.

4. Individual who brings the forced marriage to the attention of the entity (2019)

T122. INDIVIDUAL WHO BRINGS THE CASE TO THE ENTITY'S ATTENTION (2019)

	(%)
The victim	57.0%
A teacher	8.1%
A friend of the victim	7.0%
An acquaintance of the victim	7.0%
Police forces	4.7%
Another relative	3.5%
NGO/association	3.5%
Social services	2.3%
The victim's father	1.2%
The victim's mother	1.2%
The victim's brother/sister	1.2%
Does not know	2.3%
Other	1.2%
TOTAL	100%

"Forced marriage in Spain. An empirical approach". Article 4, issue 17. (2019). REIC.

5. Legal status of the victim at the time of the entity's intervention (2019)

T123. VICTIM NATIONALITY

(%)

Spanish national	21.4%
Legal resident	53.6%
Foreigner without legal residence	16.1%
Unknown	7.1%
More than one of the above	1.8%
TOTAL	100%

"Forced marriage in Spain. An empirical approach". Article 4, issue 17. (2019). REIC.

9. INDIVIDUALS IN SITUATIONS OF VULNERABILITY TO SEXUAL VIOLENCE

i. Sexual violence against girls, boys and adolescents (2021)

"Victimizaciones penales por periodo, comunidad autónoma, tipología penal, grupo de edad y sexo" (Criminal victimisations by period, autonomous community, crime typology, age group and sex) (2021) published by the Crime Statistics Portal of the Ministry of the Interior shows that of 3,805 victimisations from 0-13, 2,954 correspond to girls in this age bracket. While out of 4,512 victimisations of 14-17 year olds, 3,925 belong to girls and female adolescents in this age group.

The evolutions in the victimisations of girls, boys and adolescents has increased in the 2019-2021 period, from 2,963 in 2019 for the 0-13 age bracket to 3,805 in 2021 and 3,190 in 2019 for the 14-17 age bracket to 4,512 in 2021.

The autonomous communities with the highest number of victimisations of boys and girls between 0 and 13 years of age are: Catalonia (with a total of 708, 580 of which are girls), Andalusia (with a total of 656, 493 of which are girls) and the Community of Madrid (with a total of 490, 379 of which are girls). The autonomous communities with the greatest number of victimisations of girls, boys and adolescents between 14 and 17 years are: Catalonia (with a total of 782, 670 of which are girls), the Valencian Community (with a total of 675, 597 of which are girls), Andalusia (with a total of 611, 547 of which are girls) and the Community of Madrid (with a total of 608, 524 of which are girls).

The report published by the DGCVG entitled "*Respuesta judicial a la violencia sexual que sufren los niños y las niñas*" (*Judicial response to sexual violence against children*) makes a "random selection of convictions in first instance, on appeal and cassation, handed down by justice system across the

whole of Spain. The criterion used was that the date of the decision should fall within the alternate quarterly periods from 2010 to 2019”⁵⁶.

By sex and crime typology, the percentage distribution of the convictions is as follows: 97.90% of convictions occurring in the 2010-2019 period identifying girls as victims of the crime committed fall into the typologies of sexual abuse and assault, while 2.10% of them refer to crimes of prostitution, corruption and pornography. On the other hand, 53.16% of the sentences in which boys are identified as victims of the crime refer to the crime typologies of sexual abuse and assault, closely followed by 47.84 that refer to prostitution, corruption and pornography.

According to age, the proportion of sentences convicting an individual of one or more sexual offences against girls is in the majority in all age brackets, the most significant age bracket being 16-17 with a total of 82.05% pertaining to adolescent women compared to a total of 17.95% pertaining to adolescent men. The older the age, the higher the number of sentences for sexual offences against adolescent women and girls, while the younger the age group of adolescent men and boys, the higher the number of sentences for sexual offences against them (with a maximum value of 36.49% between 0 and 4 years of age).

The assailants convicted in the sentences analysed are men in 98% of cases (1.25% men and women and 0.75% women). In almost half of the cases (48.94%), the perpetrator of the criminal offence against the boy or girl is a person belonging to the victim’s family, a quarter are acquaintances (25.80%) and strangers (25.27%).

The time between the crime and filing the complaint is less than a year in 59.15% of cases, 25.95% of which are reported within 10 days of the offence.

In general, in 51,24% of the convictions analysed it is the mother who files the complaint and in 18.90% it is the victim.

In line with the data presented in previous sections on the place where the sexual assault takes place, the scene of the crime is yet again, predominantly, the home in 65.01% of cases: 33.54% in the victim’s home and 31.47% in the assailant’s home.

More than half of the sexual offences committed against girls and boys (64.11%) are repeated on two or more occasions over time: 36.26% correspond to sentences handed down for sexual assaults continued over time and 27.85% of sentences were for more than one assault.

1. [Violence against girls, boys and adolescents: statistics from the Ministry of the Interior \(2021\)](#)

T124. VICTIMISATIONS - CRIMES AGAINST THE SEXUAL FREEDOM AND INDEMNITY OF MINORS (2021)

(N)

⁵⁶ *Judicial response to sexual violence against boys and girls*. Government Delegation for Gender Violence. Ministry of Equality, p.56.

	0-13				14-17			
	BOYS	GIRLS	UNKNOWN	TOTAL ALL SEXES	BOYS	GIRLS	UNKNOWN	TOTAL ALL SEXES
Sexual assault	44	219	0	263	61	579	0	640
Sexual assault with penetration	25	125	0	150	34	434	0	468
Corruption of children or people with a disability	59	128	6	193	61	139	2	202
Child pornography	48	36	9	93	24	46	0	70
Others against sexual freedom and indemnity	657	2,446	3	3,106	403	2,727	2	3,132
TOTAL	833	2,954	18	3,805	583	3,925	4	4,512

*Victimizaciones de infracciones penales por periodo, comunidad autónoma, tipología penal, grupo de edad y sexo.
(Victimisations of criminal offences by period, autonomous community, crime typology , age, group and sex).
PEC. Ministry of the Interior.

T125. VICTIMISATIONS - CRIMES AGAINST THE SEXUAL FREEDOM AND INDEMNITY OF MINORS (2021)

(%)

	0-13				14-17			
	BOYS out of the total age group	GIRLS out of the total age group	UNKNOWN out of the total age group	TOTAL FOR BOTH SEXES out of the total age group	BOYS out of the total age group	GIRLS out of the total age group	UNKNOWN out of the total age group	TOTAL FOR BOTH SEXES out of the total age group
Sexual assault	5.3%	7.4%	0.0%	6.9%	10.5%	14.8%	0.0%	14.2%
Sexual assault with penetration	3.0%	4.2%	0.0%	3.9%	5.8%	11.1%	0.0%	10.4%
Corruption of children or people with a disability	7.1%	4.3%	33.3%	5.1%	10.5%	3.5%	50.0%	4.5%

Child pornography	5.8%	1.2%	50.0%	2.4%	4.1%	1.2%	0.0%	1.6%
Others against sexual freedom and indemnity	78.9%	82.8%	16.7%	81.6%	69.1%	69.5%	50.0%	69.4%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

* OUR OWN WORK based on the *Crime Statistics Portal's report on criminal victimisations by period, autonomous community, crime typology, age group and sex* (2021). PEC. Ministry of the Interior.

a. Evolution of victimisations (2019-2021)

T126. EVOLUTION OF VICTIMISATIONS OF CRIMES AGAINST THE SEXUAL FREEDOM AND INDEMNITY OF MINORS (2021)

	(N)							
	0-13			TOTAL ALL SEXES	14-17			TOTAL ALL SEXES
	BOYS	GIRLS	UNKNOWN		BOYS	GIRLS	UNKNOWN	
2021								
TOTAL	833	2,954	18	3,805	583	3,925	4	4,512
2020								
TOTAL	716	2,298	1	3,015	589	2,667	3	3,259
2019								
TOTAL	749	2,209	5	2,963	531	2,658	1	3,190

*Victimisations of criminal offences by period, autonomous community, crime typology, age group and sex (2021). PEC. Ministry of the Interior.

T127. EVOLUTION OF VICTIMISATIONS OF CRIMES AGAINST SEXUAL FREEDOM AND INDEMNITY: MINORS (2019-2021)

(%)

0-13

14-17

	BOYS out of the total age group per year	GIRLS out of the total age group per year	UNKNOWN out of the total age group per year	TOTAL FOR BOTH SEXES out of the total age group per year	BOYS out of the total age group per year	GIRLS out of the total age group per year	UNKNOWN out of the total age group per year	TOTAL FOR BOTH SEXES out of the total age group per year
2021								
TOTAL	21.9%	77.6%	0.5%	100%	12.9%	87.0%	0.1%	100%
2020								
TOTAL	23.7%	76.2%	0.0%	100%	18.1%	81.8%	0.1%	100%
2019								
TOTAL	25.3%	74.6%	0.2%	100%	16.6%	83.3%	0.0%	100%

* OUR OWN WORK based on the *Crime Statistics Portal's* data on criminal victimisations by period, autonomous community, crime typology, age group and sex (2021). PEC. Ministry of the Interior.

b. Territory where the offences are committed: autonomous communities (2021)

T128. VICTIMISATIONS - CRIMES AGAINST THE SEXUAL FREEDOM AND INDEMNITY OF MINORS: AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITIES (2021)

	(N)							
	0-13			TOTAL ALL SEXES	14-17			TOTAL ALL SEXES
	BOYS	GIRLS	UNKNOWN		BOYS	GIRLS	UNKNOWN	
ANDALUSIA	152	493	11	656	112	670	0	782
ARAGON	16	72	1	89	10	105	1	116
PRINCIPALITY OF ASTURIAS	12	51	0	63	10	50	0	60
BALEARIC	33	114	2	149	42	180	2	224

ISLANDS								
CANARY ISLANDS	47	150	1	198	32	242	0	274
CANTABRIA	5	21	0	26	3	39	0	42
CASTILE AND LEON	25	89	0	114	18	129	0	147
CASTILE-LA MANCHA	29	114	0	143	19	152	1	172
CATALONIA	128	580	0	708	64	547	0	611
VALENCIAN COMMUNITY	105	355	0	460	78	597	0	675
EXTREMADURA	16	44	1	61	5	61	0	66
GALICIA	37	119	0	156	18	187	0	205
COMMUNITY OF MADRID	109	379	2	490	84	524	0	608
REGION OF MURCIA	40	150	0	190	26	146	0	172
CHARTERED COMMUNITY OF NAVARRE	17	58	0	75	22	87	0	109
BASQUE COUNTRY	43	129	0	172	28	146	0	174
LA RIOJA	3	12	0	15	3	26	0	29
AUTONOMOUS CITY OF CEUTA	9	6	0	15	3	9	0	12
AUTONOMOUS CITY OF MELILLA	3	10	0	13	3	12	0	15
ABROAD	4	8	0	12	3	16	0	19
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	833	2,954	18	3,805	583	3,925	4	4,512

**Criminal victimisations by period, autonomous community, crime typology, age group and sex (2021).
PEC. Ministry of the Interior.*

2. Sexual violence against boys and girls through the study of the court sentences handed down in Spain from 2010-2019

a. Sociodemographic characteristics of boys and girls according to sentences (2010-2019)

T129. DISTRIBUTION OF OFFENCES BY SEX ACCORDING TO THE TYPE OF CRIME

(2010-2019)

(%)

	GIRLS	BOYS
SEXUAL ABUSE AND ASSAULT	97.90%	53.16%
PROSTITUTION, CORRUPTION AND PORNOGRAPHY	2.10%	47.84%

* *Respuesta judicial a la violencia sexual que sufren los niños y las niñas.* (Judicial response to sexual violence against boys and girls). DGCVG. Ministry of Equality.

T129A. DISTRIBUTION BY VICTIM AGE AND SEX (2010-2019)

(%)

	GIRLS	BOYS	TOTAL
0-4	63.51%	36.49%	100%
5-12	71.17%	28.83%	100%
13-15	71.70%	28.30%	100%
16-17	82.05%	17.95%	100%

* *Judicial response to sexual violence against boys and girls.* DGCVG. Ministry of Equality.

b. Sex of the assailants according to sentences (2010-2019)

T130. b. Sex of the assailants (2010-2019)

(%)

FEMALE	0.75%
MALE	98.00%
BOTH	1.25%
TOTAL	100%

* *Judicial response to sexual violence against boys and girls.* DGCVG. Ministry of Equality.

c. Relationship between the victim and the assailant(s) according to sentences (2010-2019)

T₁₃₁. VICTIM-ASSAILANT RELATIONSHIP (2010-2019)

	(%)
STRANGERS	25.27%
FAMILY	48.94%
ACQUAINTANCES FROM THE WIDER COMMUNITY	25.80%
TOTAL	100%

**Judicial response to sexual violence against boys and girls. DGCVG. Ministry of Equality.*

d. Time elapsed between the events and the complaint being made according to sentences (2010-2019)

T₁₃₂. TIME ELAPSED BETWEEN THE EVENTS AND THE COMPLAINT (2010-2019)

	(%)
DAYS	25.95%
10 DAYS	11.83%
1 MONTH	5.34%
3 MONTHS	6.11%
6 MONTHS	9.92%
1 YEAR	9.54%
2 YEARS	3.05%
3 YEARS	5.34%
4 YEARS	4.20%
5 YEARS	4.20%
6 YEARS	2.29%
7 YEARS	1.15%
8 YEARS	1.91%
9 YEARS	1.53%
10 YEARS	1.15%

>10 YEARS	6.49%
TOTAL	100%

**Judicial response to sexual violence against boys and girls. DGCVG. Ministry of Equality.*

e. Individual or body that makes the complaint according to sentences (2010-2019)

T133. PERSONA/ORGANISATION THAT MAKES THE COMPLAINT

	(%)
FAMILY MEMBER	0.53%
MOTHER	51.24%
SOCIAL SERVICES, HEALTH SERVICES OR SHELTER	4.24%
SCHOOL	3.00%
FATHER	5.48%
VICTIM	18.90%
MOTHER AND FATHER	3.36%
OTHER	13.25%
TOTAL	100%

**Judicial response to sexual violence against boys and girls. DGCVG. Ministry of Equality.*

f. Place of the assault according to sentences (2010-2019)

T134. PLACE OF THE ASSAULT (2010-2019)

	(%)
VICTIM'S HOME	33.54%
ASSAILANT'S HOME	31.47%
PLACE OF ACTIVITY	12.84%
PLACE WITH NO TRAFFIC	8.28%
OTHER	13.87%
TOTAL	100%

**Judicial response to sexual violence against boys and girls. DGCVG. Ministry of Equality.*

g. Continuity of the assault according to sentences (2010-2019)

T135. CONTINUITY OF THE ASSAULT (2010-2019) (%)	
CONTINUED OVER TIME	36.26%
MORE THAN ONE ASSAULT	27.85%
ONE ASSAULT	35.89%
TOTAL	100%

*Judicial response to sexual violence against boys and girls. DGCVG. Ministry of Equality.

ii. Sexual violence against adolescents (2021)

The *Ministry of the Interior's Crime Statistics Portal* observed 1,013 victimisations for sexual assault (with or without penetration) of a total of 3,925 occurring among women in 2021. Compared to 2020, the preceding years for the period, 2019 and 2020, a lower volume of victimisations was recorded.

Of the total victimisations occurring in each year, sexual assaults (with or without penetration) are gradually increasing among adolescent women between the ages of 14 and 17 from 2019, from 21.8% in the same year to 22.2% in 2020 and to 25.9% in 2021. However, corruption of children and the rest of the crimes against sexual freedom and indemnity decrease slightly over the course of the period, in 2021, to 3.5% of those victimisations relating to corruption of children (4.4% in 2019) and 69.5% for victimisation related to other crimes. While child pornography remains stable at 1%.

According to the "*Estudio sobre las mujeres mayores de 65 años víctimas de violencia de género*" (Study on the situation of violence against women in adolescence in Spain) published by the DGCVG, 14.1% of adolescent women said they had felt pressured into sexual activities that they did not want to participate in.

In relation to sexual violence perpetrated by adolescent men against adolescent women online, 43.9% of women said that they had been asked for sexual photographs on the Internet, 48% had been shown sexual images on the Internet and 36.8% had received unwanted sexual emails or messages.

