

ZIENTZIA AZOKA
2021-2022

TITLE OF THE PROJECT: What about violence against women?

GROUP'S NAME: **NIX**

STUDENT'S NAMES:

Xabier Macías
Ibrahim Mokkedem
Nikole Arando
Maddi Abendibar



Some definitions related to the topic:

- Rape: to force someone to have sex when they do not want to.
- Harassment: behavior that annoys or upsets someone.
- Violence: an act of hurting or killing someone else.
- Misogynist: a man who hates women or believes that men are much better than women.
- Sexism: unfair treatment of people because of their sex.
- Maleness: male behavior that is strong and forceful, and shows very traditional ideas about how men and women should behave.

Hypothesis:

The hypothesis we want to demonstrate is whether Bizkaia has more harassments than the rest of the Basque Country.

Summary:

Violence against women by their partners, ex-partners or close relatives has been on the rise in recent years, especially since the number of cases has been recorded. As a result of the pandemic, as many victims have been forced to live with their aggressors, the incidence has been increasing. In view of this situation, we wanted to know the situation of our town and our region, with respect to larger geographical areas.

Materials and methods:

We have used the following resources to carry out this research project:



Resources online:

- Emakunde's report,
- the Community of Municipalities
- Elorrio Town Council

Resources in person

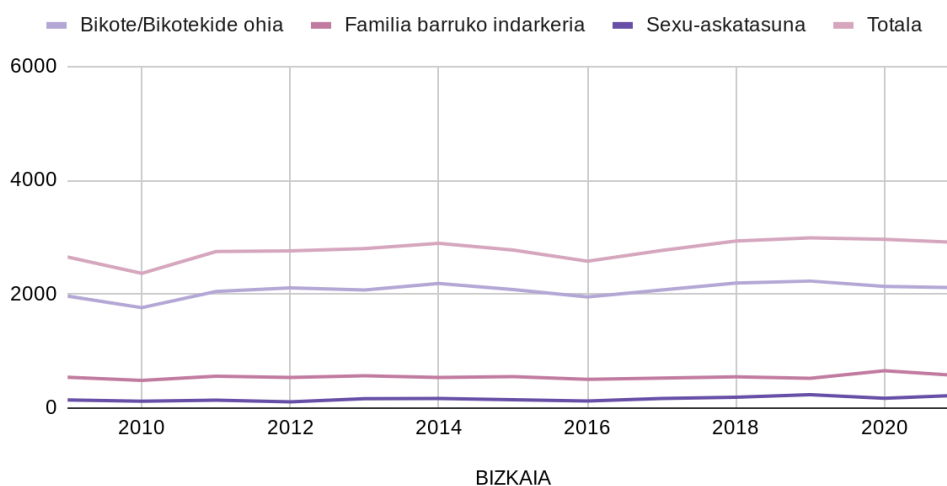
- interviews with the person in charge of equality at the institute
- interview with the equality technician of the town hall

Procedure:

1. First we started searching for definitions of some concepts related to the violence against women
2. We started searching for data about the Basque Country (including Elorrio)
3. We collected that information and we started making graphic representation of it
4. We conducted interviews with people who are knowledgeable about the topic

Results and graphic representation

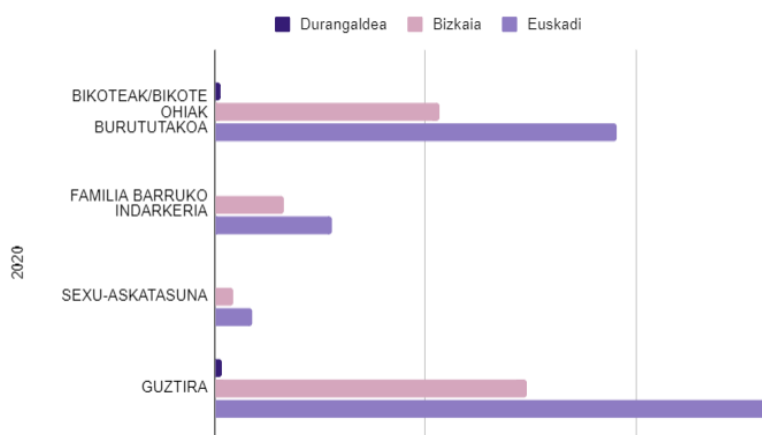
Bikote/Bikotekide ohia, Familia barruko indarkeria, Sexu-askatasuna eta Totala



