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# MUTUAL SHARE FOR WOMEN CARE

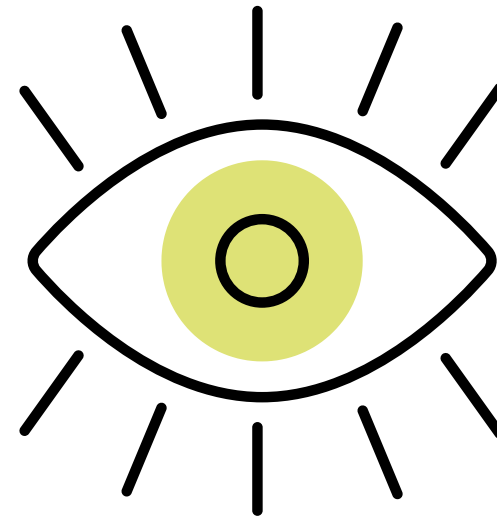
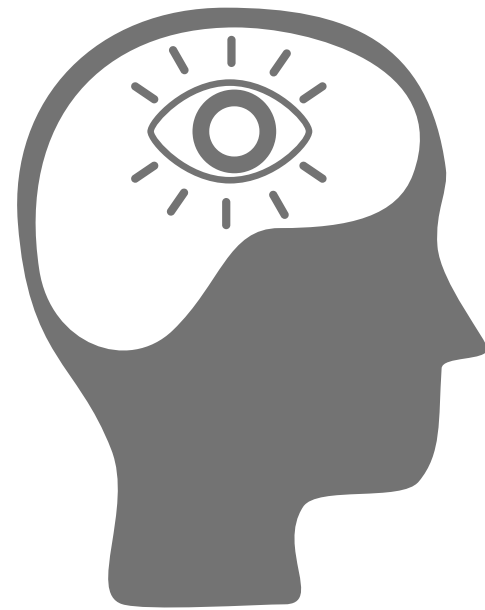
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# TREATMENT FOR SUBJECTS IN GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE PROGRAMMES (PREVENTION AND TREATMENT)

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Custodial sentences and security measures shall be aimed at re-education and social reintegration and shall not consist of forced labour.

A person sentenced to imprisonment shall enjoy the fundamental rights of this Chapter, except for those which are expressly limited by the content of the sentence, within the meaning of the sentence and prison law.

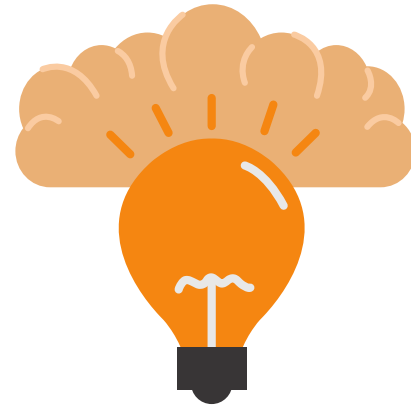
## EL ARTÍCULO 25.2 DE LA CONSTITUCIÓN

Artículo 25.2 Las penas privativas de libertad y las medidas de seguridad estarán orientadas hacia la reeducación y reinserción social y no podrán consistir en trabajos forzados. El condenado a pena de prisión que estuviere cumpliendo la misma gozará de los derechos fundamentales de este Capítulo, a excepción de los que se vean expresamente limitados por el contenido del fallo condenatorio, el sentido de la pena y la ley penitenciaria. En todo caso, tendrá derecho a un trabajo remunerado y a los beneficios correspondientes de la Seguridad Social, así como al acceso a la cultura y al desarrollo integral de su personalidad.

## **Next step on the legislative scale:**

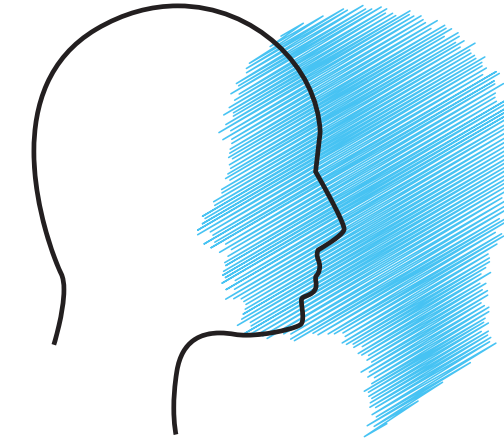
General Penitentiary Organic Law: guarantees compliance with reintegration measures, the penalty does not have a punitive character but is oriented towards reintegration and education.

Penitentiary Regulation: all this is shaped according to the regulation.



# CIS

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A CIS or social integration centre is a penitentiary establishment for users who are serving their sentences in an open regime or who are in an advanced process of reintegration.

This type of centre can also accommodate persons on probation or serving alternative measures, such as community service or suspended sentences, and assist in their social reintegration.

- Some users go out every day to work and return only to sleep.
- Other users carry out therapeutic activities and training programmes from Monday to Friday and spend the weekends at home.

## Through specific programmes, we work in a personalised way with each of the users to achieve the following objectives:

- Facilitating integration into the social environment
- To reduce the effects of conventional institutionalisation
- To strengthen the link with the community

*To provide adequate resources and help them to integrate into society in a healthy and balanced way.*



With the current special awareness of gender violence crimes, the Directorate General of Penitentiary Institutions has set up various programmes.