T136. VICTIMISATIONS - CRIMES AGAINST SEXUAL FREEDOM AND INDEMNITY: ADOLESCENT WOMEN (2021)

	(N)	
	ADOLESCENT WOMEN (14 – 17)	TOTAL WOMEN
2021		
Sexual assault	579	2,079
Sexual assault with penetration	434	1,774
Corruption of children	139	287
Child pornography	46	110
Other crimes against sexual freedom and indemnity	2,727	10,358
TOTAL 2021	3,925	14,608
2020		
Sexual assault	327	1,456
Sexual assault with penetration	263	1,314
Corruption of children	126	245
Child pornography	51	137
Other crimes against sexual freedom and indemnity	1,900	7,646
TOTAL 2020	2,667	10,798
2019		
Sexual assault	313	1,603
Sexual assault with penetration	266	1,279
Corruption of children	117	263
Child pornography	38	86
Other crimes against sexual freedom and indemnity	1,924	7,660
TOTAL 2019	2,658	10,891

**Criminal victimisations by period, autonomous community, crime typology, age group and sex (2021). PEC.
Ministry of the Interior.*

**T137. VICTIMISATIONS - CRIMES AGAINST SEXUAL FREEDOM AND INDEMNITY:
ADOLESCENT WOMEN (2021)**

	(N) ADOLESCENT WOMEN (14-17) OUT OF THE ANNUAL TOTAL	TOTAL ADOLESCENT WOMEN OUT OF THE TOTAL TYPE OF CRIME
2021		
Sexual assault	14.8%	27.8%
Sexual assault with penetration	11.1%	24.5%
Corruption of children	3.5%	48.4%
Child pornography	1.2%	41.8%
Other crimes against sexual freedom and indemnity	69.5%	26.3%
TOTAL 2021	-	26.9%
2020		
Sexual assault	12.3%	22.5%
Sexual assault with penetration	9.9%	20.0%
Corruption of children	4.7%	51.4%
Child pornography	1.9%	37.2%
Other crimes against sexual freedom and indemnity	71.2%	24.8%
TOTAL 2020	-	24.7%
2019		
Sexual assault	11.8%	19.5%
Sexual assault with penetration	10.0%	20.8%
Corruption of children	4.4%	44.5%
Child pornography	1.4%	44.2%
Other crimes against sexual freedom and indemnity	72.4%	25.1%
TOTAL 2019	-	24.4%

*OUR OWN WORK based on the *Crime Statistics Portal's data on criminal victimisations by period, autonomous community, crime typology, age group and sex* (2021). PEC. Ministry of the Interior.

T138. ADOLESCENTS: PRESSURE TO PARTICIPATE IN UNWANTED SEXUAL ACTIVITIES (2021)

(%)

Have you ever felt pressured into sexual activities that you did not want to participate in?

	GIRL		BOY		TOTAL	
	(N)	% of total girls	(N)	% of total boys	(N)	% of the total
NEVER	5,789	85.9%	6032	95.1%	11,821	90.3%
ONCE	506	7.5%	182	2.9%	688	5.3%
TWICE	215	3.2%	54	0.9%	269	2.1%
THREE TIMES OR MORE	232	3.4%	77	1.2%	309	2.4%
TOTAL	6,742	100%	6345	100%	13087	100%

**The situation of violence against women in adolescence in Spain. 2021. DGCVG. Ministry of Equality.*

T139. ADOLESCENTS: ONLINE SEXUAL ABUSE SUFFERED BY GIRLS WITH A NON-PARTNER BOY (2021)

(%)

	NEVER	ONCE	TWICE	THREE TIMES OR MORE
I have been asked for online sex.	76.6%	8.1%	4.7%	10.7%
I was asked to continue talking about sex after I asked to stop	81.3%	7.6%	4.3%	6.8%
Rumours were spread online about my sexual behaviour	88.4%	5.5%	2.3%	3.8%
I have been asked for sexual photographs of myself online	56.1%	12.6%	9.4%	21.9%
I have been shown sexual images online	52.0%	14.8%	10.8%	22.5%

I have received unwanted sexual emails/messages	63.2%	11.5%	7.9%	17.4%
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**The situation of violence against women in adolescence in Spain. 2021. DGCVG. Ministry of Equality.*

T140. ADOLESCENTS: ONLINE SEXUAL HARASSMENT SUFFERED BY GIRLS WITH A NON-PARTNER BOY (2021)

	(%)			
	NEVER	ONCE	TWICE	THREE TIMES OR MORE
He asked me for online sex.	92.6%	3.1%	1.4%	3.0%
I was asked to continue talking about sex after asking to stop	96.7%	1.9%	0.6%	0.8%
Rumours were spread online about my sexual behaviour	94.9%	2.8%	1.0%	1.3%
I have been asked for sexual photographs of myself online	82.9%	6.7%	3.3%	7.0%
I have been shown sexual images online	89.4%	4.3%	2.2%	4.1%
I have received unwanted sexual emails/messages	96.8%	1.4%	0.6%	1.1%

**The situation of violence against women in adolescence in Spain. 2021. DGCVG. Ministry of Equality.*

iii. Sexual violence and young women (2019)

As the 2019 Macro survey states, 11% of young women have been sexually assaulted at least once by a non-partner or ex-partner and 3.5% have been raped at least once. Of the women who have suffered one of these kinds of sexual violence, 54.8% state having experienced it on more than one occasion.

Sexual harassment is most common than the previous categories, with a percentage weight of 60.5% for those young women who have experienced it at some point in their lives. Repeated harassment or stalking is in a much lower proportion, with 26.2% of young women having experienced it at some point in their lives.

1. Non-partner or ex-partner sexual assault and abuse against young women (2019)

T141. NON-PARTNER SEXUAL VIOLENCE: AGE (2019)

	IN THEIR LIFETIME		IN THE LAST 4 YEARS		IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS		IN CHILDHOOD, <15 YEARS OLD	
	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)
YOUNG WOMEN (16-24 YEARS OLD)	110	11.0%	79	7.9%	32	3.2%	48	4.8%
REST OF WOMEN (>25 YEARS OLD)	510	6.0%	55	0.6%	17	0.2%	282	3.3%

*2019 Macro survey. DGCVG. Ministry of Equality.

T142. NON-PARTNER SEXUAL VIOLENCE: AGE (2019)

	YES		NO		NA		TOTAL	
	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)
YOUNG WOMEN (16-24 YEARS OLD)	35	3.5%	961	96.5%	0	0.0%	995	100%
REST OF WOMEN (>25 YEARS OLD)	178	2.1%	8,386	97.8%	8	0.1%	8,573	100%

*2019 Macro survey. DGCVG. Ministry of Equality.

T143. FREQUENCY OF NON-PARTNER SEXUAL VIOLENCE THROUGHOUT LIFE: AGE (2019)

	YOUNG WOMEN (16-24 YEARS OLD)		REST OF WOMEN (>25 YEARS OLD)	
	(N)	% of women who have suffered non-partner SV	(N)	% of women who have suffered non-partner SV
ONCE	50	45.2%	263	51.5%
MORE THAN ONCE	60	54.8%	248	48.5%
NA	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

TOTAL	110	100%	510	100%
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*2019 Macro survey. DGCVG. Ministry of Equality.

2. Sexual harassment among young women (2019)

T144. SEXUAL HARASSMENT: AGE (2019)

	IN THEIR LIFETIME		IN THE LAST 4 YEARS		IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS		IN CHILDHOOD, <15 YEARS OLD	
	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)
YOUNG WOMEN (16-24 YEARS OLD)	602	60.5%	562	56.5%	387	38.9%	345	34.7%
REST OF WOMEN (>25 YEARS OLD)	3262	38.0%	1,174	13.7%	584	6.8%	1426	16.6%

*2019 Macro survey. DGCVG. Ministry of Equality.

3. Repeated sexual harassment or stalking among young women (2019)

T145. REPEATED SEXUAL HARASSMENT OR STALKING. AGE (2019)

	IN THEIR LIFETIME		IN THE LAST 4 YEARS		IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS		IN CHILDHOOD, <15 YEARS OLD	
	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)
YOUNG WOMEN (16-24 YEARS OLD)	261	26.2%	210	21.1%	108	10.9%	129	13.0%
REST OF WOMEN (>25 YEARS OLD)	1190	13.9%	416	4.8%	180	2.1%	227	2.6%

*2019 Macro survey. DGCVG. Ministry of Equality.

iv. Sexual violence and women over 65 (2019-2021)

Victimisations pertaining to women over 65 mainly relate to the analytic category entitled "other crimes against sexual freedom and indemnity" used by the Ministry of the Interior's Criminal Statistics Portal (PEC), which represents 68.2% in the year 2021.

The Study on women over 65 victims of gender-based violence drawn up by the DGCVG shows that 56% of women over 65 have at some time in their lives engaged in sexual relations against their will because they were scared of what their ex-partners would do to them if they refused.

As a result of retirement, 25% of women reported experiencing an increased intensity in sexual aggression and 32% had experienced sexual conduct that was potentially dangerous to them.

**T146. VICTIMISATIONS - CRIMES AGAINST SEXUAL FREEDOM AND INDEMNITY:
WOMEN > 65 (2021)**

	(N)	
	WOMEN > 65	TOTAL WOMEN
2021		
Sexual assault	34	2,079
Sexual assault with penetration	8	1,774
Other crimes against sexual freedom and indemnity	90	10,358
TOTAL 2021	132	14,608
2020		
Sexual assault	20	1,456
Sexual assault with penetration	10	1,314
Other crimes against sexual freedom and indemnity	62	7,646
TOTAL 2020	92	10,798
2019		
Sexual assault	23	1,603
Sexual assault with penetration	6	1,279
Other crimes against sexual freedom and indemnity	73	7,660
TOTAL 2019	102	10,891

**Victimisations of criminal offences by period, autonomous community, crime typology, age group and sex (2021).
PEC. Ministry of the Interior. Ministry of Equality.*

**T147. VICTIMISATIONS - CRIMES AGAINST SEXUAL FREEDOM AND INDEMNITY:
WOMEN > 65 (2021)**

	(%)	
	WOMEN >65 OUT OF THE TOTAL 2021	WOMEN >65 OUT OF THE TOTAL CRIME TYPOLOGY
2021		
Sexual assault	25.8%	1.6%
Sexual assault with penetration	6.1%	0.5%
Other crimes against sexual freedom and indemnity	68.2%	0.9%
TOTAL 2021	-	0.9%
2020		
Sexual assault	21.7%	1.4%
Sexual assault with penetration	10.9%	0.8%
Other crimes against sexual freedom and indemnity	67.4%	0.8%
TOTAL 2020	-	0.9%
2019		
Sexual assault	22.5%	1.4%
Sexual assault with penetration	5.9%	0.5%
Other crimes against sexual freedom and indemnity	71.6%	1.0%
TOTAL 2019	-	0.9%

* OUR OWN WORK based on the *Crime Statistics Portal's data on criminal victimisations by period, autonomous community, crime typology, age group and sex* (2021). PEC. Ministry of the Interior.

T148. WOMEN > 65: SUFFERED SEXUAL VIOLENCE AT SOME TIME IN THEIR LIFE (2019)

	(%)	
	AT SOME TIME IN THEIR LIFE	IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS
Sexual assault	10.1%	1.4%
Sexual assault with penetration	2.9%	0.5%
Other crimes against sexual freedom and indemnity	67.0%	1.1%
TOTAL	80.0%	3.0%

Throughout her life, with her ex-partner, she engaged in sexual relations, against her will for fear of what would happen if she refused	56%	4%
Throughout her life, her ex-partner forced her to engage in a sexual practice against her will or a degrading/humiliating practice.	29%	3%
Throughout her life, her ex-partner attempted to make her engage in sexual relations against her will by holding her down/hurting her.	42%	3%

**Study on women over 65 victims of gender-based violence. 2019. DGCVG. Ministry of the Presidency, Relations with the Cortes and Democratic Memory*

T14.9. WOMEN > 65: RETIREMENT-RELATED INCREASE IN VIOLENCE (2019)

	(%)	
	INCREASED SEXUAL AGRESSION	SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR THAT IS POTENTIALLY DANGEROUS
YES	25%	32%
NO	65%	61%
ON OCCASION	7%	7%
UNKNOWN	3%	-
TOTAL	100%	100%

**Study on women over 65 victims of gender-based violence. 2019. DGCVG. Ministry of the Presidency, Relations with the Cortes and Democratic Memory*

v. Sexual violence and women with some type and degree of functional diversity (2019-2020)

According to the study, "Mujer, discapacidad y violencia de género" (Women, disability and gender-based violence) published in 2020 by the DGCVG, 96.4% of women with functional diversity have experienced controlling psychological violence, followed by 81.8% of women with functional

diversity who have suffered emotional psychological violence and 62.7% and 60.9% who have been victims of sexual violence and physical violence respectively.

On the other hand, the 2019 Macro survey indicated that 10.3% of women with functional diversity have been subjected to sexual violence (other than rape) at some point in their lives, while 4.7% have been raped.

The 2019 Macro survey also points out that 40.2% of women with functional diversity have been sexually harassed throughout their lives and 16.9% have been victims of repeated sexual harassment.

1. Prevalence of partner or ex-partner sexual violence among women with some type of functional diversity (2020)

T150. WOMEN WITH FUNCTIONAL DIVERSITY: PREVALENCE OF GENDER- BASED VIOLENCE BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE (2020)

	(%)	
	YES, I HAVE SUFFERED THIS TYPE OF VIOLENCE	NOT THIS ONE, BUT ANOTHER ONE.
CONTROLLING PSYCHOLOGICAL VIOLENCE	96.4%	3.6%
EMOTIONAL PSYCHOLOGICAL VIOLENCE	81.8%	18.2%
SEXUAL VIOLENCE	62.7%	37.3%
PHYSICAL VIOLENCE	60.9%	39.1%
ECONOMIC VIOLENCE	57.3%	42.7%

**Women, disability and gender-based violence. 2020. DGCVG. Ministry of Equality.*

2. Partner or ex-partner sexual assault and abuse among women with some type of functional diversity (2019)

T151. PREVALENCE OF NON-PARTNER SEXUAL VIOLENCE: FUNCTIONAL DIVERSITY (2019)

	IN THEIR LIFETIME		IN THE LAST 4 YEARS		IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS		IN CHILDHOOD, <15 YEARS OLD	
	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)
FUNCT. DIVERSITY (N=556)	57	10.3%	6	1.1%	1	0.1%	35	6.3%

NO FUNCT. DIVERSITY (N=9,012)	563	6.2%	12 8	1.4%	48	0.5%	295	3.3%
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*2019 Macro survey. DGCVG. Ministry of Equality

**T152. NON-PARTNER SEXUAL VIOLENCE: ACCREDITED FUNCTIONAL DIVERSITY
(2019)**

	YES		NO		NA		TOTAL	
	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)
FUNCTIONAL DIVERSITY (N=556)	26	4.7%	528	95.0%	2	0.3%	556	100%
NO FUNCTIONAL DIVERSITY (N=9,012)	563	2.1%	8,819	97.9%	7	0.1%	9,012	100%

*2019 Macro survey. DGCVG. Ministry of Equality

**T153. INJURIES AS A RESULT OF NON-PARTNER SEXUAL VIOLENCE: ACCREDITED
FUNCTIONAL DIVERSITY (2019)**

	YES		NO		NA		TOTAL	
	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)
FUNCTIONAL DIVERSITY	12	20.9%	45	79.1%	0	0.0 %	57	100%
NO FUNCTIONAL DIVERSITY (N=9,012)	88	15.7%	472	83.9%	2	0.4 %	563	100%

*2019 Macro survey. DGCVG. Ministry of Equality

**T154. FUCNTIONAL DIVERSITY AS A RESULT OF NON-PARTNER SEXUAL VIOLENCE
(2019)**

	(N)	% OF THE TOTAL WOMEN WITH FD WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED NON- PARTNER SV (N=185)
YES	26	14.3%
NO	155	84.2%
NA	3	1.4%
TOTAL	185	100%

*2019 Macro survey. DGCVG. Ministry of Equality

3. Sexual harassment among women with some type of functional diversity (2019-2020)

T155. SEXUAL HARASSMENT: ACCREDITED FUNCTIONAL DIVERSITY (2019)

	IN THEIR LIFETIME		IN THE LAST 4 YEARS		IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS		IN CHILDHOOD, <15 YEARS OLD	
	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)
FUNCTIONAL DIVERSITY (N=556)	224	40.2%	53	9.6%	28	5.0%	92	16.5%
NO FUNCTIONAL DIVERSITY (N=9,012)	3,640	40.4%	1,683	18.7%	943	10.5%	1,680	18.6%

*2019 Macro survey. DGCVG. Ministry of Equality

T156. FREQUENCY OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT THROUGHOUT LIFE: ACCREDITED FUNCTIONAL DIVERSITY (2019)

	ONCE		MORE THAN ONCE		NA		TOTAL	
	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)
FUNCTIONAL DIVERSITY (N=556)	66	29.5%	156	69.8%	2	0.7%	224	100%
NO FUNCTIONAL DIVERSITY (N=9,012)	864	23.7%	2,749	75.5%	27	0.7%	3,640	100%

*2019 Macro survey. DGCVG. Ministry of Equality

4. Repeated sexual harassment or stalking among women with some type of functional diversity (2019)

T157. REPEATED SEXUAL HARASSMENT OR STALKING. ACCREDITED FUNCTIONAL DIVERSITY (2019)

	IN THEIR LIFETIME	IN THE LAST 4 YEARS	IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS	IN CHILDHOOD,
				<15 YEARS OLD

	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)
F. DIVERSITY (N=556)	94	16.9%	30	5.4%	15	2.7%	18	3.3%
NO FUNCT. DIVERSITY (N=9,012)	1358	15.1%	596	6.6%	273	3.0%	338	3.8%

*2019 Macro survey. DGCVG. Ministry of Equality

vi. Sexual violence and young women born outside Spain (2019)

According to the 2019 Macro survey, 9.8% of women born abroad have been victims of non-partner sexual violence interpreted as non-partner sexual assault (assault with or without penetration and sexual abuse with or without penetration) and 5.2% have been the victims of rape. In addition, 27.8% have suffered injuries as a consequence of the violence against them.