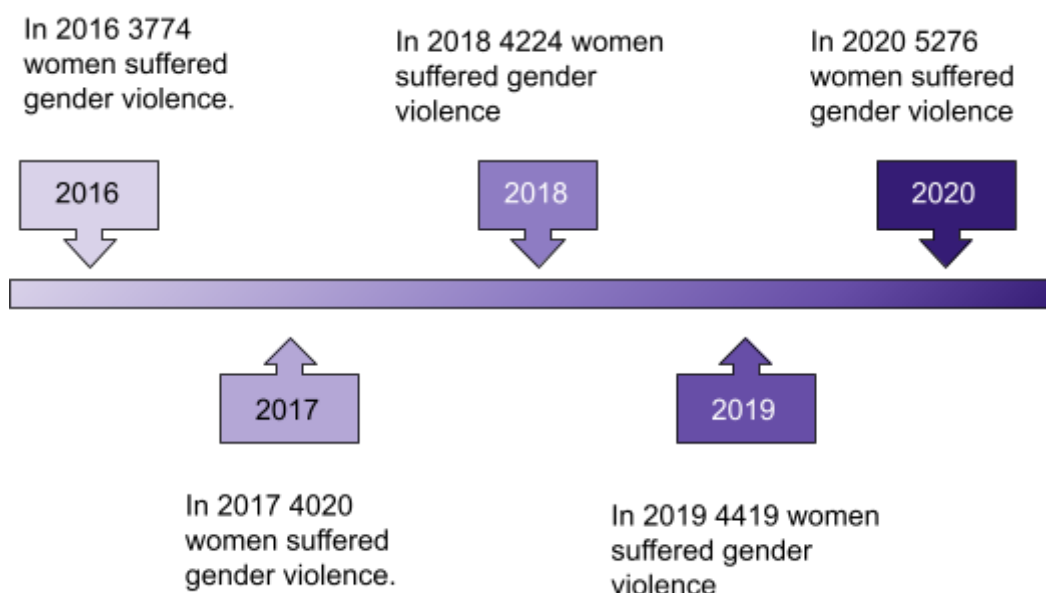
In this graphic, we have registered the cases of violence against women between 2009 and 2021 that took place in Bizkaia.

We can see that between 2009 and 2020 the cases decreased in general. Between 2010 and 2014 there weren't noticeable changes. From 2014 to 2016 the reports decreased and in 2018 increased again. And until 2020 there weren't many changes either, but as we said as in 2020 because of the covid many many cases surfaced and were reported.

Durangaldea, Bizkaia eta Euskadi

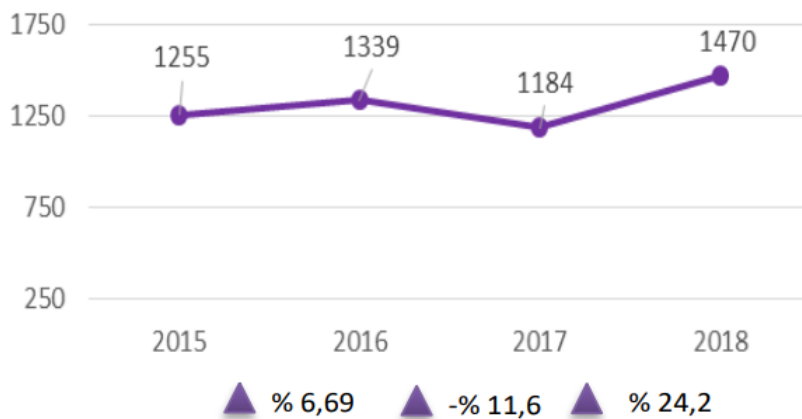


In this graphic we can see how Durangaldea compared to Bizkaia and Euskadi has a small amount of agressions compared to the others, as we saids before we can't know how accurate this information is but we can know for sure that with the past of the years the agressions have been growing to higher levels.



This timeline represents the number of women attacked in the Basque Country from 2016-2020.

