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*Bachelor Thesis*  
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**“EFFICIENCY AND EQUITY OF  
JUSTICE IN NUMBERS: The myth of  
the unknown perpetrator”**

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## **ABSTRACT**

The project “Justice Efficiency and Equity in Numbers” encompasses “The Sexual Victim Project” (“Proyecto Víctima Sexual” in Spanish) that studies how sexual violence victims are treated throughout the criminal justice system. This is done through a social and procedural approach to the victims. The Spanish justice system, as of today, does not differentiate between sexual crime victims and other victims, and chooses to ignore the specific characteristics of them and the additional prejudices and other misperceptions that they entail.

This dissertation is an empirical study of one of the most prevalent myths of sexual aggressions (AMMSA): the unknown perpetrator. The aim is to prove that there are no evidence-based grounds to keep supporting these beliefs and call out the need of education on this matter in order to prevent it from interfering in the report of sexual crimes or provoke primary and secondary victimization.

**Key words:** victim, sexual aggression, sexual assault, sexual crimes, violence against women, gender violence, secondary victimization, stranger perpetrator.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

This dissertation is part of a bigger project named “Justice Efficiency and Equity in Numbers” and belongs to the subproject “The Sexual Victim Project”<sup>1</sup> which aims to study sexual violence crimes happening in Spain. It will consist of a statistical study composed of two parts: a field study and a statistical analysis of the information gathered from it. The field study has been developed by compiling and coding information found through reading rulings of different judicial bodies. Namely, the Supreme Court, the Superior Courts of Justice and the Provincial Courts. All the compiled information has been used to create a large database from which all the statistical analysis will have their ground to give answer to the proposed hypothesis.

For the aim of this study, the definition of sexual violence given by the World Health Organization (2002) could be a good start to contextualize it, which defines it as “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”.

More precisely, it is also important to distinguish between the two main sexual violence crimes (sexual assault and sexual abuse) to avoid any further confusion. On the one hand, a person who commits a sexual assault is defined under art.178 of the Spanish Penal Code as “anyone who violates the sexual freedom of another person, using violence or intimidation” (on a free translation). When the assault consists of vaginal, anal or oral carnal access, or introduction of bodily limbs or objects through one of the first two routes, it is considered as rape. On the other hand, the offender of a sexual abuse is defined in art. 181 as “whoever that, without violence or intimidation and without consent, performs acts that violate the freedom or sexual indemnity of another person” (on a free translation). Thus, the main difference between them is the presence or absence of violence or intimidation.

Lastly, for those unfamiliar with the judicial language, a brief explanation of the different kinds of victimization is worth to be noted. Primary victimization is a direct consequence of the crime the victim suffered from. It can produce, in addition to physical, material and social damage, helplessness, loss of control, fear, humiliation, avoidance behaviors, etc. However, secondary victimization derives from the subsequent relationship of the victim with the criminal justice system due to defective services (police, forensic doctors,

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<sup>1</sup> Original name: Proyecto Víctima Sexual

judges, media, etc.) (FRA, 2019). This is the victimization to which this study will pay more attention to as it is especially harmful for victims of violent crimes as sexual crimes are.

One of the main determinants for the secondary victimization provoked by the Security Forces but also other judicial bodies and the general population, is the Acceptance of Modern Rape Myths (AMMSA). AMMSA refers to descriptive and prescriptive beliefs that justify sexual violence by transferring the blame to the victim (Van der Bruggen and Grugg, 2014). Within rape mythology, the “real victim” is characterized as a morally correct and honest White woman who has fought against the perpetrator and has gotten physically injured while doing so (Steketee and Austin, 1989). Additionally, the “real rape” is conceived as a violent, coercive penetration committed by a stranger during an outdoor attack in witness free place at night (Cibrian Egido, 2021).

In brief, the “real rape” scenario will have the following elements: a stranger perpetrator, physical force or use of weapons and a violent intercourse. All of them can lead to the perpetuation of rape myths and stereotypes and result in biased attitudes and behaviors towards the crime itself, the victim, the perpetrator and the overall investigation (Cibrian Egido, 2021) but this study will focus on the stranger perpetrator element in order to refute it.