In terms of sexual harassment, 44.1% of the women claim to have experienced it at some point in their lives, along with 19.3% who report having experienced repeated sexual harassment or stalking throughout their lives.

1. Non-partner or ex-partner sexual assault and abuse among foreign women (2019)

T158. PREVALENCE OF NON-PARTNER SEXUAL VIOLENCE: FOREIGN-BORN WOMEN (2019)

	IN THEIR LIFETIME		IN THE LAST 4 YEARS		IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS		IN CHILDHOOD, <15 YEARS OLD	
	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)
SPAIN	496	6.0%	111	1.3%	37	0.4%	257	3.1%
ANOTHER COUNTRY	123	9.8%	23	1.8%	11	0.9%	73	5.8%

*2019 Macro survey. DGCVG. Ministry of Equality

T159. NON-PARTNER SEXUAL VIOLENCE: FOREIGN-BORN WOMEN (2019)

	YES		NO		NA		TOTAL	
	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)
SPAIN	147	1.8%	8,160	98.1%	7	0.1%	8,314	100%

ANOTHER COUNTRY	66	5.2%	1,187	94.7%	1	0.1%	1254	100%
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*2019 Macro survey. DGCVG. Ministry of Equality

T160. INJURIES AS A RESULT OF NON-PARTNER SEXUAL VIOLENCE: FOREIGN-BORN WOMEN (2019)

	YES		NO		NA		TOTAL	
	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)
SPAIN	66	13.3%	430	86.6%	1	0.1%	496	100%
ANOTHER COUNTRY	34	27.8%	88	71.0%	1	1.2%	123	100%

*2019 Macro survey. DGCVG. Ministry of Equality

2. Sexual harassment among foreign-born women (2019)

T161. SEXUAL HARASSMENT: FOREIGN-BORN WOMEN (2019)

	IN THEIR LIFETIME		IN THE LAST 4 YEARS		IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS		IN CHILDHOOD, <15 YEARS OLD	
	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)
SPAIN	3,310	39.8%	1,461	17.6%	810	9.7%	1,496	18.0%
ANOTHER COUNTRY	554	44.1%	276	22.0%	161	12.8%	275	22.0%

*2019 Macro survey. DGCVG. Ministry of Equality

T162. FREQUENCY OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT THROUGHOUT LIFE: FOREIGN-BORN WOMEN (2019)

	ONCE		MORE THAN ONCE		NA		TOTAL	
	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)
SPAIN	805	24.3%	2479	74.9%	27	0.8%	3,310	100%
ANOTHER COUNTRY	125	22.6%	426	77.0%	2	0.4%	554	100%

*2019 Macro survey. DGCVG. Ministry of Equality

3. Repeated sexual harassment or stalking among foreign-born women (2019)

**T163. REPEATED SEXUAL HARASSMENT OR STALKING. FOREIGN-BORN WOMEN
(2019)**

	IN THEIR LIFETIME		IN THE LAST 4 YEARS		IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS		IN CHILDHOOD, <15 YEARS OLD	
	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)
SPAIN	1,210	14.5%	499	6.0%	224	2.7%	296	3.6%
ANOTHER COUNTRY	242	19.3%	127	10.1%	64	5.1%	60	4.8%

*2019 Macro survey. DGCVG. Ministry of Equality

vii. Sexual violence and women residing in small municipalities (2019)

In terms of the size of municipality of residence, 5.6% women living in municipalities of less than 10,000 inhabitants have experienced at least one incident of non-partner or ex-partner sexual assault (sexual assault with or without penetration and sexual abuse with or without penetration) in their lifetime. Of these cases, 40.3% have experienced it repeatedly.

In 69.8% of cases women claim to have been sexually harassed in their lives, half of these women (33.4%) live in municipalities with less than 2,000 inhabitants. In addition, 72.6% of women state that they have experienced sexual harassment repeatedly over time.

10.1% of the women have experienced repeated sexual harassment or been stalked at some point in their lives.

1. **Non-partner or ex-partner sexual assault and abuse among women who reside in small municipalities (2019)**

T164. PREVALENCE OF NON-PARTNER SEXUAL VIOLENCE BY SIZE OF MUNICIPALITY OF RESIDENCE (2019)

	IN THEIR LIFETIME		IN THE LAST 4 YEARS		IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS		IN CHILDHOOD, <15 YEARS OLD	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
< 10,000	105	5.6%	12	0.6%	6	0.3%	56	3.0%
> 10,000	515	6.7%	122	1.6%	42	0.5%	274	3.6%

*2019 Macro survey. DGCVG. Ministry of Equality

T165. FREQUENCY OF NON-PARTNER SEXUAL VIOLENCE THROUGHOUT LIFE: SIZE OF MUNICIPALITY OF RESIDENCE (2019)

	WOMEN WITH RESIDENCE IN MUNICIPALITIES OF < 10,000 INHAB.		WOMEN WITH RESIDENCE IN MUNICIPALITIES OF >10,000 INHAB.	
	N	% of women who have suffered non-partner SV	N	% of women who have suffered non-partner SV
ONCE	62	59.7%	250	48.5%
MORE THAN ONCE	42	40.3%	265	51.5%
NA	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
TOTAL	105	100%	515	100%

*2019 Macro survey. DGCVG. Ministry of Equality

2. Sexual harassment among women who reside in small municipalities (2019)

T166. SEXUAL HARASSMENT: SIZE OF MUNICIPALITY OF RESIDENCE (2019)

	IN THEIR LIFETIME		IN THE LAST 4 YEARS		IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS		IN CHILDHOOD, <15 YEARS OLD	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
< 2,000	173	33.4%	56	10.8%	38	7.2%	84	16.2%
2,001-10,000	494	36.4%	222	16.4%	123	9.1%	220	16.3%
> 10,000	3197	41.6%	1,459	19.0%	811	10.5%	1467	19.1%

*2019 Macro survey. DGCVG. Ministry of Equality

T167. FREQUENCY OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT THROUGHOUT LIFE: SIZE OF MUNICIPALITY OF RESIDENCE (2019)

	ONCE		MORE THAN ONCE		NA		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	NA	%	N	%
< 10,000	177	26.5%	484	72.6%	6	0.9%	667	100%
> 10,000	753	23.6%	2,421	75.7%	23	0.7%	3197	100%

*2019 Macro survey. DGCVG. Ministry of Equality

3. Repeated sexual harassment or stalking among women who reside in small municipalities (2019)

T₁₆₈. REPEATED SEXUAL HARASSMENT OR STALKING. SIZE OF MUNICIPALITY OF RESIDENCE (2019)

	IN THEIR LIFETIME		IN THE LAST 4 YEARS		IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS		IN CHILDHOOD, <15 YEARS OLD	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
< 2,000	52	10.1%	23	4.4%	9	1.8%	15	2.9%
2,001-10,000	173	12.8%	84	6.2%	41	3.0%	34	2.5%
> 10,000	1,226	15.9%	519	6.7%	237	3.1%	307	4.0%

*2019 Macro survey. DGCVG. Ministry of Equality

h. PERCEPTION OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN: SEXUAL ASSAULT AND ABUSE, SEXUAL HARASSMENT, DIGITAL SEXUAL VIOLENCE (2023) AND FORCED MARRIAGES (2018)

i. Survey on current issues: sexual violence against women. Preliminary findings (January 2023): Spanish Public Centre for Sociological Research (CIS)

According to the “Encuesta de cuestiones de actualidad: la violencia sexual contra las mujeres. Avance de resultados” (Survey on current issues: sexual violence against women. Advance on study results) by the CIS, the following behaviours are perceived by Spanish society as follows:

- 80.6% deem sending emails or text messages with unwanted sexual content to be unacceptable and must always be punished by law: 82.7% of women and 78.3% of men; by ages, the values remain more or less stable, ranging from 71% in the older age group to 84.6% among the 35-44 years old.
- Sharing sexual photographs or videos on social networks is seen by 96% as unacceptable and must always be punished by law: 97.4% of women and 94.5% of men; by age, a certain consensus can be seen in the proportion, since the rates vary from 91.7% for the older age bracket and 97% for the 25 to 34 age bracket.
- Pressuring a person into sending nude photos of themselves is perceived by 92.7% as unacceptable and must always be punished by law: 94.6% of women and 90.7% of men; by age, 85.8% represents the lowest value (18-24 year olds) and 95.8% the highest value (45-54 year olds).
- 97.5% feel that blackmailing a person with threats to share their videos or photos of a sexual nature is seen as unacceptable and must always be punished by the law: 98% of women and

96.9% of men; by age, the percentage distribution shows similar values across all age brackets, ranging from 92.2% (75 and over) and 99% (45 to 54 year olds).

As can be seen in all the issues analysed, women present higher percentages than men concerning unacceptability and punishment by the law for the incident in question, thus showing women's lower degree of acceptance for the behaviours studied.

Regarding belief around how widespread the abovementioned behaviours are on the internet and social networks in Spain, 73.7% of those surveyed believe that they are quite (52.7%) or very widespread (21%). By sex, women, with 82%, feel that these behaviours are more widespread (between quite and very widespread) than men, of whom almost a quarter (23.3%) feel they are not very widespread.

The perception around sexual violence against women in relation to sexual harassment, assault and abuse is as follows:

- Forcing a partner to engage in unwanted sexual relations is perceived by the majority, 76%, as unacceptable and should be punished by the law: by sex, the values are very close, 76.5% of women and 75.5% of men consider this to be the case. The second most important value is represented by one fifth of the total (20.3%), who consider it to be unacceptable but that it should not be punished by the law (in this case, the trend illustrated in the previous issues in which women show higher percentage rates is reversed, with the majority percentage being men with 21.2% followed closely by 19.4% of women). While, according to age brackets, 64.9% of those aged 75 and over believe that in addition to being unacceptable it should be punished by the law in force, this is 20 percentage points less than the highest rate represented by 84.8% of 35-44 year olds.
- Making unwanted sexual comments and suggestions to a woman is unacceptable in 48.8% of cases, but it should not be punished by law (50.1% of women and 47.5% of men believe this to be the case). It is very closely followed by 43.9% who consider it unacceptable and believe it should be an offence punishable by law (43.3% of women and 44.4% of men). On the other hand, people aged 75 and over are most in favour of the idea of criminalising the act in question with 53.9%. On the other hand, 54.2% of people aged 25-34 are most in favour of the idea of not criminalising it.
- Kissing a woman against her will is unacceptable and must be punished by the law in 68.9% of cases, with a majority of men (72.7%) and a minority of women (65.3%) believing so. The highest number of people who consider this to be the case are in the 18-24 age group with 79%, a rate that gradually decreases as the age range increases.
- Touching a woman in an unwanted way is unacceptable and must be punished by law in 88.1% of cases: women (88.7%) and men (87.8%) differ only by 0.9%. By age groups, young people between 18 and 24 are most supportive of this idea (93.8%) while those in the 65 to 74 age group, as well as people over 75, are those who are least in favour of it being a punishable offence (77.4% and 78.7% respectively).

- Deliberately giving a woman drugs or alcohol without her knowing in order to engage in sexual relations with her is seen as unacceptable and must be punished by law by 98.3% (98.6% of women and 97.8% of men believe this to be the case). By age, the values range from 94.8% among people aged 75 and over and 99.4% of those between 45 and 54 years old.
- Paying a woman for sexual relations is valued in relative brackets at 30%. The majority of almost a third believe that it is unacceptable but should not be punished by law (32.2%), a percentage almost identical to the consecutive 32% who think that, in addition to being unacceptable, it should be punished by law, closely followed by 28.1% who consider it to be unacceptable in some circumstances. According to sex, the percentage distribution varies and differs in order of weight: while the majority of women (35.7%) believe it to be a punishable offence (followed by 28.7% who do not believe it to be so, although they do find it unacceptable and 27.4% who believe it to be acceptable on occasions), the majority of men (35.9%) find it unacceptable, but not punishable (followed by 28.1% who see it as acceptable and unacceptable with normative punishment required in 28.1% of cases). By ages, the values remain more or less limited to 30% of the cases.

The reason behind the large volume of news on sexual violence against women at present is, in more than half of the cases (65.8% of the total), due to the perception of greater visibility in the media: 70.3% of men and 61.6% of women. While more than a quarter (26.7%) believe that the reason is the increase in sexual assaults: 30.4% of women and 22.7% of men.

11% of women believe that the main reason that some men sexually assault women is because of the assailant's mental health problems, followed by a lack of education, principles and values (10%) and a feeling of superiority, power and entitlement (9.4%).

In reference to beliefs over whether or not sexual harassment exists in the workplace, the people surveyed believe that:

- Making insulting jokes about women in the workplace is perceived as grounds for sexual harassment in 49% of cases (54.1% of women and 43.7% of men). However, 46.7% believe the opposite to be true (51.6% of men and 42% of women). According to age, young people between 18 and 24 are the ones who most perceive sexual harassment, while people between 45 and 54 years of age are the ones who most perceive the opposite.
- Making sexual comments about a female worker (about her body, the way she dresses or her sexuality) is seen as an incident of sexual assault by 83.3% of the total, i.e., 88.6% of women and 78.8% of men. In this case, young people between 25 and 34 years of age are the ones who observe harassment the most (90.9%), seventeen points more than those of 75 and over.
- Catcalling in the workplace is understood as sexual harassment in 80.3% of the total, particularly among women, 80.9% view it as such, very closely followed by 79.8% of men. Significantly, this is also the case for people aged between 18 and 24, with 87.4%, far from the 67.5% of people aged 75 and over.
- Making sexual advances or insinuating is seen as sexual harassment by 78.8% of those surveyed, with a growing difference of 14 percentage points among women, who consider it sexual

harassment (85.6%), while 71.6% of men believe it to be so. By age, 84.3% of 18-24 year olds consider it to be sexual harassment, twenty points more than those aged 75 and over.

- 72.1% think that asking a women about private matters concerning her sex life is an act of sexual harassment: this is the opinion of 76.3% of women and 67.6% of men. By age, 76.3% of 18-24 year olds consider it to be sexual harassment, twenty points more than those aged 75 and over.
- Making obscene gestures and looks towards a women at work is seen by 78.4% as sexual harassment: 82.3% of women and 74.3% of men said so. According to the age brackets, the values range from 81.8% of those between 45 and 54 and 68.0% of people aged 75 and over.
- Repeatedly asking for sex without pressure or threats is considered sexual harassment in 75.9% of cases: this is reiterated by 76% of men and 75.9% of women, almost identical percentages. It is important to add that a quarter (21%) of women and men do not believe it to be a form of sexual harassment. By age, 79.5% of people between 25 and 34 believe that repeatedly asking for sexual relations without pressure or threats is an act of sexual abuse, twelve percentage points above people aged 75 and above.
- Touching, pinching and cornering are perceived as acts of sexual harassment by 97.5% of the total people surveyed, with a large consensus between the perception of women (97.5%) and men (97.4%). According to age, the values remain more or less stable among 99.3% of young people between the age of 18 and 24 and 93.9% of people aged 75 and over.
- 9.5% see unwanted hugging and kissing as sexual harassment in the workplace: 95% of women and 93.9% of men. As in the previous point, the percentage age gap is narrowing, with relatively close values. 96.6% of people between 45 and 54 and 92.3% aged 75 and over believe this to be the case.
- Pressuring someone into sexual favours in exchange for workplace benefits or under threat of dismissal is seen in 98.8% of cases as an act of sexual harassment: 98.9% of women and 98.9% of men believe this to be the case. According to age brackets, the gap between the values is narrowing. 100% of young people between 18 and 24 and 96.5% of people between 65 and 74 perceive it in this way.