LEHEN ALDIZ ARTATUTAKO EMAKUMEZKO BIKTIMA KOPURUAREN
BILAKAERA. 2015-2018









This graph represents the number of attacked women in the Basque Country from 2015-2019.

| Women victims (2019) | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 4.419 | Total |
| 3.098 (%70.1) | Partner or ex-partner violence |
| 899 (%20.3) | Domestic violence |
| 422 (%9.6) | Sexual violence |

In this table we can see all the women that suffered aggressions in the Basque Country in the year 2019. The total number of women that suffered aggressions (mental, physical...) In those 4.419 people the 3.098 (70.1%) has suffered some type of aggression for their partner or ex-partner, then we have domestic violence, in the domestic violence 899 (20.3%) from 4.419 women have suffered domestic violence, to end we have the sexual violence, 422 (9.6) women have suffered this type of violence from 4.41

In a nutshell the highest type of aggression is the partner or ex-partner violence, these numbers keep increasing every year.

EMAKUMEEN AURKAKO INDARKERIAREN BIKTIMAK ETA BIKTIMIZAZIOAK, INDARKERIA-MOTAREN ARABERA¹⁷.
Absolutuak eta %. EAE, 2016 eta 2017ko lehen sei hilabeteak


| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
|  | 2016 | 4.693 indarkeria-kasu  | 3.774 emakume  |
|  | Bikotekidearen edo bikotekide ohiaren indarkeria | 3.598 kasu % 77 | 2.797 emakume % 74 |
|  | Familia barruko indarkeria | 860 kasu % 18 | 746 emakume % 20 |
|  | Sexu-indarkeria | 235 kasu % 5 | 231 emakume % 6 |

EMAKUMEEN AURKAKO INDARKERIAREN BIKTIMAK ETA BIKTIMIZAZIOAK, INDARKERIA-MOTAREN ARABERA¹⁷.
Absolutuak eta %. EAE, 2017







| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
|  | 2017 | 4.999 indarkeria-aldi  | 4.020 emakume  |
|  | Bikotekidearen edo bikotekide ohiaren indarkeria | 3.758 aldi %75,2 | 2.905 emakume %72,3 |
|  | Familia barruko indarkeria | 929 aldi %18,6 | 804 emakume %20,0 |
|  | Sexu-indarkeria | 312 aldi %6,2 | 311 emakume %7,7 |

Iturria: Segurtasun Saila, Segurtasuna Koordinatzeko Zuzendaritza.

EMAKUMEEN AURKAKO INDARKERIAREN BIKTIMAK ETA BIKTIMIZAZIOAK, INDARKERIA-MOTAREN ARABERA¹⁷. Absolutuak eta
%. EAE, 2018

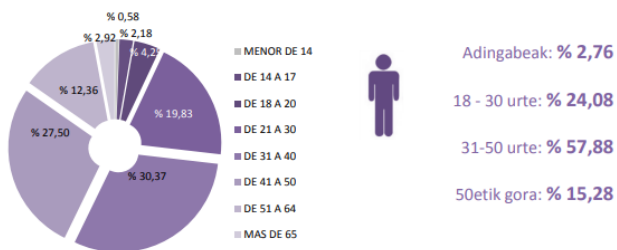
| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
|  | 2018 | 5.315 indarkeria-aldi  | 4.244 emakume  |
|  | Bikotekidearen edo bikotekide ohiaren indarkeria | 3.974 aldi % 74,8 | 2.989 emakume % 70,4 |
|  | Familia barruko indarkeria | 953 aldi % 17,9 | 870 emakume % 20,5 |
|  | Sexu-indarkeria | 388 aldi % 7,3 | 385 emakume % 9,1 |

Emakumeen aurkako indarkeriaren biktima eta biktimizazioak, indarkeria motaren arabera. Absolutuak eta%. EAE, 2019