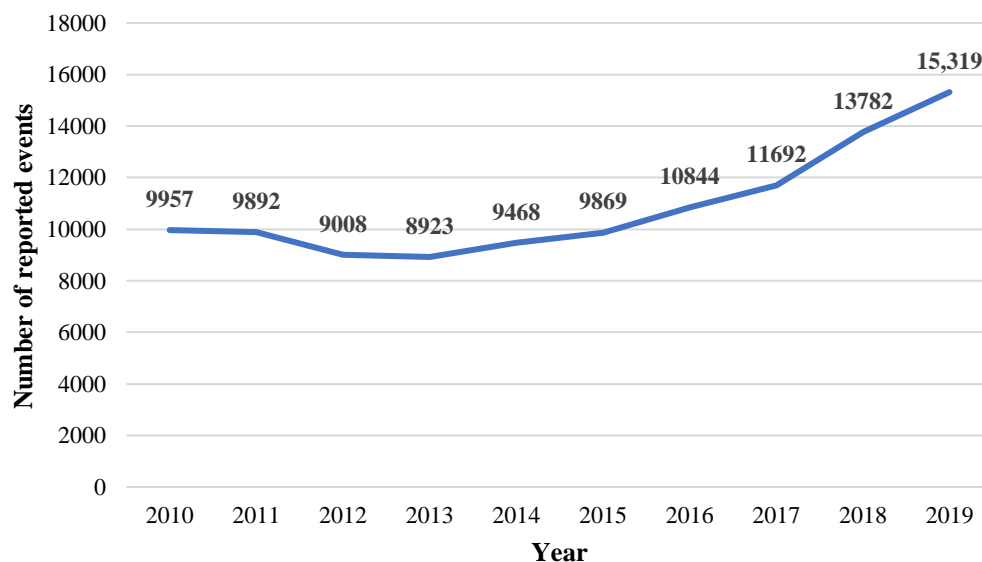


## 2. BACKGROUND

Before going any further, to contextualize the statistical analysis of the "Sexual Victim Project", it is essential to understand what the situation of Spain regarding Sexual Violence is, numerically speaking. Sexual Violence offences have evolved over time in the Spanish territory and, depending on each Autonomous Community, particularities can be found. It is also important to compare the Spanish situation with other countries of the European Union to acquire a general idea of where Spain can be situated.

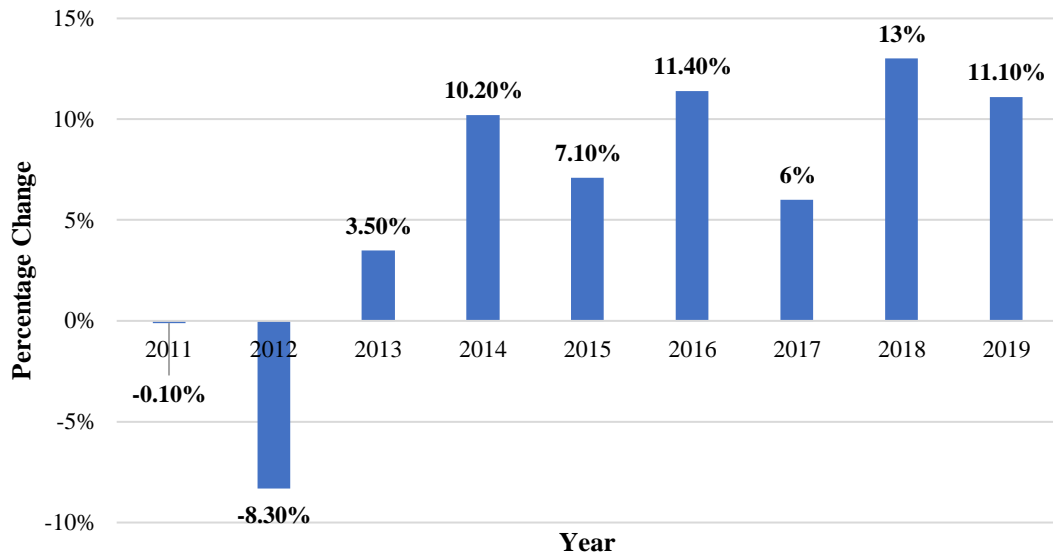
For that aim, information provided by the Ministerio del Interior (2020) has been set as a reference. Its database is constructed by data supplied by the Security Forces at a state, Autonomous Community and provincial level. Within the Portal Estadístico de Criminalidad, annual series of reported and known criminal events<sup>2</sup> divided by Autonomous Communities and Provinces conform the main statistical indicators of crime, as well as quarterly crime balances.