On the beliefs around the complaints filed by women as a result of a sexual assault, the following has been reported:

- 59.6% of those surveyed believe that women who have been sexually assaulted report the fact on few occasions. This proportion is identical between women (59.6%) and men (59.6%). This is very closely followed by 18.3% of the total who think that a complaint is filed most of the time and 15.2% who feel that a complaint is almost never filed.
- 37.5% think that these women wait a while, but not too long, particularly 41.1% of men, 7 points more than women (34%). This perception is followed by 22.1% who think that women, after having been assaulted, wait a while, but not too long before they make a complaint. It is worth noting that more than a quarter of women (23.5%) strongly believe that women who are sexually assaulted almost never or never report it.

- Almost half of those surveyed (45.1%) believe that the reason why they do not file a complaint is mainly out of fear of the assailant. This perception is greater among men, 48.6% of whom believe so, seven tenths of a percentage point more than women, 41.8% of whom consider this to be the case. With 15.7%, shame is the second most important belief and fear of not being believed is the third with 14.5% of the total, which is mainly perceived by women (17.5%, while 11.4% of men believe it to be so).

On the other hand, more than a third of the sample, 35.1%, personally knows one or more women who have been victims of sexual assault in her family circle or group of friends and, especially women, as 39.5% know one or more women who have been sexually assaulted in the abovementioned settings. In addition, 27.2% say they meet them, this time, in their residential area or neighbourhood and 17.5% in their place of work. Lastly, 21.7% of women surveyed claimed to have been sexually assaulted at least once in their lives.

ii. Encuesta "No acepto". Aproximación a los matrimonios forzados en España desde la mirada de las profesionales y los profesionales de la Comunidad de Madrid y Cataluña. ("I do not accept" Survey. Approach to forced marriage in Spain from the viewpoint of professionals from the Community of Madrid and Catalonia (2018): Federation of Progressive Women

For 91.62% of the sample used for the study "I do not accept". Approach to forced marriage in Spain from the viewpoint of professionals from the Community of Madrid and Catalonia") conducted by the Federation of Progressive Women, forced marriage is a marriage where at least one of the spouses has been physically or emotionally coerced into the marriage against their will.

In relation to the existence of FM, almost three quarters (73.4%) believe that they exist and are a manifestation of violence towards women that generates inequality, affecting women's ability to exercise their rights effectively. In addition, 96.09% add that victims of FM are both men and women, but it is more largely women and girls who are forced into marriage.

Furthermore, 71.51% think that the minimum age of marriage in Spain is 16 with the mother and/or father's permission and that the minimum age of sexual consent is 16, with 62.01% believing this.

Lastly, 61.45% state that FMs are a crime in Spain, as the specific crime of FM was introduced into the Criminal Code for the first time in 2015. They add that there should be a Government intervention to prevent and eradicate this practice aside from deeming FM to be a crime.

i. SEXUAL FEMINICIDE (2022)

i. Comparison between types of femicide: sexual femicide (2022)

The data collected by the DGCVG is divided into partner or ex-partner femicide and other feminicides, which include: social, sexual, vicarious and family femicide. In relation to sexual femicide, the first data was collected in 2022, after its recent conceptualisation as a new category within the femicide category, making it the only data we currently have. Below is the definition of the categories analysed since 2022 according to the Ministry of Equality:

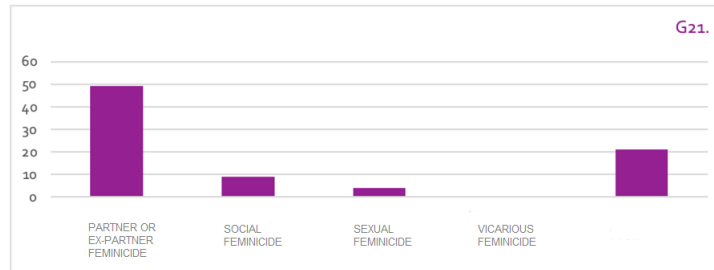
- Family femicide: the killing of a woman by one of the men in her family.
- Sexual femicide: the killing of a woman without a partner or family relationship but linked to the sexual violence included in the then LOGILS bill. It also includes feminicides related to sexual exploitation, trafficking, prostitution, FGM and FM.
- Social femicide: the killing of a woman as a result of a non-sexual assault by a man who is not her partner nor a member of her family (a stranger, work colleague, neighbour, friend, employer, etc.).
- Vicarious femicide: the killing of a woman or minor sons/daughters by a man as an instrument to cause harm or damage to another woman. Only data about women and minors (boys and girls) was collected.

In 2022, there was a total of 83 feminicides, 49 of which were committed by a partner or ex-partner of the victim, 21 by a man in the family other than the woman's partner (family femicide), 9 by a man with whom the woman did not have a relationship nor was he a member of her family (social femicide) and, lastly, 4 killings were carried out by a man or men who did not have an intimate partner or ex-partner relationship with the woman nor were they family members related to the sexual violence covered by the Organic Law Bill on the Comprehensive Guarantee of Sexual Freedom (sexual femicide).

T169. FEMINICIDES (2022)

	WOMEN
INTIMATE PARTNER/EX-PARTNER FEMINICIDE	49
SOCIAL FEMINICIDE	9
SEXUAL FEMINICIDE	4
VICARIOUS FEMINICIDE	0
FAMILY FEMINICIDE	21
TOTAL	83

Other feminicides in Spain. Year 2022. Provisional data and Women Fatal Victims of Gender Violence in Spain at the hands of their partners or ex-partners. Provisional data. DGCVG. Ministry of Equality.



*OUR OWN WORK based on *Other feminicides* in Spain*. Year 2022. Provisional data and Women Fatal Victims of Gender Violence in Spain at the hands of their partners of ex-partners. Provisional data. DGCVG. Ministry of Equality.

It is important to note that *Femicidio.net* indicated that in Spain in 2021 there were 82 feminicides, in 2022 there were 100 and so far in 2023, there have been 42⁵⁷.

8. THE APPROACH AND INTERVENTION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT ORGANISATIONS IN ACTS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

To explain the approach and intervention of local government organisations in acts of sexual violence, first, we are going to establish the local obligations in the matter (a); second, we will analyse

the in-house services for the care, intervention and protection of women who are victims or survivors of acts of sexual violence (b); third, we will draw up proposals for the improvement of sexual violence intervention and prevention efforts (c), and lastly, we will develop proposals for an evaluation system (d).

a. LOCAL OBLIGATIONS CONCERNING SEXUAL VIOLENCE

The United Nations Human Rights Council Advisory Committee indicated that to guarantee the protection and promotion of human rights, local authorities need to adopt a human-rights based approach to local governance.⁵⁸ The human-rights based approach is a conceptual framework for the process of human development that is normatively based on international human rights standards and operationally directed to promoting and protecting human rights. The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights has established an international framework of standards that governs the shared and complementary duties of national and local authorities, which are to respect, protect and implement human rights, which provides a basis for understanding which principles should guide local and national administrations: universality and inalienability; indivisibility; interdependence and interrelatedness; equality and non-discrimination; participation and inclusion; accountability and the rule of law⁵⁹.

In this regard, as we explained in section 6 on acts of sexual violence against women (above.), there has been broad development of the obligations of States such as Spain with regard to acts of sexual

⁵⁷ See: <https://femicidio.net/>

⁵⁸ Final report of the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee. 2015. *Role of local government in the promotion and protection of human rights*.

⁵⁹ *Idem*.

violence against women, obligations arising from the international and European human rights protection framework, which also involve the local level. Thus, the obligation of due diligence to comprehensively prevent, protect, investigate, sanction and seek reparation for women who are victims or survivors of acts of sexual violence, also involves autonomous community and local administration bodies. As María Naredo points out in one of the few articles that analyse local responsibility concerning acts of sexual violence (2020): "*La responsabilidad municipal frente a las violencias sexuales. La experiencia local a la luz del marco internacional de derechos humanos*" (Local responsibility concerning acts of sexual violence. Local experience in light of the international human rights framework"), local entities have "broad responsibilities for preventing and responding to different manifestations of violence against women, including sexual violence", establishing the international and European standards not just obligations such as prevention, care, protection and reparation, but also "focus and cross-cutting" obligations"⁶⁰.

On the basis of Naredo's analysis, we have drawn up a summary of local obligations to combat acts of sexual violence:

- Focus and cross-cutting obligations:
 - Focus: a gender perspective and intersectional approach, "which does not only mean identifying and combating factors of discrimination that perpetuate sexual violence, but also implementing processes of empowerment and autonomy for victims and survivors"⁶¹.
 - Cross-cutting obligations:
 - Training for professionals The training content must be based on at least "equality between women and men, the needs and rights of victims, how to prevent secondary victimisation, violence prevention and detection strategies and coordinated multi-agency co-operation", following Article 15 of the Istanbul Convention⁶².
 - Coordinated arrangements Both "among public administration bodies through multi-agency forums" as well as "coordination among professionals using protocols"⁶³.
 - Research and data collection⁶⁴.
 - Participation of feminist and women's organisations, "especially those that support women who are victims and survivors of acts of sexual violence"⁶⁵.

⁶⁰ María Naredo Molero. "*La responsabilidad municipal...*", *Op. Cit.*, 175.

⁶¹ *Ibidem*, p. 176.

⁶² *Ibidem*, p. 176 and 177.

⁶³ *Ibidem*, p. 177.

⁶⁴ *Ibidem*, p. 178.

⁶⁵ *Idem*.

- Specific obligations
 - Prevention, care, protection and reparation:
 - On the basis of the Istanbul Convention, local governments should at least develop the following guidelines:
 - “Partner with autonomous communities to encourage i education programmes in the local area that aim to transform the roots of acts of sexual violence (non-violent masculinity, fostering women's autonomy, sex and relationship education) throughout all stages of required and unregulated teaching”⁶⁶.
 - “Devise local campaigns aimed at everyone, particularly men and boys, in order to actively contribute to the elimination of stereotypes linked to the ‘culture of rape’ that help to prevent acts of sexual violence”⁶⁷.
 - “Develop information campaigns aimed at women of all ages, which include information about their rights and the resources available should they experience an act of sexual violence”⁶⁸.
 - “Take effective measures to make public spaces safe places, free from harassment and accessible to all women and girls, particularly through the promotion and support of community-based measures and participation of women's groups”⁶⁹.
 - “Detect possible victims of acts of sexual violence especially among the areas of the population with few tools and real possibilities to ask for help and report the violent incidents”⁷⁰.
 - “The municipalities must have comprehensive specialist care services that provide support and reparation for the victims of acts of sexual violence”⁷¹.
 - Provide safe temporary accommodation or housing solutions for assistance and recovery. This is also linked to guaranteeing that the violent act won't happen again and ensuring the woman's safety⁷².

⁶⁶ *Ibidem*, p. 179.

⁶⁷ *Idem*.

⁶⁸ *Idem*.

⁶⁹ *Idem*.

⁷⁰ *Ibidem*, p. 180.

⁷¹ *Idem*.

⁷² *Ibidem*, p. 181.

- In terms of protection, local entities are involved in maintaining public safety in their municipalities in partnership with the local police and cooperation is recommended when it comes to the local police's response to acts of sexual violence, which requires "local police to be suitably trained to work in the areas of intervention mentioned in the international recommendations"⁷³.

All local obligations must take into account that women have rights and the institutions are the guarantors of these rights; that the services must be available, accessible and of high quality, and that victims or survivors, organisations and feminist movements must participate in the assessment, implementation and evaluation⁷⁴. One of guiding principles of the LOGILS is that "it shall guarantee that victims of sexual violence, feminist movement and civil society entities, associations and organisations, including trade unions and business organisations shall take part in the design, application and evaluation of the services and the public policies set out in this organic law, with a special focus on the participation of women from an intersectional perspective"⁷⁵.

In addition, we would like to point out that Idea 7 of the State Pact (Autonomous Community Recommendations, local entities and other institutions) includes measures to allow local administration to take actions aimed at promoting equality between men and women, as well combating violence against women, as it is the administration closest to the citizens and, therefore, to the victims of this kind of violence. When it was passed in 2018, the adoption of appropriate legal modifications was mandated so that local administration could take actions aimed at promoting equality between men and women, as well as combating gender-based violence, since it is the administration body closest to the citizens and, therefore, the victims⁷⁶. Thus, Royal Decree-Law 9/2018 of 3 August on urgent measures for the development of the State Pact against Gender-based Violence modified the Law setting the Main Guidelines for Local Governing Rules adding letter o) to Article 25.2 e which indicates that "the Municipality shall, in all cases, exercise its own powers under the terms of the legislation of the State and Autonomous Communities: Initiatives to promote equality between men and women and against gender-based violence"⁷⁷.

b. IN-HOUSE SERVICES FOR THE CARE, INTERVENTION AND PROTECTION OF WOMEN WHO ARE VICTIMS OR SURVIVORS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

The in-house services for women who are victims or survivors of acts of sexual violence can be categorised into three groups:

(1) Services that deal with partner or ex-partner sexual violence, i.e., services on gender-based violence as understood in the LOMPIVG.

⁷³ *Ibidem*, p. 181 and 182.

⁷⁴ *Ibidem*, p. 193 and 194.

⁷⁵ Article 2 of Organic Law 10/2022 of 6 September, Op. Cit.

⁷⁶ Royal Decree-Law of 3 August on urgent measures for the development of the State Pact against Gender-based Violence.

⁷⁷ Law 7/1985 of 2 April setting the Main Guidelines for Local Governing Rules.

(2) Services that deal with sexual violence as part of male violence against women, including the forms or manifestations of this violence that go beyond those committed by a partner or ex-partner.

(3) Specific non-partner or ex-partner sexual violence services, which have concentrated more on sexual assault (before the LOGILS also sexual abuse) or trafficking for sexual exploitation, paying less attention to FGM, FM, sexual assault and digital sexual violence, which does not mean that they do not or cannot address these manifestations of sexual violence⁷⁸.

As for those in group 3, Madrid City Council's Pilar Estébanez Sexual Violence Crisis Centre (Fundación ASPACIA) stands out as the first of its kind across Spain to provide a specialist 7-24-365 service.

Although we identified several protocols to combat FGM and FM, we found that most resources do not usually have specific expertise on these acts of sexual violence. In addition, the responses to the questionnaire and the interviews revealed that very few cases of FGM and FM are being brought to the attention of the resources, which does not mean that they are not happening (we also observed a lack of data on these forms of sexual violence in the official statistics). In the case of FGM and FM, as an exception to the above, Bilbao City Council is doing preventive work and providing training; Doctors of the World in Madrid and UNAF are carrying out work on FGM, and the work of the association Valentés i Acompanyades in Girona/Salt on FM should be highlighted⁷⁹.

The in-house services for women or survivors of sexual violence usually address cases of digital sexual violence. In this regard, a significant number of cases of acts of sexual violence often have a digital component and there are also cases that consist exclusively of sexual cybercrime. As for the specific resources on this form of sexual violence, we found that Fembloc, a helpline and support service for online violence run by associations and experts, carries out significant work⁸⁰. It is also worth mentioning the Provincial Council of Seville's individual counselling service for women and children who are victims of gender-based violence in municipalities with less than 20,000 inhabitants. It provides one-to-one psychological support to women who are victims of gender-violence, sexual violence and gender-based cyberviolence who live in municipalities with less than 20,000 inhabitants in the province of Seville. We also feel that Opciónate, Island Cybersexual Violence Prevention and Care Service (SIPACM), a service run by the Council of Gran Canaria, is unique in the whole territory as it focuses solely on male cyberviolence against women and addresses acts of sexual violence. As we mentioned, it will open to the public in September 2023, although it is already undertaking prevention and consultation work⁸¹.

However, from the questionnaire we sent to local entities who have in-house care, intervention and protection services for women who are victims of acts of sexual violence, including entities

⁷⁸ As far as sexual harassment is concerned, at a more national level, we identified the Spanish Worker's Commission' Observatory on Sexual Harassment and Gender-Based Violence: <https://observatorioacoso.ccoo.es/>

⁷⁹ In the case of FM, we found the WASSU Foundation-UAB's Map of Entities 2021 on forced marriages was very useful. <https://matrimoniosforzados.fundacionwassu.com/>

⁸⁰ See: <https://fembloc.cat/index.html>

⁸¹ The aim of this service is to provide a response to acts of male violence against women that take place online and affect adolescents, adult women, boys and girls on the island of Gran Canaria.

belonging to the associative, civil, social and university fabrics, as well as entities providing services in the local area, and from the in-depth interviews we held, we obtained the following information (taking into account the diversity of the services, programmes and organisations as well as the purpose of the work of each one):

- In accordance with the responses to the questionnaire:
 - 89% of those who responded to the questionnaire stated that their entity's space and organisation could be accessed by women with functional diversity.
 - 50% confirmed that they have translation and interpreting services.
 - 46% stated that they have intercultural mediators.
 - All, except one, said that their work has a gender perspective.
 - On the topic of whether or not they work with an intersectional approach, except for two, the rest replied yes.
 - There are at least two professionals employed to work in the service or the programme. Some have volunteers and some do not.
 - As for the team's profile, there are psychologists, jurists, lawyers, social workers, community workers, social integration officers, project managers, educators, administrative managers and social services assistants. To a much lesser extent survivor mediators, specialist intercultural mediators, sexologists, anthropologists, international relations, decolonialisation and anti-racism specialists, social communications experts, online safety specialists, sociologists specialising in migration and equality, sexual and reproductive health doctors, teachers, journalists and equality development officers. In cases where boys and girls are also attended to, some responded that they had childhood specialists.
 - In terms of the entity or organisation's relationship with ATENPRO, some responded that they did indeed have a relationship (when cases of sexual violence fell within gender-based violence) and others said that they did not.
 - On whether or not they believe that data on sexual violence is compiled adequately and sufficiently, the majority said no and added the following:
 - Data on sexual cyberviolence is not being collected.
 - Many cases of sexual violence that are not processed through the court remain hidden, particularly those suffered by populations with a high level of vulnerability, such as people with a disability or migrants.