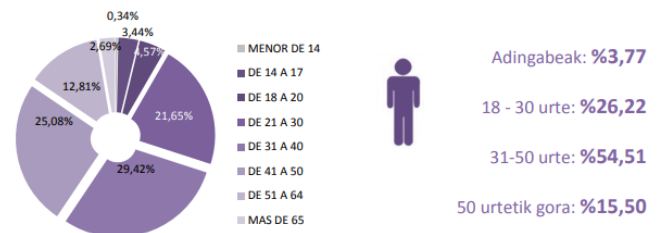
| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
|  | 2019 | 5.518 indarkeria-kasuak  | 4.419 emakume  |
|  | Bikotekide edo bikotekide ohiaren indarkeria | 4.086 kasu %74 | 3.098 emakume %70,1 |
|  | Familia barruko indarkeria | 1.008 kasu %18,3 | 899 emakume %20,3 |
|  | Sexu-indarkeria | 424 emakume %7,7 | 422 emakume %9,6 |

We can see that as the time goes by the number of cases increases a lot, almost 300 cases per year. The most common cases are the ones that happen between the partners with 3598 cases. In 2019 we can see that the cases that happen between the partners are 4086, almost a 500 cases rise. We decided to not put the 2020 cases here because we don't know the actual number of cases since most people didn't demand their aggressor because they were in the lockdown with them.

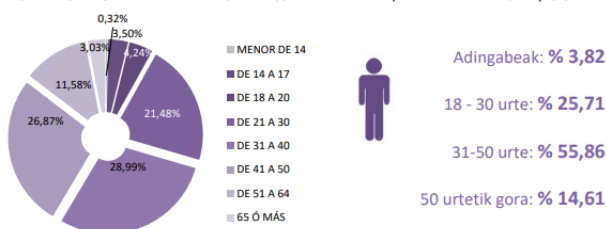
EMAKUMEEEN AURKAKO INDARKERIA ERABILI DUTEN ERASOTZAILÉEN BANAKETA, ADINAREN ARABERA. % EAE, 2016



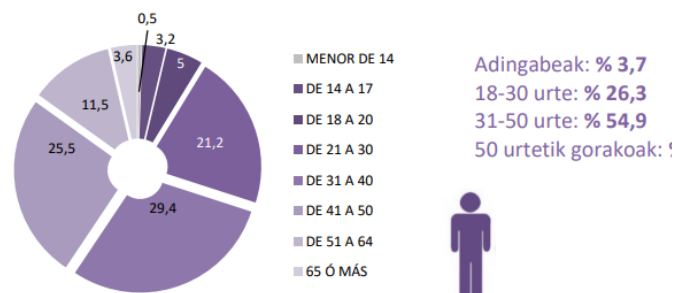
EMAKUMEEEN AURKAKO INDARKERIA ERABILI DUTEN ERASOTZAILÉEN BANAKETA, ADINAREN ARABERA. % EAE, 2017