In 2019, there were 15.319 cases of sexual violence, which represent an increase of 11,1% compared to the previous year. It has to be noted that 2018 had the highest increment of the last 9 years, with 13% more cases in comparison with 2017 (*Figure 1; Figure 2*).



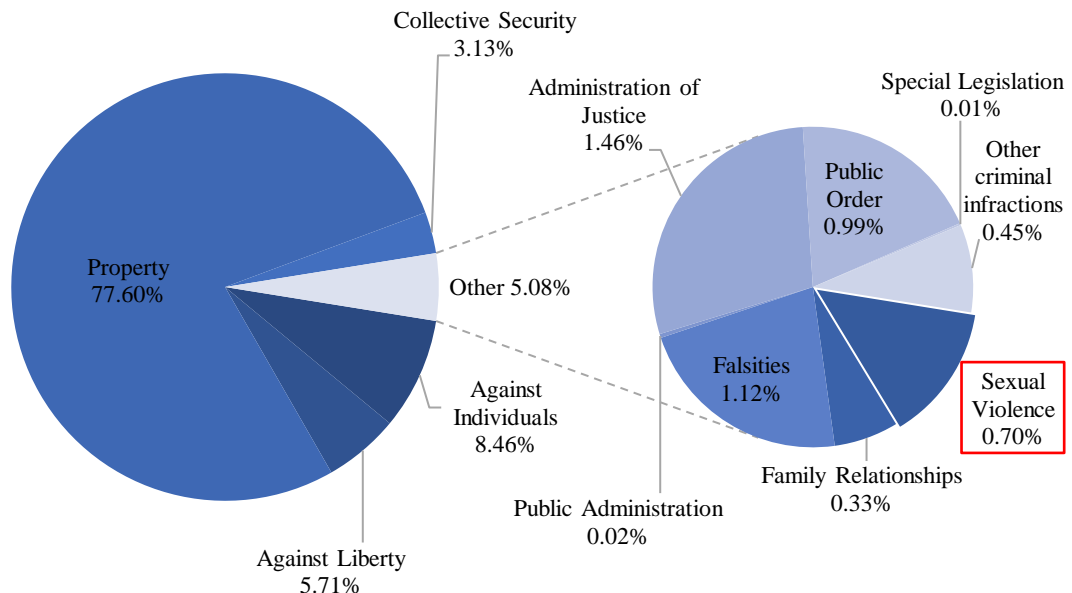
**Figure 1. Evolution of the reported events on sexual violence crimes in Spain.**

<sup>2</sup> By reported or known criminal event it is considered the compilation of criminal and administrative infractions known by the Security Forces by either the filing of a report or by police on duty and investigations.



**Figure 2. Annual Percentage Change of the reported and known sexual violence events in Spain.**

In general terms, sexual violence offences represented only 0,70% of the total criminal offences in Spain during 2019 (15.319 of a total of 2.199.475). The highest percentage of offences was concentrated in property crimes with 77,60% and following far behind were crimes against individuals, with 8,46% (*Figure 3*).



**Figure 3. Distribution of criminal infractions according to each type of crime in Spain in 2019.**

Regarding the spacial distribution of reported and known criminal events, the criminality rate of violent sexual offenses is calculated per 1,000 inhabitants, obtained through the following formula (Gabinete de Coordinación y Estudios de la Secretaría de Estado de Seguridad, 2011):

$$\text{Criminality rate} * 1,000 \text{ inhabitants} = \frac{\text{total known offences}^3}{\text{total population}^4} * 1,000$$

Comparing the number of crimes in each Autonomous Community, in 2019, the one with the highest report rate on sexual violence crimes was Balearic Islands, followed by the Canary Islands, Catalonia, Melilla and Murcia (*Table 1*).