- Sexual cyberviolence is a form of invisible violence, the data is not usually up to date and not all the relevant data is collected so the extent of the problem remains unknown.
 - There is a huge disparity between the official data and the data that specialist entities have on file.
 - The official statistics do not account for the reality of sexual violence, many victims do not turn to public administration bodies, there are displays of sexual violence that are not reported and variables are required in the research conducted by professionals with a gender perspective.
 - Acts of sexual violence are very widespread and only complaints are counted.
 - Only those that have reached the legal system are compiled.
 - A unified register is needed.
- Some responded that the information is being compiled better now than it was years ago but data on some types of violence is still not collected sufficiently (e.g., on FGM) and another respondent said yes, in some places in Spain, because they shared terminology and coordination spaces.
- On how many women they usually see in a year, some of the responses were the following: 300 approximately; 161; 150 women and 65 girls or boys; more than 2,500; 296 women and girls and boys; between 100 and 150; between 30 and 40; 1,381; 1,291 on the phone service and 595 in person; 100; 900; more than 2,000 women; approximately 300, and between 400 and 420 new users and 500 and 600 in ongoing monitoring.
- With respect to how many Spanish women and how many foreign-born women they see, some of the responses were the following: 123 Spanish women and 38 foreign-born women in 2022; 137 Spanish women and 35 foreign-born women in 2022; around 93% are foreign-born; 154 Spanish women; 80% Spanish women; 100% are foreign-born; 88 Spanish women and 1,293 are from abroad; 59.83% Spanish women in 2022; 75% Spanish and 25% foreign-born; 65% Spanish and the rest foreign-born; all immigrants, and 80% Spanish women.
- On how many migrant women in an irregular situation they saw in the past year (2022), some of the responses were the following: none; they did not record regular or irregular situations, since they do not believe it to be a significant factor in the provision of the service; they do not compile this data; 2; the majority; 6; 15; 10; 537; 30%; data was not collected; 2; 15 to 30 women, many of whom had started the regularisation process during the intervention; 1; 42; 14; 10; 64 women with 4 daughters and sons; 5% and they did not record this data because they see women regardless of their legal status.

- In terms of the number of women with functional diversity who they saw in the past year (2022), some of the responses were the following: none; that data is not collected, 10, 7, 12 and 20.
- Some see to girls, boys and adolescents and others only women of legal age.
- On how many trans women they saw in the past year (2022), the answers ranges from none to 1 for the least and 66 for the most (prostitution contexts).
- When it comes to the age of the women they see, some of the responses were the following: women of legal age and in prevention minors from the age of 12; the most common age bracket is 26-35, followed by 36-45; the majority of women seen are in the 26 to 55 age bracket; at legal level, from 18 to 60 years old, on some occasions older; any age, from 2 to 64, the majority are between 21 and 30; between 4 and 82 years old; between 17 and 30; age bracket of 35 to 45; 18 to 65; between 18 and 24; the lowest number from 64 years of age; between 40 and 49 years old; an average of 37 years old, and from 16, all ages.
- The responses to whether or not the women that they saw reported the violence were varied: approximately 50%; 106; 75; 106 of 180 reported the incident; 65%; very few; it is difficult to report your parents to the authorities (FM); three women reported trafficking in 2022, and six have reported it so far on 2023, women don't usually want to report it; 1 of every 10; data not collected; this data is unknown; around 50%; none currently; 7 women in 2022 have started the process of reporting trafficking for sexual exploitation; 33 of 123 women seen filed a report; 80%; 21% of 118 women; don't have that data, and 30%.
- As for whether or not the proceedings for a crime reported by a woman usually end in a conviction, some of the responses are stated below: data not available; no; it is not normal; the number of proceedings closed is significant; more than 85% if we count that about 95% go to trial; as it is a very long process, in the majority of cases we don't see the outcome because they do not continue under our care; no report filed for FGM or FM; 10%; we do not have conclusive data; many times, and we are aware of a high rate of convictions for trafficking in the cases we follow.
- On whether or not they think that the women they see feel they get reparation, some of the answers were the following: no; legally or socially, no; there's no way of knowing; a question with a very nuanced answer depending on what you mean by reparation; yes; the reparation process for victims of trafficking and sexual exploitation is not always satisfactory; we can't answer that question; it's difficult to assess whether in general the women we see feel they get reparation; not all; some; many are in the process; they don't feel they get reparation because there are so few convictions and economic reparation is non-existent; few; the service is just up and running; within the limits of the comprehensive intervention provided; almost never; they rate the intervention positively, feeling a before and after, but there is still a long way to go; they feel supported, not like they get reparation; the reparation process starts, but it is

impossible for the centre to accomplish this objective in its entirety due to time constraints; no; we still cannot reach this conclusion; very often; no, in many cases the process has been revictimising for them and they don't feel like they have got reparation; we do not have data on the topic; yes; legally, no, they need psychological reparation; we do not have an indicator that can measure it, and yes, the majority.

- In response to the question on how many family members or people close to the victim or survivor they usually care for in a year, some of the answers were: 20; only occasional guidance is provided, the service is not for them; this data is not collected; 0; 32; unfortunately this need cannot be covered due to the high demand for care and the lack of sufficient technical staff; they do not generally come to us as they tend to be the victimisers; we do not see to family members; around 90; 5 indirect people; very few; 3 or 4 per woman; 15; only their sons or daughters or dependents, in 2022 there were 18 girls or boys; 8; 60; 50; this data is not available; few; and between 100 and 120.
- On the definition of sexual violence they use, some of the responses were the definition from the LOGILS; from the UN and the Istanbul Convention; autonomous community laws; the Criminal Code, the Palermo Convention and the Istanbul Convention; not determined, and many responses emphasised a definition that includes a lack of consent.
- Of the questionnaires answered, 93% see to cases of non-partner or ex-partner sexual violence and 7% do not.
- The forms of sexual violence they address (taking into account that some entities deal with different forms of sexual violence, some deal with one and others deal exclusively with a particular type) include digital sexual violence; all; all except for trafficking for sexual exploitation; those stated in the national and autonomous community legislation; sexual assault, sexual abuse and sexual violence committed online; trafficking or sexual exploitation and occasionally FM; all those stated in the Criminal Code; FM; all except digital; trafficking, sexual exploitation, FGM, FM, virginity tests, honour crimes, etc.; trafficking for sexual exploitation and any other type of trafficking in the context of prostitution; trafficking for sexual exploitation in prostitution, trafficking for servitude/sexual slavery for the benefit of the trafficker, trafficking for exploitation in pornography and trafficking for FM, and sexual assault, sexual harassment, trafficking of women for sexual exploitation, sexual exploitation, FGM and FM.
- In response to whether or not they had dealt with cases of multiple-perpetrator rape and if so how many cases in one year, the answers were no; that data is not available; 1 or 2 cases per year; yes, 5 women and 2 minor women in the last year; 6; yes, within the context of prostitution, unquantified, and 20-30% of cases.
- As for whether or not they had dealt with cases of sexual violence in domestic work, and if so, how many in a year, the answers were no; cybercrime yes, we still do not have

data on it; we do not collect that data; yes, but there isn't any data; 1; 2; 4; 20; we haven't had any; we do find it among the women we help, it's a form of recruitment, and we have seen many cases of trafficking for sexual exploitation in domestic servitude that have overlapped with crimes of sexual violence.

- The forms of sexual violence for which they receive most cases are (which depends of the form of sexual violence they address): sexual cyberbullying, revenge porn, bodyshaming, dick pics, deepfakes, slutshaming; sexual assaults; intimate partner sexual violence, sexual violence by strangers and in prostitution; sexual touching or assaults with penetration by people in the victim's circle; trafficking for sexual exploitation and sexual exploitation; sexual abuse, a significant number in childhood; sexual assaults by acquaintances or recent acquaintances, women under 40; FM, assaults and rapes in the context of prostitution; FGM; FM; assaults; rape; in 2022, childhood sexual abuse is the group with the highest rate of non-partner sexual violence; sexual assault in the workplace, and known, unknown, childhood or recent sexual assault by an acquaintance. In response to the forms of sexual violence for which they receive least cases, they answers indicated (that it depends on the form of violence they are dealing with): harassment; online violence; multiple-perpetrator rape; FGM, MF and trafficking for sexual exploitation.
- In terms of which form of sexual violence they think women most identify, of those who were able to provide this information, the majority are sexual assaults and sexual assaults with physical violence. And the forms of violence they believe women least identify are cyberviolence, psychological violence, intrafamily sexual violence, child sexual violence, street harassment, sexual exploitation, partner sexual violence, FM, feminicides with a sexual element, sexual harassment at work, intimate partner rape, violence in contexts of prostitution, FGM, verbal abuse, institutional violence and violence in teenage dating such as pressure to engage in sexual activity.
- 100% of those who answered the questionnaire said that they know and use the Istanbul Convention, the CEDAW framework and the CEDAW Committee guidelines in their work.
- 85% said that they are implementing the LOGILS.
- 75% responded yes to the question of whether or not they incorporate due diligence into their work.
- Based on the information we obtained from the interviews:
 - Due to the way gender-based violence is understood in Spain, particularly because of the LOMPIVG, a significant number of resources and services have been designed based on this approach. In this regard, it is very important to continue moving towards an understanding that sexual violence against women, a gender-based display of violence, is a form of discrimination and a violation of human rights.

- Data on the different forms of sexual violence –sexual assault, sexual harassment, trafficking for sexual exploitation, FGM, FM and online sexual violence– is not collected in a standardised way. Information taking into account a gender perspective and intersectional approach that reveals, for example, if there are forms of sexual violence that are disproportionately affecting foreign-born women, women with functional diversity or women of a certain age is not collected either. If it were, it would give us an assessment based on which measures and actions could be devised and implemented for sexual violence care and intervention.
- Because of the specialist expertise required to work in the area of sexual violence against women, the resources that address sexual violence as part of partner or ex-partner gender violence, must also receive specialist training.
- As acts of sexual violence are understood as a form of gender-based violence and discrimination as well as a violation of human rights, they require specialist expertise. In addition, each form of sexual violence (assault, harassment, trafficking for sexual exploitation, FGM, FM and digital violence requires its own specialist expertise.
- There is still a need to incorporate to a greater extent local obligations concerning sexual violence, which are stated not only in the national and autonomous community legislative frameworks, but also in the international and European human rights protection framework.
- Local services are not isolated; they are part of a context in which different stakeholders and institutions are involved. In order to respect, guarantee and protect the rights of victims or survivors of acts of sexual violence, work must be done to prevent revictimisation and to enhance the understanding of the link between the eradication of acts of sexual violence and the right to equality and non-discrimination, including intersectional discrimination, of all women. In this regard, we need to keep on working on our understanding of the fact that victims and survivors of sexual violence have rights and local entities are the guarantors of these rights, therefore, victims and survivors, their needs and rights must always be placed at the heart of the matter.
- A framework protocol on the care, intervention and protection of women and survivors of sexual violence is needed.
- The majority of services rely on internal care protocols in cases of sexual violence, but there are others that do not, yet it is important that all services have them in place (internal care protocols, emergency care or crisis intervention) but, at the same time, do not lose the flexibility required in these cases to tailor to the needs of victims and survivors.
- An institutional map of the existing local resources and services for the care, intervention and protection of women and survivors does not exist.

- It is necessary to review and update municipality response and information procedures in cases of sexual violence in order to bring them in line with the Istanbul Convention and the LOGILS.
- For any local action or measure that addresses and eradicates acts of sexual violence, effective participation of feminist and women's organisations is needed, particularly those who support women who are victims and survivors of acts of sexual violence.
- Although the majority of resources or services indicate that their work uses a gender perspective and intersectional approach, there is still a way to go to incorporate the intersectional approach into sexual violence against women, as not all women are going to face the same risks and impacts and have the same needs in their case of sexual violence.
- Apart from a few exceptions, the services that work with boys, girls and adolescents, need to strengthen the childhood perspective.
- A perspective that combats antigypsyism, with specific training on the intersectional discrimination that gypsy women and girls face, has not yet been incorporated into the resources.
- Not all resources or services have intercultural mediators or community development workers, and to a lesser extent have survivors of sexual violence.
- Not all the resources or services have been adapted to make their facilities and the access thereto available to women with functional diversity.
- Specialist resources that address FGM and MF with a gender perspective, intersectional and intercultural approach are needed. When victims of FM flee their homes to avoid getting married, they have nowhere to go. Furthermore, specialist expertise in FGM and FM is required, which entails an understanding of their causes and the distinctive features that may exist depending on the community. In the case of FGM, it is still not understood that this form of sexual violence has an overall impact on women's lives.
- In the case of FGM, a good practice we have identified is grassroots work with the community and intercultural mediators.
- Specialist expertise is required in cases of trafficking for sexual exploitation that incorporates the dynamics of the country of origin and the ever-changing means used by networks.
- In trafficking for sexual exploitation, a good practice we have identified is the inclusion of survivors in project teams and in a cross-cutting way in the entities.

- In the case of sexual cyberviolence, it should be noted that many cases of acts of sexual violence may have a digital element, and there are also cases that entail sexual cyberviolence alone.
- Digital training and feminist self-defence classes are needed in order to provide women who are victims or survivors of acts of sexual violence with some guidelines.
- Some cases are not reaching the resources or services or are reaching to a lesser extent, on some occasions, because of the language barrier, the lack of expert interpreting services, age (e.g., in cases of older women), the form or characteristics of the manifestation of sexual violence or the lack of accessible information and the availability of resources (e.g., in rural areas).
- Some services have waiting lists to be able to see victims and survivors.
- Specialist training in sexual violence involves educating individuals about the gender perspective, intersectionality, interculturality, antiracism, equality and non-discrimination, rape myths, prejudices and gender stereotypes, international and European standards, trauma, emergencies and crises, preventing retraumatisation and the rights of the child. The profile and experience of the professionals who deal with these cases is also very important. Training should also take into account work on case studies concerning the different forms of sexual violence.
- Training must address the impact of sexual violence and the psychological violence element on mental health. For example, there may not be any cases of sexual cyberviolence with physical contact, but there may be psychological violence, which is often visible. Thus, digital sexual violence has a psychological element. We must remember that it is connected to the physical body and whatever affects us psychologically also affects us physically (the body).
- There is a connection between acts of male violence against women and acts of sexual violence, so if a woman is facing or has faced some form of sexual violence, she is probably facing or has faced another form of male violence against women or sexual violence. For example, many victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation are victims of FM and sexual assaults arise in cases of FM.
- The first intervention is very relevant, it is the first point of contact with victims or survivors and they must not feel judged or responsible for what happened. Whether the woman returns to or remains in contact with the service may depend on this first intervention.
- In the initial call, a risk assessment is usually made and takes into account that a case of sexual violence will be different depending on whether the assailant is an acquaintance or a stranger. The risk assessment will depend on the form of sexual violence and who the assailant is and will consider the specific risks in cases of acts of sexual violence that take place in the family setting.

- We identified a significant number of cases of women accessing the services because of sexual violence experienced in childhood.
- A telephone service protocol that covers the different situations that may arise in each form or manifestation of sexual violence is necessary.
- Psychological support with a gender perspective that specialises in sexual violence is fundamental for the care and recovery of victims and survivors.
- The urgency and immediate response that some cases of sexual violence require must be taken into account.
- A high quality care, intervention and protection service for women who are victims or survivors of sexual violence must be equipped with sufficient technical, human and economic resources to be able to deal with each victim or survivor in the most suitable way.
- In order to provide a high quality service, looking after professionals and teams is very important. Special attention must be paid to the additional implications of working with cases of sexual violence and being in direct contact with victims or survivors of this violation of human rights.
- Each resource must be clear on what it can and cannot offer women so that it does not generate false expectations on what it provides.
- There are services, such as the unique and specialist Asturias Crisis Centre, which although a regional service, provides services the local area by travelling to the areas of Asturias where the victims or survivors are located.
- Not all services have an evaluation system or collect feedback from the women they help.
- It is fundamental not only to have services in place, but to evaluate them and to involve in the evaluation the victims and survivors helped and feminist and women's associations, paying special attention to their diversity and, in particular, those working to eradicate acts of sexual violence.
- We identified a good practice for an evaluation system which involves carrying out a yearly evaluation where the women who have used the service answer a questionnaire anonymously. In addition, experts conduct an external evaluation each year to check the impact of the service on the lives of victims and survivors and evaluate the care and work the service provides.
- We found that local networking among feminist and women's organisations and entities that deal with cases of sexual violence needs to be encouraged and promoted.

