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1. Introduction

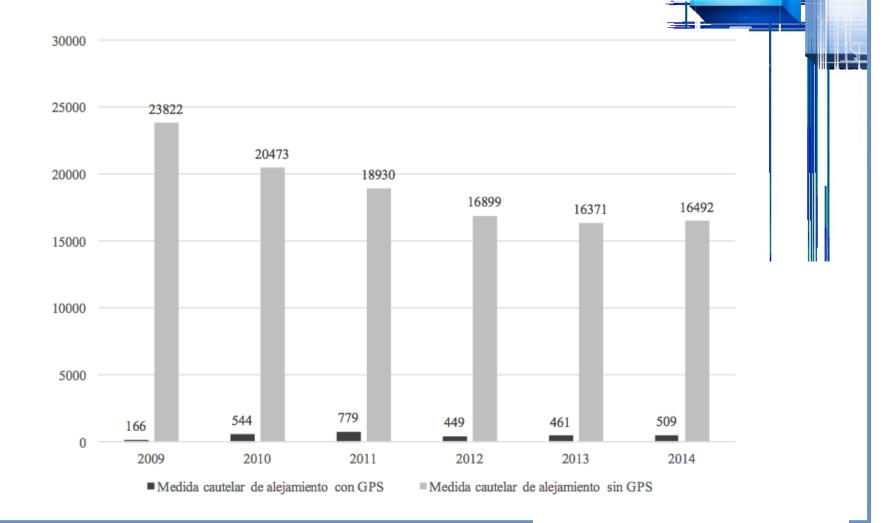


- Phenomenon of domestic violence in Spain
 - Integral Gender-Based Violence Law 1/2004
 - Restraining Order with electronic monitoring. Article 64.
 - GPS bilateral technology

1. Introduction

R.O with electronic monitoring is only applied in 2% (759 on 35.568).

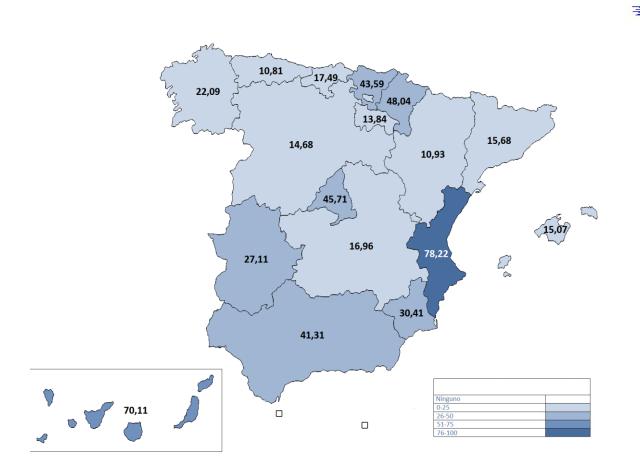
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1. Introduction

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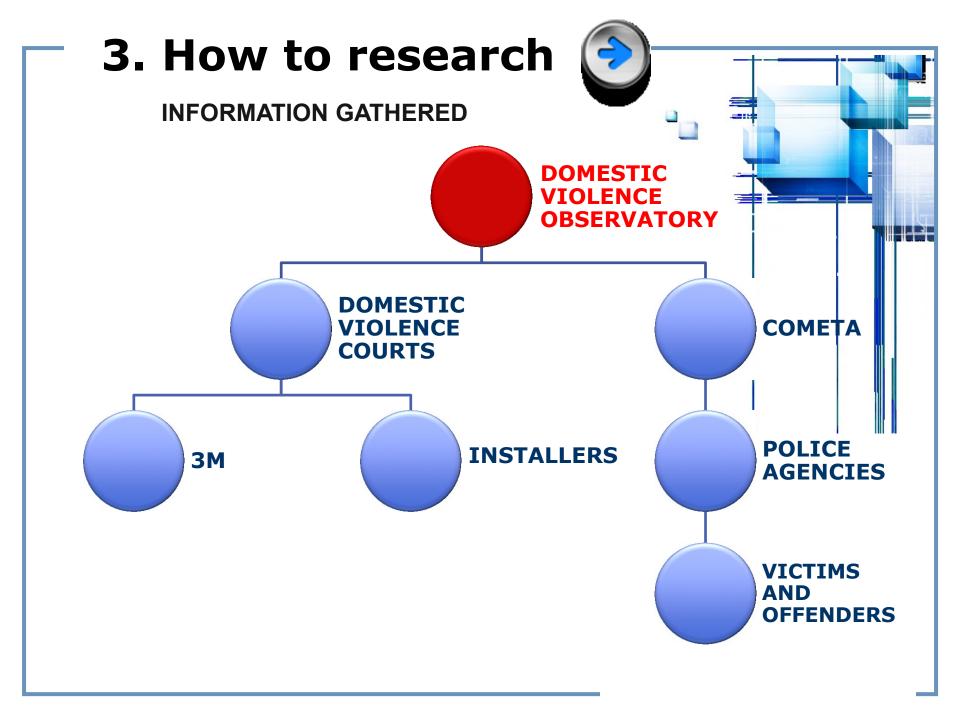
2. Competence and management