**Table 1. Criminality rate of reported and known events of violent sexual offences divided by Autonomous Communities in 2019.**

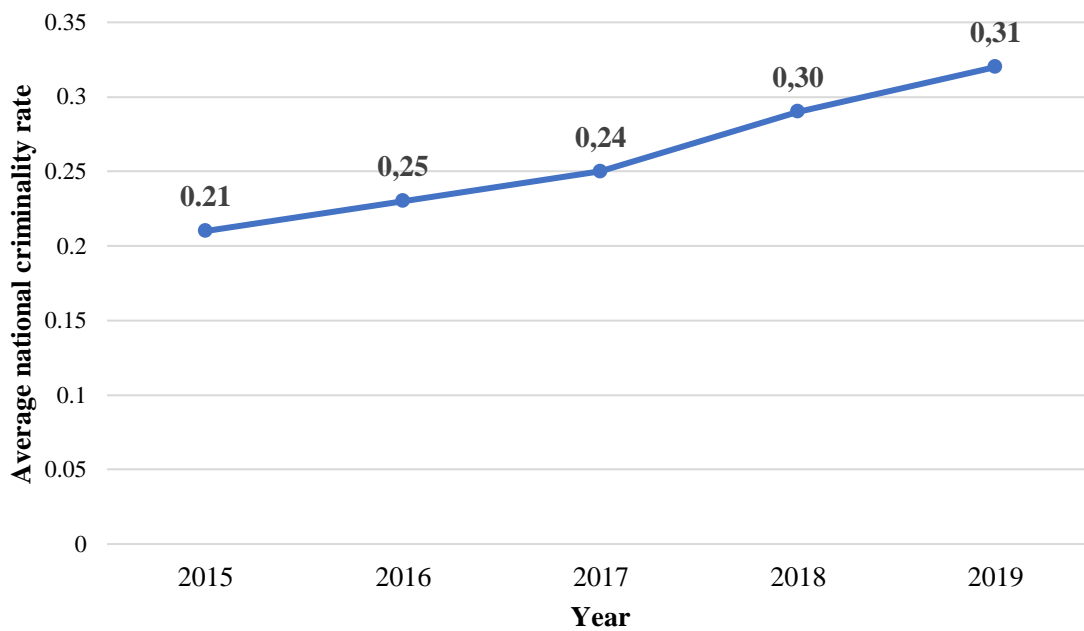
<b>AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY</b>	<b>CRIMINALITY RATE</b>
<b>Balearic Islands</b>	0,646
<b>Canary Islands</b>	0,421
<b>Catalonia</b>	0,395
<b>Melilla</b>	0,381
<b>Murcia</b>	0,358
<b>Navarra</b>	0,354
<b>Valencian Community</b>	0,349
<b>Madrid</b>	0,332
<b>Basque Country</b>	0,302
<b>Andalusia</b>	0,298
<b>La Rioja</b>	0,290
<b>Ceuta</b>	0,271
<b>Castilla - La Mancha</b>	0,255
<b>Aragon</b>	0,250
<b>Galicia</b>	0,234
<b>Castile and León</b>	0,211
<b>Extremadura</b>	0,200
<b>Asturias</b>	0,188
<b>Cantabria</b>	0,184

<sup>3</sup> Reported and known events of each Autonomous Community in 2019 from Portal Estadístico de Criminalidad. <https://estadisticasdecriminalidad.ses.mir.es/publico/portalestadistico/portal/datos.html?type=pcaxis&path=/Datos1/&file=pcaxis>

<sup>4</sup> Population from the official INE census of 2019. <https://www.ine.es/jaxiT3/Datos.htm?t=2853#!tabs-tabla>

From 2015 to 2019, the Autonomous Communities with the higher number of reporting rates for sexual violence offences that were within the top 5 were Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Catalonia, Navarra, Murcia, Valencian Community, Ceuta and Melilla.

In the majority of Autonomous Communities, the annual criminality rate has been increasing from 2015 to 2019. The chart below displays the annual average or statal criminality rate for violent sexual offences (*Figure 4*).



**Figure 4. Average statal criminality rate of Sexual Violence crimes from 2015 to 2019.**

In comparison with other European countries, the rate of reported violent sexual offences per 100,000 inhabitants place Spain in the 17<sup>th</sup> position out of 38 countries with a rate of 24,89, below the European average rate of 53,31. It can be noticed that the Spanish rate of filled reports due to violent sexual offences has been increasing since 2013, where Spanish occupied the 21<sup>st</sup> position out of 37 countries. Anyway, its rate has always remained under the European average due to the high rates of countries like England, Wales, Scotland or Sweden (Eurostat, 2019) (*Table 2*).