- Expanding ATENPRO to include sexual violence can help victims and survivors to feel safer as there is a system in place. The resources interviewed reported that the actual circumstances in which the woman perceives danger, sometimes objective and sometimes subjective, is an area in which it is feasible for ATENPRO to support and assist women victims or survivors of sexual violence. These circumstances include:
 - The woman victim or survivor has spotted her assailant in her area of residence. She was with others, but she is still scared that one day she will be alone and he will do something to her.
 - The assailant has been convicted, but he still has not gone to prison as he has made an appeal. The woman victim or survivor is scared to go out alone at night (because the assault happened at night).
 - The assailant has finished remand in custody, is pending trial and lives in the same municipality as the woman.
 - The assailant's family and friends pursue and insult the woman victim or survivor.
 - The assailant has relatives in her apartment block and she is scared of bumping into them. She avoids passing the doorway alone, going out at night, wearing a dress, etc.
 - The assailant lives in the same municipality or nearby and could bump into her at any time, the woman is scared and isolates herself or avoids being alone for these reasons.
 - The woman is scared to walk home alone.
 - The assailant knows where she lives, where the assault happened and she is terrified of the idea that it might one day happen again.
 - Women victims or survivors who do not have a restraining order when they leave the court.
 - A victim of trafficking for sexual exploitation who has escaped the network.
 - A victim of FM who has escaped her family to avoid getting married.
 - An adolescent who has been sexually exploited in the protection system.
 - A woman victim who has been pressured by the assailant and his circle to withdraw the complaint.

- We also hear about cases of sexual violence against girls, boys and adolescents committed by family members who wanted to be users of ATENPRO, but because of the service's current focus this was not possible.
- The 016 gender violence helpline is interesting, particularly those who have incorporated psychologists and social workers into their facilities, in addition they had a head of training and quality assurance.

c. PROPOSALS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE INTERVENTION AND PREVENTION EFFORTS

Based on the international and European human rights protection framework, paying special attention to local obligations concerning acts of sexual violence, a diagnosis of the sexual violence situation in Spain and the responses to the questionnaires and interviews conducted, we established these proposals for the improvement of sexual violence intervention and prevention efforts:

- Continue working with local administrations on a four-way paradigm shift:
 - (1) Understand and internalise the local obligations concerning sexual violence provided by the international and European human rights protection framework.
 - (2) Understand that acts of sexual violence against women are a manifestation of gender-based violence against women and, therefore, constitute a form of discrimination and a violation of human rights.
 - (3) Understand the fact that victims and survivors of sexual violence have rights and local entities are the guarantors of those rights, therefore, victims and survivors, their needs and rights must always be placed at the heart of the matter.
 - (4) Training for those who deal with and intervene in cases of acts of sexual violence is compulsory and must have a gender perspective and address intersectionality, interculturality, equality and non-discrimination, features of each form of sexual violence, antiracism, non-revictimisation, prejudices and gender-based stereotypes, rape myths, the childhood perspective, trauma and international and European human rights protection legislation, paying special attention to the CEDAW, its General Recommendation No. 35 and the Istanbul Convention, the Council of the European Convention on Action Against Trafficking in Human Beings (the Warsaw Convention) and the Convention on Cybercrime (Budapest Convention). Training must address the impact that sexual violence and the psychological violence element of digital sexual violence has on our mental health.
- Provide training that helps to identify the forms of sexual violence in each case, as there is usually a connection between the forms of sexual violence – and also the forms of male violence against women.

- Create a tool that unifies the data collected on the different forms of sexual violence: sexual assault, sexual harassment, trafficking for sexual exploitation, FGM, FM and digital sexual violence. This tool should use the LOGILS definition of acts of sexual violence and have a gender perspective and intersectional approach. To create the tool, feminist and women's organisations that work with cases of sexual violence should be asked for their suggestions and opinions. Furthermore, the tool should consider the way in which local services for the care, intervention and protection of sexual violence victims and survivors collect this data and create a tool for this purpose. Data is fundamental for evaluating and improving public policies.
- For local prevention in cases of sexual violence, the distinctive features of each form, manifestation and setting of this violence must be taken into account. Work in partnership with autonomous communities is key, drawing up municipal campaigns with a gender perspective and intersectional approach aimed at the whole society, particularly men, adolescent boys and children, in order to actively contribute to the elimination of stereotypes linked to "rape culture". Information campaigns aimed at women of all ages including information on their rights and the resources available should be produced in all languages.
- Design and develop a Framework Protocol for the care, intervention and protection of women victims or survivors of acts of sexual violence, the focal point of which must be an obligation of due diligence, as well as a gender perspective and intersectional approach, paying special attention to coordination between the administrative bodies and professionals. The protocol should have an evaluation tool and take into account the distinctive features of each form of sexual violence.
- Create an institutional map of the existing local resources and services for the care, intervention and protection of women who are victims and survivors of acts of sexual violence, which must be frequently updated and be accessible across different media, in different languages and for women with functional diversity.
- Ensure that the local care, intervention and protections services for victims and survivors of acts of sexual violence have a sexual violence response protocol containing the local obligations provided by the Istanbul Convention and the international human rights protection frameworks, paying special attention to due diligence and coordination between the administrative bodies and among professionals. The protocol should have an evaluation tool and address each form of sexual violence, taking into account the distinctive features of each one. Although protocols are needed, it is important not to lose the flexibility required in these cases to tailor to the needs of victims and survivors.
- Ensure that local services have internal response protocols, urgent care and crisis intervention.
- Review and update municipality response and information procedures in cases of sexual violence to bring them in line with the Istanbul Convention and the LOGILS.

- Strengthen specialist resources for victims or survivors of FGM, FM and acts of digital sexual violence.
- Provide training for professionals who work in local services, in general, on acts of sexual violence and, specifically, on its different forms, manifestations and settings, as well as the distinctive features of each one, whilst also using the experience of survivors, experts and organisations that deal with these cases.
- Translators and interpreters must be available, preferably in person and be experts in this field. Victims and survivors should be given the option of deciding if they prefer to have a female interpreter, as they may feel more comfortable talking about sexual violence in a woman's presence.
- Local services should have intercultural mediators. They are key to more women gaining access to the resources, preventing revictimisation and helping women feel supported throughout the process, while also contributing to the start of their reparation process.
- Local services that deal with cases of sexual violence should incorporate women survivors of sexual violence into their teams and employ diverse women so that more women use the services and feel more identified, e.g., include racialised women, from different origins and women with functional diversity. These services must also have mentors for other women and undertake grassroots and community work to spread awareness of its services and contribute to the eradication of acts of sexual violence.
- Eliminate barriers or obstacles that are impeding some victims or survivors of acts of sexual violence from accessing the services. In this regard, women must be able to access the services or resources independently of whether or not they want to file a police complaint and independently of their migratory situation. Local services should be tailored to suit victims or survivors of all forms of sexual violence. It should not be the victims or survivors who adapt to suit the service.
- It is necessary that local services that work with boys, girls and adolescents have a childhood perspective.
- Services should enhance the intersectional approach, which is different to the multiple approach, since not all women will face the same risks, impacts and needs when it comes to acts of sexual violence.
- All services that deal with cases of sexual violence should perform a cross analysis on the subject of cyberviolence, because it is an element that may appear in cases of sexual violence. Furthermore, digital training and female self-defence education is needed in order to provide women who are victims or survivors of acts of sexual acts with some guidelines.
- Take into account the survivors and feminist and women's organisations, particularly those that support women victims and survivors of acts of sexual violence, who would like to participate effectively in the design, implementation and evaluation of the measures and actions for the care, intervention and eradication of acts of sexual violence.
- Take specific measures to address acts of sexual violence against older women, specifically women over 65.

- Enhance the services by adding human, technical and economic resources in order to provide a high quality service. This would also help to reduce waiting lists. Waiting lists highlight the gaps in these services and their high demand. They must be specialised and accessible.
- It would be very meaningful if all local services that look after women victims and survivors of acts of sexual violence had psychologists specialising in sexual violence so they could provide psychological support. Similarly, including the work with groups of women who have experienced sexual violence could have a positive impact for other women.
- Care for the professionals who work in the local services covered by this study and are members of the teams, paying special attention to the implications of working on cases of sexual violence and direct contact with the victims and survivors.
- Encourage and promote networking in the local area.

d. PROPOSALS FOR AN EVALUATION SYSTEM

On the basis of the European and international human rights protection framework, paying special attention to local obligations concerning sexual violence, the diagnosis of the sexual violence situation in Spain, the responses to the questionnaires and interviews conducted, and the fact that we identified the importance of not just having local services that care for women or survivors of sexual violence but also evaluating these services, we made the following proposals for an evaluation system to guarantee high quality sexual violence care, intervention and protection services dependent on local entities, which involves drafting a framework document and the development of their own protocols:

- Draft a **framework document** to bring together the criteria used to evaluate the sexual violence care, intervention and protection services dependent on local entities, which should, at the very least:
 - Involve the local entities, experts, victims and survivors of acts of sexual violence and feminist and women's organisations, especially those that support the processes that women victims and survivors of sexual violence are going through.
 - Create a tool to collect feedback about the care, intervention and protection service for women victims or survivors of acts of sexual violence and their experience with the service, taking into account women who speak different languages and women who have functional diversity and adapting it to children where appropriate.
 - Include an external evaluation every two years conducted by professionals who have a gender perspective, intersectional approach, childhood perspective and experience working in the area of sexual violence.
 - Build standardised evaluation indicators based on the Reference Catalogue of policies and services on violence against women in line with international human rights standards.

- Be in line with the LOGILS, particularly with the “Additional fifth provision. Evaluation and monitoring of the activities in institutions concerning violence against women”, which states that “within the framework of its competences, the Government, autonomous communities, Entities that form part of the Local Administration, the Prosecution Ministry and the Judiciary, will draft four-yearly reports on compliance with measures on violence against women, which will be sent to the Cortes Generales (bicameral legislative chambers of Spain) as a method of evaluation and accountability concerning the legislation and public policies implementation processes and their impact on violence against women, paying special attention to the accountability of all public administrations for the measures of the State Pact against Gender-based Violence and the funding provided for in the State Pact against Gender-based Violence. To this end, the competent public administrations will collect homogenous statistical data on a permanent basis on the institutional efforts in terms of prevention, detection, comprehensive care, protection, justice and reparation, incorporating both information from all public administrations as well as organisations specialising in helping victims, in addition to that relating to criminal proceedings in matters of violence against women”⁸².
- Each sexual violence care, intervention and protection service dependent on local entities should have its **own protocol**, which should, at the very least, take into account:
 - The framework document that brings together the evaluation criteria previously suggested.
 - A gender perspective and intersectional approach, placing the victims or survivors of sexual violence at the heart of its design and implementation.
 - Describe specific indicators for monitoring and improving the circuits proposed in the protocol.
 - Be accessible to women who speak different languages, women who have functional diversity and be able to be adapted to suit boys and girls where appropriate.
 - Take into account the opinion of women victims or survivors of acts of sexual violence assisted by the local service. To do so, a system can be set up to obtain the opinions of victims or survivors anonymously by devising an online questionnaire, guaranteeing that it is secure and that the information is protected. Similarly, professionals can ask women if they think there is an aspect of the service that can be improved and incorporate this point into the form, file or record in each case. Each year a manager could be appointed to compile the information and share it with the team, and the supervisor takes the appropriate measures to incorporate the improvements.
 - Include an external evaluation conducted by a professional, with a gender perspective and intersectional approach, which, in addition to evaluating the service, takes into

⁸² “Organic Law 10/2022 of 6 September...” *Op. Cit.*, Fifth additional provision.

account the opinion of the victims or survivors helped and of the professionals who work in this area. The external evaluation should be conducted every two years.

- Involve feminist and women's organisations that work with cases of sexual violence.
- As part of the evaluation, start supervising professionals and teams, to assess whether they are feeling burnout and/or have an excessive workload, whether there are spaces for disconnection, whether it is necessary to create a space once a week for them to talk about cases and determine how the possible needs identified will be addressed.
- As part of the evaluation, take into account whether there is ongoing training for professionals and whether the impact of this training is evaluated and how.
- Publicise evaluation reports and integrate them into the services' public reports on their work, determining how improvements will be incorporated into the service.

9. INCORPORATION OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE INTO THE ATENPRO SERVICE

In order to explain the incorporation of acts of sexual violence into ATENPRO, we are going to start by first establishing the context in which they will be incorporated (a); then continue outlining the general suggestions for the inclusion of acts of sexual violence in ATENPRO (b) and follow with the specific suggestions (c), focused on a proposal for a telephone service protocol that addresses sexual violence (i) and on proposals for concrete measures that favour technical supervision and ongoing training and specialisation for the professional team who help ATENPRO users (ii), paying special attention to the training programme (1) and an evaluation system (2).

a. CONTEXT

As we explained in the point on the ATENPRO Service (above), the Response Specifications and Protocol in the framework of which this service is provided date from 2012 and have not been updated. Similarly, ATENPRO currently only provides its service to victims of gender-based violence as understood in the LOMPIVG, i.e., violence committed by a partner or ex-partner. Therefore, in order to adapt this service to the forms of violence against women stipulated in the Istanbul Convention, which go beyond partner or ex-partner violence and include sexual violence against women, ATENPRO is being expanded and comprehensive improvements are being made.

This comprehensive expansion and improvement is part of the lines of investment of the Recovery, Transformation and Resilience Plan: Investment 4 of Component 22 (C22.14). The thirty components of the Recovery Plan state the transformative reforms and investments that reinforce the regulatory changes, modification and revision of administrative procedures or concrete actions taken by the different administrations. Component 22 (Emergency plan for the care economy and reinforcement of inclusion policies) focuses, among other challenges and objectives, on reinforcing the fight against male violence against women in order to extend and make comprehensive care services available through the *Plan España te protege contra la violencia machista* (Spain's Plan for

protecting women from male violence)⁸³. This component aims to extend, improve and expand comprehensive care services and make them available for all forms of violence against women. The plan has been allocated a total budget of 153,361,560 euros, which is managed by the Ministry of Equality and includes three lines of action: (1) the improvement, digitalisation and expansion of the 016 gender violence hotline; (2) the modernisation and expansion of ATENPRO and telematic devices and (3) the creation of 24 hour comprehensive care centres with 66 million euros.

In reference to ATENPRO, on 23 November 2021, the Spanish Official Gazette published Royal Decree 1042/2021, regulating the direct granting of a subsidy to the FEMP which sets the terms of how the care and protection services for women victims of male violence should be modernised and expanded. To achieve that objective –the modernisation and expansion of the ATENPRO device service–, the following actions are planned: comprehensive improvement of the telephone service; technological improvement of management teams and an increased number of users, expanding the service to all forms of violence against women –the FEMP’s nominative grant will be used to for this–, and the comprehensive improvement of the monitoring device service for the protection of women victims, with the aim of extending it to all forms of violence against women, giving them greater coverage, improved technology and less secondary victimisation.

b. GENERAL SUGGESTIONS FOR THE INCLUSION OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN THE ATENPRO SERVICE

On the basis of what we now know about ATENPRO's characteristics and its current status, taking into account the context of its expansion and improvement; of the obligations concerning sexual violence provided by the international and European human rights protection framework (paying special attention to local obligations); and about the approach and intervention of local administration in sexual violence, bearing in mind the responses to the questionnaires and interviews we conducted, we are making the following general suggestions for the inclusion of sexual violence in ATENPRO:

- Number of victims or survivors of acts of sexual violence who could be ATENPRO users: Due to how data on acts of sexual violence in Spain is currently collected, referred to on various occasions in this study, as well as the characteristics of sexual violence in general and each form or manifestation of this violence in particular, we cannot provide the exact number of women who could potentially be seen to by ATENPRO. We believe this number will also depend on various factors, such as spreading awareness about sexual violence being included in ATENPRO's remit, so that women start to sign up to the service; the new local entities who join the service when sexual violence is incorporated, and the way in which the accreditation of acts of sexual violence stipulated in the LOGILS is implemented.
- New specifications and protocol: As more than 10 years have passed since 2012, new specifications and a protocol that adapt to all the national, regional, international and European legislative changes introduced since then need to be drawn up⁸⁴. Special attention should be

⁸³ See: <https://planderecuperacion.gob.es/politicas-y-componentes/componente-22-plan-de-choque-para-economia-de-cuidados-y-refuerzo-de-politicas-de-inclusion>

⁸⁴ As part of this study, we already knew that work is progressing on a new protocol.

given to the CEDAW, General Recommendations No. 19, 28 and 35 of the CEDAW Committee among others; the Istanbul Convention and the GREVIO's recommendations in its Baseline Evaluation Report on Spain (2020); the Warsaw Convention and the recommendations made by GRETA for Spain; the National Strategy to Combat Violence Against Women 2022-2025; the State Pact against Gender-based Violence; the Reference Catalogue of Policies and Services on Violence Against Women In Line with International Human Rights Standards; the LOGILS; the LOPIVI; the changes to the LOMPIVG since 2012; the LOGILS and Organic Law 2/2010 of 3 March on sexual and reproductive health and voluntary termination of pregnancy. The Specifications must include the evaluation (which we will address herein); specific compulsory and ongoing training on sexual violence and each form of sexual violence: sexual assault, sexual harassment, trafficking for sexual exploitation, FGM, FM and acts of digital sexual violence (which we will expand upon herein); the supervision and care of the ATENPRO team; assess the possibility of bringing in psychologists and social workers as well as a head of training and quality assurance; place victims or survivors of acts of sexual violence as holders of rights at the heart of the service at all times, and stipulate that the Response Protocol needs to be updated as soon as there is new legislative observation or advancement related to acts of sexual violence. The Protocol should include a section on coordination, taking into account the "Crisis Centres" that are opening and will open to provide specialist and comprehensive 24-7-365 care for victims or survivors of acts of sexual violence.

