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GBV PHENOMENON IN SPAIN

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GBV Phenomenon: Spanish latest data

Gender violence has evolved into a matter of State, which was reflected with the approval of the **State Pact against Gender Violence (2017)**, which has allowed revitalizing public policies to combat the violation of human rights of women and girls.

Raising this matter to state policy has also been possible thanks to the commitment made by **Spain with the ratification in 2014 of the Istanbul Convention**, which constitutes the first binding instrument in the field at European level and the major international treaty scope to deal with this serious violation of human rights.

The institutional relevance of GV is also reflected in the state budgets, in which a budgetary provision is dedicated for GV. The allocated amount in 2016 was 25.23 million euros and in 2017 the amount of 27.73 million euros, in 2018, after the signing of the State Pact on Gender Violence, reached **200 million euros** (0.06% of the budgets).

However, the mortal victims of GBV so far this year in Spain, until October 2019, is up to 51 according to the latest balance of the Ministry of the Presidency, Relations with the Courts and Equality . This data have been collected since 2003.

Reports to Police	167000
Trials	50370
Court Judgements	70,5%
Protections of order	31550

**Mortal victims of GBV in Spain, until
October 2019**

Total number of victims	51
The victim did not report to the police	40
The aggressor was the victim's partner	36

GBV Phenomenon: Spanish reality

The **Macro-survey of Violence against Women** is the most relevant statistical operation carried out in Spain

- It is carried out with a periodicity of four years since 1999.
- From the year 2011, its elaboration was entrusted to the Government Delegation for Gender Violence, Observatory on GBV, and the last time it was carried out in 2015.
- Its main objective is to study how many women residing in Spain have suffered or suffer some type of violence

Profile of women who have suffered GBV in Spain (according 2015 Macro-survey)

- The average age of women suffering from some type of GBV is 43.44 years.
- The majority percentage of women victims have secondary studies with and less presence of those with university studies.
- In most of the cases the victims of GBV are employed
- The majority possess only Spanish nationality.

Gender stereotypes:

- ❖ The "gender stereotypes" or beliefs without scientific basis on the characteristics and behaviors that are considered suitable for women and men, are transmitted through different spaces of socialization, such as the family, the media, the peer group or the school.

Gender stereotypes linked with Spanish working labor:

- **Lack of female business leadership** giving rise to the phenomenon known as **Glass Ceiling**, causing under-representation of women in management positions. Data from the latest ranking of “The best rated leaders” published by MERCO Spain make visible the gender gap in the business sector. Although three out of ten managers are women, only 23% appear among the one hundred most valued leaders.
- There is still much work to be done to increase the visibility of women in fields historically defined as masculine. Among other recommendations, it is important **to point out and give visibility to women** who work and stand out in historically masculine fields such as engineering or architecture and build role models to end this type of stereotypes and, with this, to increase their competitiveness.

Gender stereotypes:

- **Female entrepreneurship:** although there are still differences between men and women, the latest studies determine that more and more women are encouraged to start their own businesses , **narrowing the gender gap by 36%** in the last ten years. In 2018, female entrepreneurship grows in Spain: 45% are already women.
- In the field of International Relations and project management, it is a reality that there is a higher percentage of women working than men, which may be due to **occupational segregation based on gender**, which implies the permanence of stereotypes and consideration of occupations as "feminine" or "masculine".
- Women tend to give up job promotions to reconcile their family and work reality, as women remain primarily responsible for the care of family members. Companies should **promote reconciliation and flexibility policies for working hours**, e.g. through the limited time of the activity or through the implementation of other forms of work such as work from home. According to data from the INE of 2016 on the uses of time, Spanish women are daily responsible for almost 4'30 hours of housework and child, elderly or dependent cares. Men who take care of these tasks only devote 2'30 hours.

Thank you for your attention!

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