**Table 2. Violent Sexual offence rates per 100,000 inhabitants in European countries in 2018.**

	<b>Country</b>	<b>Rate of violent sexual offences per 100,000 inhabitants</b>
1	England and Wales	274,81
2	Scotland	233,68
3	Northern Ireland (UK)	193,02
4	Sweden	190,45
5	Iceland	158,13
6	Norway	109,45
7	Denmark	95,83
8	France	73,82
9	Belgium	68,39
10	Ireland	66,12
11	Finland	64,16
12	Luxembourg	59,47
13	Austria	50,16
14	Germany	49,02
15	Switzerland	33,39
16	Netherlands	30,21
17	Spain	24,89
18	Portugal	23,93
19	Liechtenstein	23,61
20	Estonia	22,44
21	Kosovo	20,18
22	Malta	19,55
23	Slovenia	17,08
24	Latvia	15,25
25	Czechia	13,65
26	Croatia	13,18
27	Slovakia	12,25
28	Romania	8,97
29	Italy	8,90
30	Poland	8,76
31	Bulgaria	8,16
32	Lithuania	7,80
33	Serbia	6,58
34	Hungary	5,53
35	Greece	3,94
36	Albania	3,80
37	Montenegro	3,70
38	Cyprus	3,36
	<b>AVERAGE OF THE UE</b>	<b>53,31</b>

This rate should not be interpreted as countries with high rates having more sexual violence crimes. What a high rate represents is a higher number of police reports and a bigger tendency of victims to seek assistance and believe they will receive protection from the Security Forces. The confidence upon Security Forces can be related to legal reforms on sexual violence crimes and more extensive and exhaustive regulations of what constitutes rape. Conversely, low rates do not mean that in those countries less violent sexual crimes are committed but that the number of filled reports is lower. Thus, the dark figure or “off-the-record” can be higher.

For instance, Sweden has the fourth largest rate (190,45) when compared to the other European countries. However, Sweden is not a leading country in a European crime survey on the proportion of women stating that they have ever been a rape victim. According to the study conducted by the Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention (Brå; 2020), Sweden’s laws and statistical recording practices serve to drive up the number of reported rapes, and to drive down the rate of detected rape cases.

Many problems come up when comparing the statistics from different countries because of their differences in their legal system and regulations. If the definition of rape or sexual assault vary in each country, the records will not reflect the same and the comparison turns impossible. To keep on with the Swedish example, their recording system registers every sexual violence event separately so that if, for example, a woman was raped or assaulted by their intimate partner several times in the past year, as it commonly happens in domestic violence or gender violence, a record for every one of those occasions will be registered. In contrast, in other countries, repeated rape within a relationship will be registered as only one offence.

## **2.1. DATABASE OF THE “SEXUAL VIOLENCE VICTIM PROJECT”**

The sample for the analysis has been chosen using a cluster sampling, the clusters being each of the judicial bodies of this study and at the same time grouped by Autonomous Communities. The size of the clusters has been calculated so that, with a confidence level of 95%, and assuming normality, the obtained samples are representative of the target population with an estimated error of around 2% (*Table 3*). The cases have been selected randomly within each cluster.

The database, which contains data about the sample, has been created from the information contained in Centro de Documentación Judicial (CENDOJ) based on the resolutions of three different judicial bodies: The Supreme Court, Superior Courts of Justice and Provincial Courts. The study period covers the years 2014-2020, focused on the procedures for crimes of sexual abuse and sexual assaults. The field study and data collection has been carried out by 82 students of the Double Degrees on Business and Law and Business and Economics from the Getafe and Colmenarejo campuses of the Carlos III University of Madrid, with 50 being the maximum number of resolutions reviewed per student.

**Table 3. Available resolutions in CENDOJ, analyzed resolutions and sampling error for each judicial body.**

	<b>Supreme Court</b>	<b>Superior Court of Justice</b>	<b>Provincial Court</b>
<b>Population size N (Total in CENDOJ)</b>	951	1077	9430
<b>Sample size n (analyzed cases)</b>	818	732	2422
<b>Sampling error (level of confidence of 95%, assuming normality)</b>	1,3%	2,1%	1,7%

### 3. STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

A statistical analysis has been carried out using the program IBM SPSS Statistics 26 and using the information from the database. On the one hand, to describe the characteristics of the sample, a descriptive analysis has been made and, on the other, to evaluate and compare the differences between groups based on different variables, various contrast tests have been performed. For this, the reference manual “Statistics for Business and Economics” by Paul Newbold, William L. Carlson and Betty M. Thorne has been used.