- Reconsideration, modification and adaptation of the requisites: We feel that asking victims of acts of sexual violence not to live with the man who assaulted them is a requisite that fails to reflect the reality and complexity of the different forms of sexual violence (committed by acquaintances, strangers, relatives, etc), therefore, this requisite must be eliminated and the service should be provided independently of whether or not the woman lives with the man. Similarly, having to attend programmes specialising in sexual violence is also a requisite that should be eliminated as it fails to reflect the reality of the different forms or manifestations of sexual violence. In addition, we must take into account that there are currently not enough specialist resources to deal with the different forms of sexual violence, which would need to be addressed in this respect.
- Accreditation as a victim of sexual violence: As the LOGILS allows victims of sexual violence to accredit their status as such outside the judicial sphere (Article 37) by reporting to social services, specialist equality and gender-based violence services, shelter services for victims of sexual violence run by the competent Public Administration or the Labour and Social Security Inspection body in cases of auditing actions; by a sentence handed down in the social courts; or otherwise, as long as this is provided for in the sectoral legislative provisions governing access to each of the rights and resources, and also in the case of victims who are minors, and for the same purpose, accreditation can be obtained by sending official health documents to the Prosecutor's Office or the judicial body, ATENPRO shall accept these accreditations in order to help victims or survivors of acts of sexual violence who accredit their status in this way.
- Consider incorporating specialist psychological care: Given the importance of psychological support for the victims or survivors of acts of sexual violence, it would be timely for ATENPRO to weigh up bringing into the team psychologists specialising in sexual violence, who would

introduce a gender perspective, in order to provide this support to women when they ask for it. The support ATENPRO offers must be differentiated from the therapeutic intervention which is provided by specialist and specific resources. In this regard, as the experts and services interviewed agreed, support needs to have a psychosocial element to it that focuses on supporting the woman victim or survivor, putting a name to things, not leaving her alone, legitimising her feelings and reinforcing the decisions that she has made or is making. Therapeutic work, on the other hand, focuses on addressing the traumatic event and the way in which it has caused psychological effects in order to address them.

- The participation of feminist and women's organisations, especially those that support the processes that women victims and survivors of acts of sexual violence go through: In order to improve and expand ATENPRO, there should be a participatory process where the experiences and opinions of feminist and women's organisations can be heard, especially those that support the processes of women victims and survivors of sexual violence, paying particular attention to diversity.
- Place victims or survivors of acts of sexual violence at the heart of the service: This has to do with applying a human rights-based approach. Placing the victims or survivors of acts of sexual violence at the heart has to be ATENPRO's starting point and cross-cutting focus. To do so, it is necessary to listen to victims and survivors and take their voices, experiences, wishes, needs, expectations, proposals and preferences into account while they are using the service. In this regard, it is ATENPRO that must adapt to suit the victim or survivor, not the other way round. It is her voice and experience that plays a key role in understanding her needs, expectations, proposals and preferences in the support, recovery and reparation process. The role of women victims or survivors needs to move away from a stagnate place of victimisation to a more active place of recovery and empowerment⁸⁵.
- Gender perspective and intersectional approach: The inclusion of acts of sexual violence in ATENPRO must be implemented by applying a gender perspective and intersectional approach at all times, taking into account that acts of sexual violence are a form or manifestation of gender-based violence against women, and therefore, a form of discrimination and a violation of their human rights. These perspectives take into account that all women have the right to a life free from sexual violence and that not all women have the same experiences, risks and impacts concerning sexual violence due to the intersection of the different systems of oppression and axes of inequality causing some women to face certain obstacles in an effort to exercise their right to a life free from sexual violence, specific gender-based stereotypes about them and intersectional discrimination. It also contributes to the elimination of prejudices and gender-based stereotypes that usually hold women responsible or blame them for the acts of sexual violence committed against them. Furthermore, consideration should be given to the fact that the profile of the victims or survivors of acts of sexual violence is neither homogenous nor unique and, within this profile, there are women whose personal and social circumstances

⁸⁵ See Article 2 of the LOGILS: "For the purposes of this organic law, the following shall be the guiding principles for the actions of the public authorities: g) Empowerment. All the policies adopted in the implementation of this organic law will put the rights of the victims at the heart of all the measures, adopting a victim-centred focus aiming, in particular, to respect and promote the autonomy of the victims and providing the tools to empower them in their particular situation and avoid revictimisation and secondary victimisation".

must be explicitly taken into account when it comes to determining the requisites for accessing and receiving care from ATENPRO as these women are susceptible to situations of intersectional discrimination. We are referring here to women victims or survivors with functional diversity, migrant women (especially those in an irregular situation), women who belong to the LGBTQIA+ collective, racialised women, women who have religious and/or cultural beliefs different to those prevailing in Spanish society, women in a situation of extreme poverty such as those who are homeless, those who are detained in centres for reasons of health, social protection or police or judicial measures, etc. The intersectional approach, in this regard, is key when it comes to making ATENPRO into an accessible, inclusive and universal service.

- Childhood perspective: In cases involving girls, boys and adolescents, a childhood perspective that understands the rights of children and adolescents and the requirements set out in the LOPIVI is fundamental, as well as the dynamics of sexual violence and the distinguishable features of these acts of violence compared to adult cases, so that the perspective and opinions of girls, boys and adolescents are incorporated, differentiated by age brackets, and their best interests come first and foremost⁸⁶. In this regard, the professionals who deal with these cases in ATENPRO should be expert staff with specialist training on children and adolescents' rights and sexual violence against boys, girls and adolescents. In addition, all the coordination measures necessary should be adopted by the stakeholders involved in order to prevent the revictimisation of girls, boys and adolescents.
- Expertise: Sexual violence care services require expertise because of the characteristics of this type of violence, plus form of sexual violence (sexual assault, sexual harassment, trafficking for sexual exploitation, FGM, FM and sexual violence committed online) requires specific expertise.
- Inclusion of survivors of acts of sexual violence: It would be very meaningful for ATENPRO to include survivors of the different forms or manifestations of sexual violence in the team. In addition to being an employment alternative for some victims or survivors, it can help more women to access the service and have a better experience.
- Inclusion of intercultural mediators: Because of the characteristics of some forms or manifestations of sexual violence, incorporating intercultural mediators into the team is very important.

⁸⁶ Article 11 of the LOPIVI stipulates: "Right of victims to be listened to of Organic Law 8/2021 of 4 June, on the comprehensive protection of infancy and adolescence from violence:

21. The public authorities shall guarantee that girls, boys and adolescents are heard and listened to with all guarantees and without any age limit, ensuring, in any case, that this process is universally acceptable in all administrative, judicial or other procedures related to the accreditation of violence and reparation of victims. The right of boys, girls and adolescents to be heard may only be restricted, in a reasoned manner, when it is contrary to their best interests.

2. Adequate training and expertise for professionals, methodologies and spaces will be ensured to guarantee that the testimony of child victims is obtained thoroughly, tactfully and respectfully. Special attention will be paid to professional training, methodologies and adapting the environment in order to listen to young victims.

3. The public authorities will take the necessary measures to prevent theoretical approaches or unscientific criteria that suggest adult interference or manipulation, such as the so-called parental alienation syndrome, from being taken into account".

- The perception of safety of women victims or survivors of acts of sexual violence: In the case of women victims or survivors of sexual violence, feelings of fear, anxiety, guilt and the perception of insecurity and danger are ever-present factors after sexual violence, for example, after a sexual assault. Therefore, in addition to the risk assessment, in these cases an assessment of the high vulnerability of women victims or survivors must be incorporated. ATENPRO's main objective is not only to prevent new attacks and violent situations against women victims in order to, if they do occur, minimise their consequences, but also, primarily, to make women victims or survivors of sexual violence feel safe and supported after the attack, during the process of overcoming what happened and their full recovery in order to take the driving seat in their lives once again. ATENPRO must facilitate this care and support process 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, hence the importance of facilitating contact with both the woman and her support network. The possibility of an intervention, both immediate and regular, mobilising the care resources necessary in each case helps with the woman's overall recovery. As some experts explained in the interviews, the feeling of insecurity, very often, has to do with how acts of sexual violence happen and not so much with feeling as if the assailant will attack her again. i.e., her belief in the normal functioning of human relationships and safe surroundings has been shattered. The care ATENPRO provides in these cases can help the woman feel safer and give her more peace of mind not only by providing objective security that seeks to minimise the risks and dangers for her (in cases where there is the chance of another assault), but also by contributing to a perception of subjective safety related to her own coping and recovery process. To do so, it is vital that, –when faced with any need related to situations of sexual violence– the support, information, advice and help is personalised and given by specialist professionals. Another aspect to take into account in the victim or survivor's perception of safety is the role her surroundings play and what the woman needs in this respect. We cannot ignore the fact that there are ties with family, partners, work colleagues, friends, etc. that cover up the violence, ties with the partner, work, changing jobs. As a consequence, in ATENPRO's aim to contribute to the creation of a social support network in the woman's usual environment, it is necessary to assess whether this is safe and supportive or if it is actually more harmful to her. In any case, the creation of this network must prevent women victims or survivors from having to leave their environment and life out of a lack of choice, just to have legitimate safety. As a consequence, the protective measures for victims or survivors must be complemented by measures that put the spotlight on the perpetrators.
- Supervision of professionals aimed at staff care and self-care: The professionals who work with women victims or survivors of sexual violence are exposed to situations that may affect their physical, psychological and emotional health. The majority of professionals interviewed agree on the need for technical supervision to be not only applied in cases, but also wanted supervision, support and care for them as professionals. They are in direct contact every day with the situations of sexual violence that women suffer, and experience professional burnout and exhaustion (also known as contamination and vicarious trauma). The teams may also suffer from "team traumatisation" which refers to the effect of reproducing the dynamics of the circle of violence in the working group.⁸⁷ In this way, due to the implications of working with victims

⁸⁷ See: Aron A.M. and Llanos M.T. 2004. "Cuidar a lo que cuidan. Desgaste profesional y cuidado de los equipos que trabajan con violencia". *Sistemas familiares* (Caring for those who care. Professional burnout and care for teams who work with violence. Family Systems). Year 20, No 1-2, pp. 5-15.

and survivors of acts of sexual violence, the impact this work may have on the professionals providing this service and in an effort to guarantee its quality, we feel that taking different measures to supervise and look after staff and ensure their self-care is essential. These measures, with a gender perspective, in addition to being compulsory, should be undertaken by the service provider and, as a consequence, included in ATENPRO's contract documents and budgets. Caring for teams is the responsibility of the institutions and organisations that ATENPRO depends on and, therefore, self-care spaces, as well as leadership styles and training on the importance of thereof, are essential areas that must be introduced into the specifications and new protocol not just to guarantee a quality service but to address the professional burnout and exhaustion that workers in this kind of service experience and prevent occupational risks.

- Specialist external advisory group: As some cases of sexual violence will be complex, we suggest creating an external advisory group consisting of experts in each form of sexual violence so that they can support and advise in more complex cases.
- Strengthen digital security: Acts of sexual violence can and usually have a digital element to them, which is why we feel that the improvement of ATENPRO and the incorporation of sexual violence must have a strong focus on cybersecurity internally and be able to provide guidelines or tools to victims or survivors and take them into account for the risk assessment. There may be cases in which different factors are taken into account to assess the risk, but do not consider, for example, that the assailant can find the location of the victim or survivor. Therefore, digital security guidelines will be fundamental for the team and the women using the service.
- Multi-agency coordination and coordination among professionals: Coordination is fundamental to care in cases of sexual violence. Therefore, a protocol should be created based solely on this point or it should be included in the new care protocol. At this point, all the organisations and entities specialising in sexual assault, sexual harassment, trafficking for sexual exploitation, FGM, FM or digital sexual violence should be taken into account, as should the fact that 7-24-365 resources are being created for the comprehensive and specialist care of victims or survivors of sexual violence. Good coordination of these services with ATENPRO will be fundamental.
- Operational protocols: Each of the interventions ATENPRO undertakes has to respond to specific protocols on the basis of the type of call⁸⁸, especially when these provide a response to a crisis or emergency situation. In the case of sexual violence, these protocols must take into account the characteristics of each form of sexual violence. Notwithstanding the necessary parts of these protocols, the flexibility required in working with victims or survivors of sexual violence to always place them at the heart of the matter must not be overlooked.
- Spread awareness: As ATENPRO is currently regarded as a service only for victims or survivors of gender-based violence in the sense of the LOMPIVG, we will need to work to spread awareness about the incorporation of sexual violence into the service.

⁸⁸ (1) Calls from users to the Care Centre; (2) Follow-up calls from the Care Centre to the users; (3) Emergency calls and (4) Technical service control communications.

- Strengthen entities and organisation with more resources: Because of the way ATENPRO works, in order for the inclusion of sexual violence in the service to be positive, it needs human and economic resources to strengthen the entities and organisations that work in the area of sexual violence.
- Stable funding: This service is currently funded by a subsidy provided for in the State General Budget directly granted to the FEMP for the telephone assistance service for victims of gender-based violence. This subsidy does not guarantee the provision of the service, which is why it requires stable funding and even more so if it is going to include sexual violence as part of its expansion project.

c. SPECIFIC SUGGESTIONS

i. Proposal for a protocol on dealing with sexual violence

In our view, when it comes to the incorporation of sexual violence, ATENPRO must draw up a Protocol for dealing with sexual violence, which should, at the very least:

- Involve the participation of feminist and women's organisations, especially those that support women who are victims and survivors of acts of sexual violence.
- Have a gender, intersectional and childhood perspective, as well as a human rights-based approach that places the victim or survivor, as a holder of rights, at the heart of the matter.
- Take into account the obligations arising from the European and international human rights protection framework in terms of sexual violence, paying special attention to the Istanbul Convention and the national regulatory changes, particularly the LOGILS.
- Include the gender prejudices and stereotypes and rape myths present in the forms or manifestations of sexual violence, and highlight the importance of detecting and eradicating them so as victims and survivors are not held responsible or blamed.
- Provide the expertise that the different forms of sexual violence require and have a specific section that addresses each form of sexual violence: sexual assault, sexual harassment, trafficking for sexual exploitation, FGM, FM or acts of digital violence.
- Have a section on urgent care and another on emergency/crisis care for victims of sexual violence.
- Be updated in accordance with the needs identified and the assessments carried out.
- Organise institutional coordination and have a map of resources for victims/survivors of different forms of sexual violence in the form of an appendix.

ii. Proposal for specific measures fostering technical supervision, continuous learning and specialist expertise for the professional team dealing with ATENPRO users who are victims, as covered by this study

In terms of specific measures, we have identified that training and assessment, which we will look at in more depth below, are fundamental.

1. Training programme

Although the current ATENPRO Response Protocol (2012) mentions “specifically trained staff” or “specialist staff”, it does not mention the type of training expected, whether it should be compulsory or ongoing. The “Actions for the comprehensive prevention of gender-based violence” in the General State Budget 2022 indicate the objectives of one of the actions aimed at “improving the institutional response, coordination and networking in an effort to guarantee that women exercise their rights effectively”⁸⁹. These include improving ATENPRO’s service provision, extending it to victims of all forms of violence against women, including sexual violence, enhancing the role played by local entities in its provision, as well as the training for its staff. The line of action relating to “Training and awareness of professionals” most clearly expresses the objective of the need for ATENPRO’s human resources to receive continuous and comprehensive training and professional development.