These programmes/workshops are always run by psychologists and prison technicians.

There are **different types** of programmes:

Programmes inside the prison and programmes outside in social integration centres (CIS).

The programmes inside the penitentiary centres are voluntary and in the CIS they are compulsory, as they are sentences that the judge issues in order to avoid a prison sentence.

*Intervention in gender-based violence in the prison administration therefore involves different itineraries depending on the type of sentence imposed: sentences of deprivation of liberty and alternatives to deprivation of liberty.*

# PROGRAMMES IN PRISONS/CIS

- Restorative justice intervention
- Diversity programme: for equal treatment and non-discrimination and against hate crime
- Evaluation of the effectiveness of treatment programmes for the empowerment of women in prison.
- Encounter programme: intervention programme against family violence in alternative measures to imprisonment
- Gender-based violence prevention programme for women in prisons
- Gender violence intervention programme for aggressors
- Handbook on gender-based violence and foreign prisoners
- Prison treatment programme for aggressors in the family environment
- Control of sexual aggression: intervention programme in the penitentiary environment
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We will focus on the analysis of the programme "**Gender Violence: intervention programme for aggressors**", in alternative measures.

The first experience of intervention in prison was developed in 2001-2002 in Spanish prisons, with a sample of 61 prisoners convicted of crimes of gender violence.

Over the last 20 years, the General Secretariat of Penitentiary Institutions has promoted the implementation of treatment programmes for those convicted of crimes of violence against women.

Moreover, in recent years, in the field of gender violence, different theoretical and practical approaches have been developed to address the type of intervention on this problem.

# "Gender-based violence: intervention programme for aggressors"

- Carried out by the Institute of Forensic and Security Sciences.
- It is a psycho-educational programme
- Group format (12 participants)
- 25 group sessions
- 9 months, 6 months of intervention and 3 months of follow up.



## Phases of the intervention:

1. Pre-treatment assessment: individual interview + psychological assessment.
2. Programme development
3. Follow-up



## **I. PART ONE**

- Presentation and motivation for change
- Identification and expression of emotions
- Cognitive distortions and irrational beliefs
- Assumption of responsibility and coping mechanisms
- Empathy with the victim

## **II. PART TWO**

- Physical violence and anger management
- Sexual aggression and coercion in couples
- Psychological violence
- Abuse and instrumentalisation of children
- Gender and gender-based violence
- Relapse prevention

# PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES AND FOLLOWING ANALYSIS

- To know the most common profile of programme users.
  - \*Sociodemographic profile
  - \*Criminological profile
  - \*Psychological profile
- Evaluate the effectiveness of the programme in terms of therapeutic change
- To evaluate the effectiveness of the programme in terms of the recidivism rate

# RESULTS

## **Criminological profile: descriptive analysis of risk factors**

### **Family risk factors:**

- Absence or desertion of parents in childhood - 47.5 % have experienced a process of socialisation with deficiencies
- Background of alcohol and drug in the family of origin - 20.7%.
- Background of violent behaviour or delinquency in the family of origin - 16,6 %.

## Psychological variables related to abuse

- With regard to pathological jealousy, aggressors have a lower perception of jealousy as a problematic issue.
- 45.6% of the users recognise that they have exercised physical violence against their partner. 82% of the sample said that they had psychologically abused their partner on more than one occasion.
- The sample exerts twice as much emotional abuse on the partner as a sample of men from the general population.
- In relation to the quality of the relationship, the sample of aggressors is just as satisfied with their partner as the general population.

# WOMEN IN PRISONS

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Women in prison have played a very secondary role. They suffer from increased remoteness and have been concentrated in fewer centres: they have more difficulties in serving their sentences in centres/facilities close to their environment and have worse accommodation conditions.

In recent years there have been important changes in prison structures, although the situation of disadvantage persists.

	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>
<u>Prison population</u>	7,12	92,88
<u>Library services</u>	12,86	87,14
<u>Occupational courses / workshops</u>	22,26	77,74
<u>Cultural dissemination</u>	14,1	85,90
<u>Training and cultural motivation</u>	12,2	87,8
<u>Entertaining sport</u>	8,08	91,92
Competitive sport	1,2	98,98
<u>Sports training and motivation</u>	8,66	91,34

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# " ACTIONS PROGRAMME FOR EQUALITY BETWEEN WOMEN AND MEN IN THE PENITENTIARY ENVIRONMENT"

To promote full equality, to tackle those situations that perpetuate, even today, the discriminatory treatment of women in prisons and to contribute to breaking down the social and personal barriers that hinder their proper social integration.

The method proposed is "accompaniment".  
The prison organisation must become, through its workers, active agents of socialisation.



# OBJETIVES

- Cooperation with social organisations, universities, employment centres, to promote training and work integration plans for women prisoners.
- Equality in selection processes
- Promote the level of participation of women in the different areas of work and management levels.
- Review prison security elements in the departments, modules and centres for women,
- Coordination and creation of reception and counselling centres for women released from prison.
- Guarantee women's access to qualification actions.

**THANK YOU**