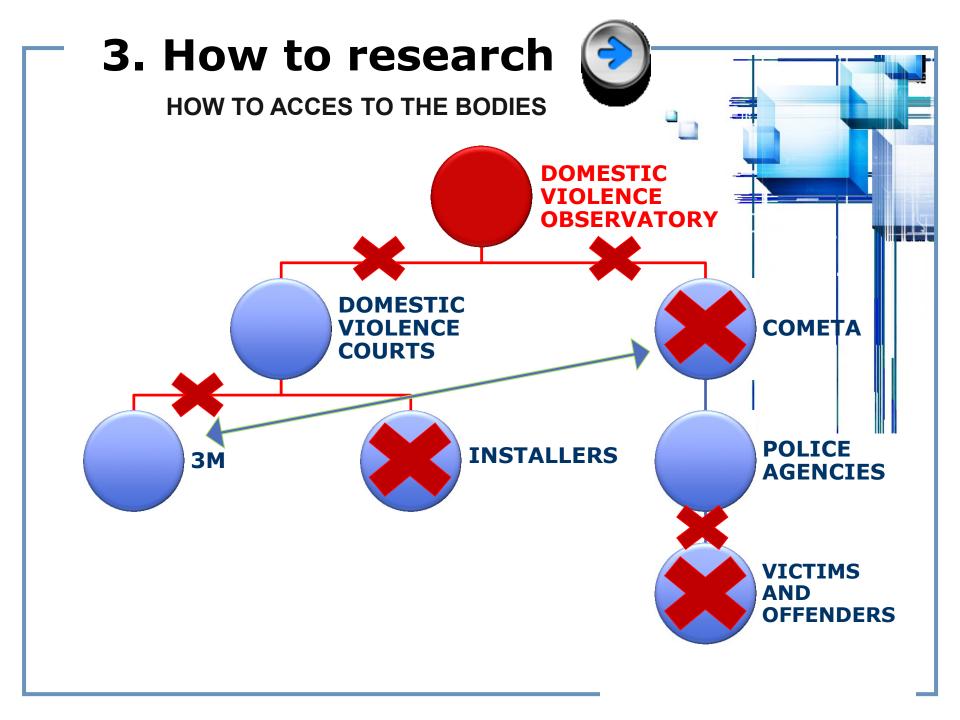


*R.O is determined by the judge with the assistance of public reports. It's a measure not a sentence.

- Reports about police investigation
 - To estimate the risk of the situation
 - To determine the convenience of adopting specific measures conducted to protect the life, the physical integrity and the rights of the victim and their relatives.

2. The role of different **bodies** DOMESTIC VIOLENCE **COMETA COURTS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE** POLICE AGENCIES **Bodies OBSERVATORY INSTALLERS 3M**





INFORMATION GATHERED FROM SECONDARY RESOURCES

ONLY Domestic Violence Observatory publish Information in several reports, but....

It's a good information?

It's not complete.
We don't know the real efficacy and impacts of the measure.

No data about reaction times, advisores, breaches or cases of murder.

It's enough?
To know
what?

To have a big overview about the prevalence in each part of Spain form 2009 to 2016

To know the general profile of victims and offenders

Why don't they provide info about it?

Political reasons. It isn't interesting to publish information about advisories /unefficacy



ONLY we can access –directly- to domestic violence courts, polices agencies and 3M.

Methods that we can apply: interviews, direct observation of meetings. **In order to know:**

The criteria to apply the measure (judicial reasons).

The management and training of the measure in the police agencies.

Victim's and offender's perceptions (impacts).

The police reaction times

HOW TO KNOW TO VICTIM AND OFFENDERS PERCEPTIONS?

This is the BIGGEST limitation. Maybe we can ask in:

Victim's associations

Problems: low prevalence of EM women (1), not all the victims go to these services (2)

Efficacy perceptions



High deterrence power (more with reoffenders). Real protection capacity. **Greater police** intelligence.

Too much **overcontrol** for technical problems. Excessive judicial discretion.

Offenders refers:
Size and visibility of the device (big tag). Technical problems.

JUDGES

It is necessary to agree precise normative definitions about intentional or not intentional breaches.

The court that decreed the measure has no report of the incidences produced during the enforcement

VICTIMS

More safety and protection, in spite of the anxiety.

The signal coverage gets lost, it beeps very loud and the tracking device is too big.

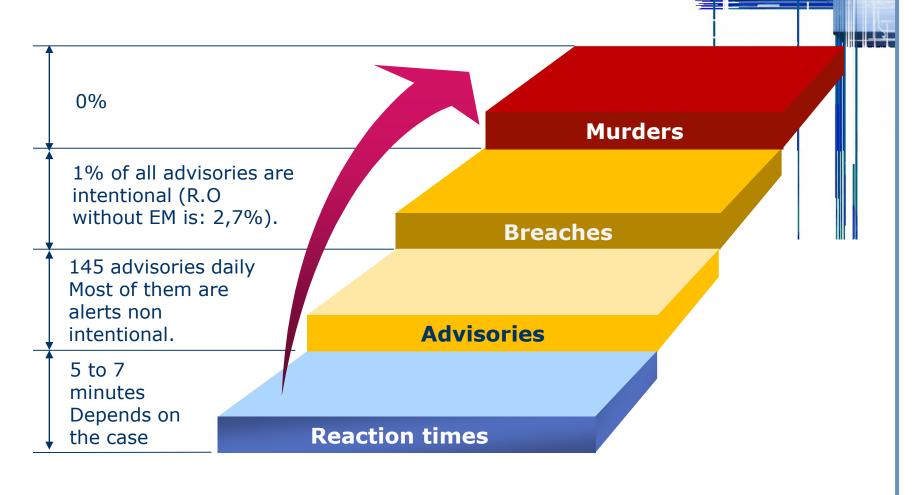
Harmful advices by the offender, saying: "here I am".

3M

They only inform about positive aspects and brame technical faults to the misuse that the people make of the systems.

They avoid secondary victimization because the victims don't have to go to the courts.

THANKS TO THIS METHOD EM is able to reduce crime?



4. Conclusions



Which are the following steps to do?