EMAKUMEEEN AURKAKO INDARKERIA ERABILI DUTEN ERASOTZAILÉEN BANAKETA, ADINAREN ARABERA. % EAE, 2018

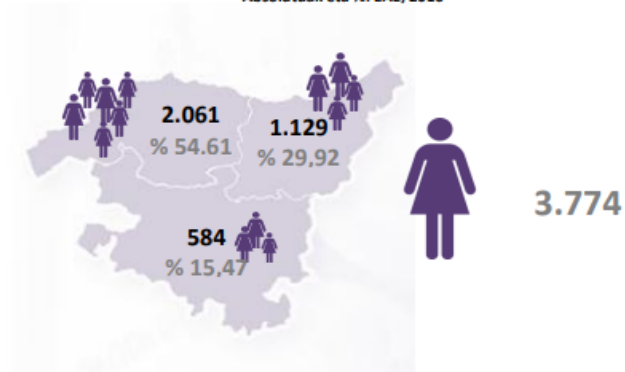


EMAKUMEEEN AURKAKO INDARKERIA ERABILI DUTEN ERASOTZAILÉEN DATUAK, ADINAREN ARABERA. %a. E

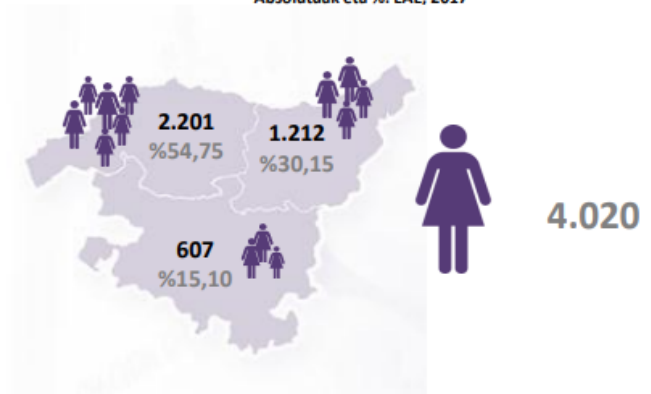


We can see that between 2016 and 2019 the cases of young aggressors increased almost 1%. Among the aggressors between 18 and 30 years the cases increased more than 2%. Between aggressors of 31 and 50 years the cases decreased more or less 3%. And in the cases of aggressors with more than 50 years it has not had many changes.

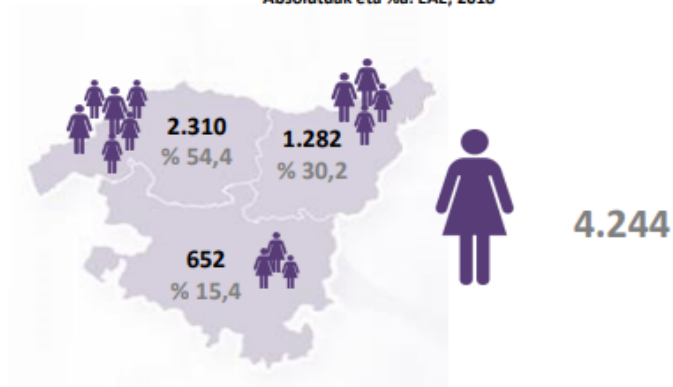
EMAKUMEEN AURKAKO INDARKERIAREN BIKTIMAK, LURRALDE HISTORIKOAREN ARABERA.
Absolutuak eta %. EAE, 2016



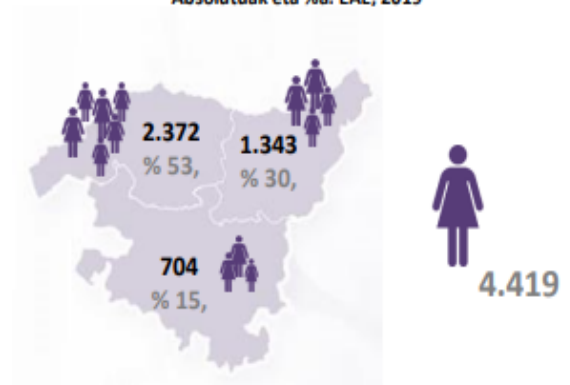
EMAKUMEEN AURKAKO INDARKERIAREN BIKTIMAK, LURRALDE HISTORIKOAREN ARABERA.
Absolutuak eta %. EAE, 2017



EMAKUMEEN AURKAKO INDARKERIAREN BIKTIMAK, LURRALDE HISTORIKOAREN ARABERA.
Absolutuak eta %. EAE, 2018



EMAKUMEEN AURKAKO INDARKERIAREN BIKTIMAK, LURRALDE HISTORIKOAREN ARABERA.
Absolutuak eta %. EAE, 2019



This map shows that the cases have been going up since 2016 to 2019, we can see most of the growth in 2017 with 246 cases. In 2016 Bizkaia has most cases with 2061, Gipuzkoa with 1129 and Araba with 584. In 2019 Bizkaia has most of the cases again with 2372, Gipuzkoa with 1343 and Araba with 704

Conclusions:

The reality of Elorrio in this matter is not particularly different from the reality of the surrounding municipalities.

We have confirmed through data and personal interviews that this is a scourge of our society and that it needs the commitment of all of us in order to eradicate it.

2022 data are not yet published but are expected to be unfavorable as the Covid-19 pandemic has brought more cases of assaults to the surface.

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DATA FROM THE TOWN HALL

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- 2.- <https://web.bizkaia.eus/eu/indarkeria-matxistaren-behatokia> (last seen 06/05/2022)
- 3.- <https://www.emakunde.euskadi.eus/indarkeria/-/informazioa/ebaluaketa/> (last seen 06/05/2022)
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