For its part, Article 15 of the Istanbul Convention establishes training for professionals, indicating the systematic nature of the basic and continuous training of professionals who care for victims of any act of violence, including sexual violence. To that effect, it indicates that States will provide or reinforce adequate training for pertinent professionals which must include the prevention and detection of said violence, equality between men and women, the needs and rights of the victims and the prevention of secondary victimisation. In addition, they should encourage the inclusion of training on coordinated and multi-agency co-operation in order to bring about comprehensive and appropriate management of the guidelines on matters of violence falling within the scope of the Convention, such as sexual violence.

However, Title III of the LOGILS on training establishes the training measures necessary to guarantee specialist expertise for professionals who intervene, directly or indirectly, in the prevention, detection, reparation and response to acts of sexual violence and in the care of victims who have a direct relationship with their assailants, paying special attention to the training of the staff who have direct and regular contact with minors. This specialist training will be provided through the initial compulsory training and continuous training. Similarly, the LOPIVI promotes and guarantees specialised, initial and continuous training of all the professionals working in the public administrations who have regular contact with minors by delving into two aspects, the legal and the social, of awareness and consciousness.

⁸⁹ *Presupuesto por programas y memoria de objetivos* (Programme budget and objectives report). 2022. Volume XX (Section 30. Ministry of Equality). Programme 232B. Equal opportunities for men and women.

Given the importance of training and, therefore, specialist expertise in a service dealing with victims and survivors of sexual violence, which is also an obligation as we have maintained throughout this study, we believe that when it comes to incorporating sexual violence into ATENPRO, there should be a training programme that, at a minimum:

- Is set out in detail in the specifications.
- Is compulsory and continuous, allowing time for professionals to train.
- Contains initial training sessions and continuous learning, the latter of which can be adapted depending on the needs the professionals identify.
- Is devised from gender-based perspective and intersectional approach, taking into account the childhood perspective, too. The intersectional approach must address the intersection and interaction between the different systems of oppression and axes of inequality and their impact on the lives of women who face acts of sexual violence, including racism and distinguishing multiple from intersectional and intersectional discrimination from multiple discrimination.
- Take into account that acts of sexual violence against women are a form or manifestation of gender-based violence against women, and therefore constitute a form of discrimination and a violation of human rights.
- Have a woman's right to equality and non-discrimination, including intersectional discrimination, as the starting point.
- Cover the characteristics of acts of sexual violence, trauma, crisis, the impact of these acts of violence on mental health, sexual and reproductive rights, non-revictimisation, detection and elimination of gender-based prejudices and stereotypes from an intersectional perspective, rape myths and comprehensive reparation for victims or survivors.
- Contain a module on the national, regional and local framework, as well as the European and international human rights protection framework, focusing on the right of all women to a life free from sexual violence, placing victims or survivors of these kinds of violence at the heart of the matter, as holders of rights. It is suggested that this module is devised and taught by a feminist jurist with experience working with cases of sexual violence. This module should include, at the very least:
 - The CEDAW and the General Recommendations of the CEDAW, opinions and concluding observations for Spain, in addition to information from other conventions and Committees within the framework of the universal human rights protection system that addresses acts of sexual violence.
 - The framework of the Council of Europe, paying special attention to the Istanbul Convention and the GREVIO's recommendations, as well as the main relevant case law

of the European Court of Human Rights. Also, the Warsaw Convention and GRETA, as well as the Budapest and Lanzarote Conventions.

- The European Union Framework
- The LOGILS, the LOPIVI, the Organic Law 2/2010 of 3 March on sexual and reproductive health and voluntary termination of pregnancy, the laws addressing sexual violence in the autonomous regions, the National strategy to combat violence against women 2022-2025, the State Pact against Gender-based Violence and the Reference Catalogue of Policies and Services on Violence against Women In Line with International Human Rights Standards.
- Has module on the mental health impact of sexual violence, trauma, crisis, psychological violence and support in cases of sexual violence, taking into account the different forms of sexual violence: sexual assault, sexual harassment, trafficking for sexual exploitation, FGM, MF and acts of digital sexual violence. It is suggested that this module is devised and taught by a feminist psychologist who has experience working with cases of sexual violence.
- Has a module for each form of sexual violence: sexual assault, sexual harassment, trafficking for sexual exploitation, FGM, FM and digital sexual violence, taught by experts and organisations who support these cases in each form of this violence.
- Includes the distinct circumstances of the different forms of sexual violence.
- Incorporates the rights of girls, boys and adolescents and enables them to recognise the best interests of the girls and boys as a primary consideration.
- Covers training in digital safety and female self-defence.
- Includes the corresponding materials.
- Has an evaluation tool for the training sessions received.

The training programme can take into account the initial experience of some services such as those that completed the questionnaire and with whom we conducted the in-depth interviews, and should involve not only understanding and learning the regulations, but also developing the skills to recognise the discrimination and intersectional discrimination that women face in their daily lives and provide the tools to identify the causes, consequences and impacts of sexual violence on the lives of women, contributing to the recognition of the consequences of the use of gender prejudices and stereotypes and rape myths that can hold women victims or survivors responsible or blame them for the acts of sexual violence committed by others against them.

2. Evaluation system

As we have indicated in other parts of this study, the evaluation of the services that look after women victims or survivors of sexual violence is fundamental in order to guarantee that these services are high quality and accessible. We feel that the improvement and expansion of ATENPRO, which will incorporate acts of sexual violence, should have its own evaluation tool in the specifications. In addition, an evaluation system also allows public policies to be evaluated and improved. For ATENPRO, we suggest an evaluation system that, at the very least:

- Is included in the specifications.
- Is protocolised.
- Contains the creation of indicators that set out targets and how they are considered to have been met or not. This is going to depend on the new specifications and the response protocol. The indicators should be realistic and we should be able to measure whether or not the target has been met.
- Covers the following:
 - The creation of an evaluation questionnaire with open-ended questions for victims or survivors of acts of sexual violence to anonymously provide their views on their experience with ATENPRO, positive points and areas for improvement. The questionnaire should be accessible for all women, taking into account language barriers, women with functional diversity and will be adapted to suit boys and girls.
 - Supervisors carrying out a performance evaluation on the professionals. Performance evaluation is an important tool for driving quality, efficacy and efficiency, and for encouraging the personal and professional skills considered desirable to meet the ATENPRO's targets. In addition, performance evaluation represents an instrument to incentivise the professional development of each the workers. Performance evaluation will be compulsory and take place annually. It will set the performance targets and way of measuring them at the start of the evaluation period and on an individual basis for each worker. Individuals with supervision, coordination and management responsibilities will also be evaluated. The answers to the questionnaires provided by the users of ATENPRO, attendance at continuous training and the workload of each professional will be taken into account.
 - A space will be opened up on a biannual basis where professionals can share their concerns about ATENPRO's possible areas for improvement, which will then be compiled by the supervisor who will be responsible for implementing them.
 - The creation of an anonymous mailbox where the professionals can post their worries or concerns in order to improve ATENPRO.
 - Specialist professionals will carry out an external evaluation each year to check the impact of the service on the lives of users and rate the care received and work carried

out, taking into account the evaluation questionnaires answered by the users, the supervisors' performance evaluations and the content of the anonymous mailbox. It will also include the feedback from professionals who work at local entities who are members of the ATENPRO and feminist and women's organisations that support cases of sexual violence.

- Assesses the wellbeing of the team and identifies any need for further economic, human and technological resources.
- Analyses the reasons women deregister from ATENPRO.
- Includes an analysis of the effectiveness of the response protocol and the internal protocols, making suggestions for improvement where appropriate.
- Includes the evaluation in ATENPRO's annual reports along with the measures taken to improve the service.
- To ensure the evaluation is effective, a call log must be kept and calls must be followed up on.
- Taking into account the opinion and current experience of those in charge of ATENPRO (Red Cross) would be very positive for the system's implementation.

10. CONCLUSIONS

The care and protection of women victims and survivors of acts of sexual violence must be placed at the heart of any intervention carried out by the public administrations. As part of the governance structure, States have an obligation, as do the local administrations, to adopt the public policies necessary to combat all forms of sexual violence, considering victims or survivors as holders or rights. Because of their close relationship with the public service, local entities have a direct responsibility for accessible, adequate and affordable public services to protect women from gender-based violence, which includes sexual violence, and for guaranteeing their comprehensive recovery and reparation process. It is a long and complex process that requires expert specialisation and support from the professionals that look after women victims or survivors. A process involving many factors, in addition to the fact that it (sexual violence) is a very stigmatised form of violence in which women are usually held responsible or blamed.

For local prevention in cases of sexual violence, the distinctive features of each form, manifestation and setting of this violence (sexual assault, sexual harassment, trafficking for sexual exploitation, FGM, FM and acts of digital sexual violence) must be taken into account and work in partnership with autonomous regions must take place, drawing up municipal campaigns with a gender perspective and intersectional approach aimed at the whole society, particularly men, adolescent boys and children, in order to actively contribute to the elimination of stereotypes linked to "rape culture" as well as information campaigns in all languages aimed at women of all ages including information on their rights and the resources available.

The specialisation and profile of the professionals and the availability of sufficient and accessible resources for all women are key in addressing acts of sexual violence. Among the forms of sexual violence, trafficking for sexual exploitation, FGM, FM and sexual cyberviolence require a higher degree of attention from municipal resources, as sufficient resources and/or the specific specialisation required to address these types of violence usually do not exist. Furthermore, special attention must be paid to groups of women who find it more difficult to access the services as a result of intersectional discrimination.

When it comes to analysing the figures on sexual violence, we must bear in mind that, given the current lack of official statistical sources to give us a homogenous and detailed picture of this reality, the figures are usually an approximation. Spain does not currently have an official source that compiles information about all the forms of sexual violence. Normally information about certain forms is collected but each source follows its own methodology, without there being a uniform definition (which is resolved by the definition provided by the LOGILS) and without necessarily bearing in mind the different forms, manifestations and settings of gender-based violence and behaviours that we cover in this study. A standardised way of collecting and counting all the data on these forms of sexual violence, devised and implemented based on a gender perspective and intersectional approach, is needed in order to provide the data necessary to evaluate and improve public policies.

The expansion of ATENPRO is a step forward in the protection of women and victims of male violence, as set out in the Istanbul Convention ratified by Spain. ATENPRO offers psychosocial support and protection, increases the women's sense of safety, promotes safe spaces and generates a bond of trust that enables efficient and comforting interventions 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. Extending ATENPRO to include sexual violence can help victims and survivors to feel safer as they have a device. The resources interviewed reported that the actual circumstances in which the woman perceives danger, sometimes objective and sometimes subjective, are areas in which it is feasible for ATENPRO to support and assist women victims or survivors of sexual violence. For the inclusion to be a success, we believe that it is fundamental for ATENPRO professionals to receive specialist and continuous training from a gender perspective and intersectional approach, which takes into account the survivors of these kinds of sexual violence and involves feminist and women's organisations, particularly those who work on these cases. An evaluation system should also be devised and implemented.

An essential aspect that we identified in this study is that local services that deal with cases of sexual violence should have to incorporate women survivors of sexual violence into their teams and employ diverse women so that more women use the services and feel more identified, e.g., include racialised women, from different origins and women with functional diversity. These services must also have mentors for other women and undertake grassroots and community work to spread awareness of its services and contribute to the eradication of acts of sexual violence.

Based on the foregoing, the intention of this study is to contribute to raising awareness of acts of sexual violence in Spain and the approach and intervention of the local administration in that area. It seeks to provide a framework, assessment and analysis of the local care, intervention and

protection services for victims or survivors of acts of sexual violence, in order to make recommendations on the topic and to incorporate acts of sexual violence into ATENPRO. To conduct this study, we first determined the objectives, the methodology and some preliminary considerations we thought should be taken into account when undertaking work that addresses sexual violence on the basis of the context in Spain. Then, we indicated what ATENPRO is and addressed acts of sexual violence against women by paying special attention to the obligations of the States as part of the European and international human rights protection framework. Next, we conducted an assessment on the status of sexual violence in Spain, an assessment we believe to be unique because of its compilation of the different forms of sexual violence this study focuses on: sexual assault, sexual harassment, trafficking for sexual exploitation, FGM, FM and digital sexual violence.

In the next phase of the study, we expounded on the approach and intervention of local government organisations in sexual violence. In doing so, we indicated the local obligations concerning acts of sexual violence, we addressed the in-house services for the care, intervention and protection of women who are victims or survivors of acts of sexual violence, we drew up proposals for the improvement of sexual violence intervention and prevention efforts and proposals for an evaluation system. After that, we completed the parts related to the incorporation of sexual violence into ATENPRO, including the context in which incorporation takes place and made general and specific suggestions. The latter focussed on proposals for a protocol for dealing with acts of sexual violence and specific measures that foster technical supervision, continuous learning and expertise for the professional team dealing with the ATENPRO users who are victims or survivors under consideration in this study, paying special attention to the training programme and evaluation system.

Finally, we would like to express our sincere thanks, once again, to all those who made this study possible.

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12. APPENDIX 1 – QUESTIONNAIRE

STUDY ON BEHAVIOURS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE AND THE APPROACH AND INTERVENTION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN THIS FIELD

Young Women's Federation - FMJ

Commissioned by the Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces (FEMP)

PERSONAL INFORMATION

- Name and surname(s)

- Job or position
- Email
- Telephone number

ABOUT THE ENTITY OR ORGANISATION

- Name of the entity or organisation
- Where is your entity or organisation located?
- What is your entity or organisation's main area of activity?
- How many years has your entity or organisation been dealing with cases of sexual violence against women?
- Is your entity or organisation's space accessible for women with functional diversity?

ABOUT THE SERVICE OR PROGRAMME

- What is the full name of the service or programme?
- What is the objective of the service or programme?
- How long has this service programme been running?
- What official body does it depend on?
- Do you work with a gender perspective?
- Do you work with an intersectional approach?
- How many professionals are employed in the service or programme's team?
- How many volunteers are there in the service or programme?
- What is the profile of each member of the team?
- Do you have translators and interpreters?
- Do you have intercultural mediators?

- What criteria needs to be met to be eligible for the service or programme?
- What relationship does your entity or organisation have with the ATENPRO service?

DATA ON SEXUAL VIOLENCE

- Do you feel that data on sexual violence in Spain is compiled adequately and sufficiently?
- How many women do you usually deal with in a year?
-
- Do you have data on how many women you dealt with in 2022?
-
- Of the cases you deal with each year, how many women are Spanish and how many are foreign-born?
-
- How many migrant women in an irregular situation have you dealt with in the past year?
- How many women with functional diversity have you dealt with in the past year?
- Do you deal with girls, boys and adolescents? If so, from what age?
- How many trans women have you dealt with in the past year?
- How old are the women you usually deal with?
- How many girls over 16 and minors under 18 have you dealt with?
- How many people under 16 have you dealt with? How old were they?
- Of the women you deal with, how many file a police report?
- Of the women who file a police report, do proceedings usually result in a conviction?
- Do you think that the women you have dealt with feel they get reparation?
- What method do women most normally use to contact you?
- Who usually makes contact with the entity or organisation?
- How many family members or people close to the victim or survivor usually do you usually deal with in a year?

DATA ON SEXUAL VIOLENCE

- What definition of sexual violence does your entity or organisation use?
- Do you deal with cases of non-partner sexual violence or ex-partner sexual violence?
- What form(s) of sexual violence do you deal with?
- Do you deal with cases of trafficking for sexual exploitation? If so, how many in a year?
- Do you deal with cases of sexual harassment? If so, how many in a year?
- Do you deal with cases of digital sexual violence? If so, how many in a year?
- Do you deal with cases of female genital mutilation? If so, how many in a year?
- Do you deal with cases of forced marriage? If so, how many in a year?
- Have you dealt with multiple perpetrator sexual assault? If so, how many in a year?
- Have you dealt with cases of sexual violence in domestic work? If so, how many in a year?
- What type of sexual violence is most frequently reported in the cases you receive?
- What type of sexual violence is least frequently reported in the cases you receive?
- What form of sexual violence do you think most women identify with?
- What form of sexual violence do you think is most invisible?
- Do you understand and use the Istanbul Convention in your work?
- Do you understand and use the framework of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women?
- Are you implementing Organic Law 10/22 of 6 September on the comprehensive guarantee of sexual freedom?
- If you are implementing Organic Law 10/22 of 6 September on the comprehensive guarantee of sexual freedom, could you delve into the way you are implementing it?

- Do you incorporate due diligence?

ABOUT THE QUESTIONNAIRE

- Would you like to add any further comments?