In order to respond to the treatment of the victim in the criminal process and, more specifically, in relation to the main theme of this work “The myth of the unknown perpetrator”, the statistical analysis will be conducted on a subset of data from the sample that will include all cases who meet certain conditions, namely, all those decisions in which it appears that the aggressor had no prior relation with the victim.

The offender being a stranger to the victim is one of the most prevalent rape myths that still perpetuates nowadays. However, several empirical studies have proven otherwise. To be more precise, in Spain, the “Macroencuesta de Violencia contra la Mujer” (Delegación del Gobierno para la Violencia de Género, 2019) was over a sample of 9.568 women above the age of 16 who experienced sexual violence at some point in their lives, stated that the perpetrator was a male in 46,1% of the cases and that he was relative in 33,1% of the cases, a friend or acquaintance in 27,8% and only in 17,4%, a stranger. When the perpetrator was a woman, friends or acquaintances had the higher percentage with 30,7%.

Due to the influence that this myth implies, altogether with many others that conform the “perfect victim and the “perfect rape”, in the treatment received by the victim during her experience through the criminal justice system, it is important to prove against those beliefs with numbers.

Thus, the set of cases that will be analyzed will consist of all the cases in which the perpetrator was not a relative, a friend or an acquaintance to the victim, that is, in which there was no relation between them. If there was more than one perpetrator, if just one of them was a stranger, the case was also considered for the subset.

This new subset is formed by 889 individuals, which means that in 889 out of the total 3764 cases analyzed and codified (23,6%) the perpetrator had no prior relationship with the victim. It has to be noted that there were cases in which the relationship between the perpetrator



and the victim was not established in the resolution (7,5%) so those cases are not considered in the subset (*Table A.0.*).

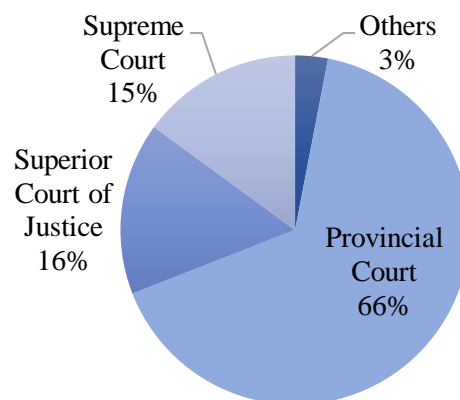
### **3.1. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SET OF CASES IN WHICH THE AGRESOR WAS AN STRANGER TO THE VICTIM**

The main characteristics of the selected set of cases for the analysis can be obtained through different descriptive statistics techniques, such as frequency tables, graphs and summary statistics. This analysis will be divided into four sections:

- SECTION I: judicial body, type of resolutions, instance and sense of the resolutions.
- SECTION II: parties of the criminal procedure and the victim.
  - o Active party or Prosecution.
  - o Passive party (accused or condemned): analysis of the perpetrator.
  - o Analysis of the victim.
- SECTION III: crime and conviction.
- SECTION IV: the unknown perpetrator

#### **SECTION I: judicial body, type of resolutions, instance and meaning of the resolutions.**

In the first place, more than half of the cases in which the perpetrator was a stranger took place in the Provincial Court, more precisely, 66% of the total (*Table A. 1*) with the most frequent value being that of the Provincial Court in the dataset (*Figure 5*). Among others, 26 cases were held in Criminal Court and only one in a Jury.



**Figure 5. Distribution of the resolutions according to the judicial body who delivered it. Elaborated from SPSS results (Table A. 1).**

Concerning the majoritarian gender of the tribunals, in 70.6% of the cases, the preponderant gender was masculine (*Table A.2*). That information was not provided only for 7 cases (0.8%). In the same way, and considering all the judicial bodies, the reporting judge is a male in 65.6% of the cases and a female in 34.4% (*Table A.3*).

The type of procedure that was followed was ordinary-summary in 55.7% of the cases, abbreviated in 43.6% and there were only 5 minor proceedings (0.5%) and 2 trials by jury (0.2%). Information was not stated only in one case (*Table A.4*).

In 99.2% of the cases the resolution was a sentence and only 0.8% were bills of indictments (*Table A.5*). From the 889 resolutions, 56% were first instance resolutions, 29% were appeals and a minority, 15%, were resolved by the Supreme Court in cassation (*Table A.6*).

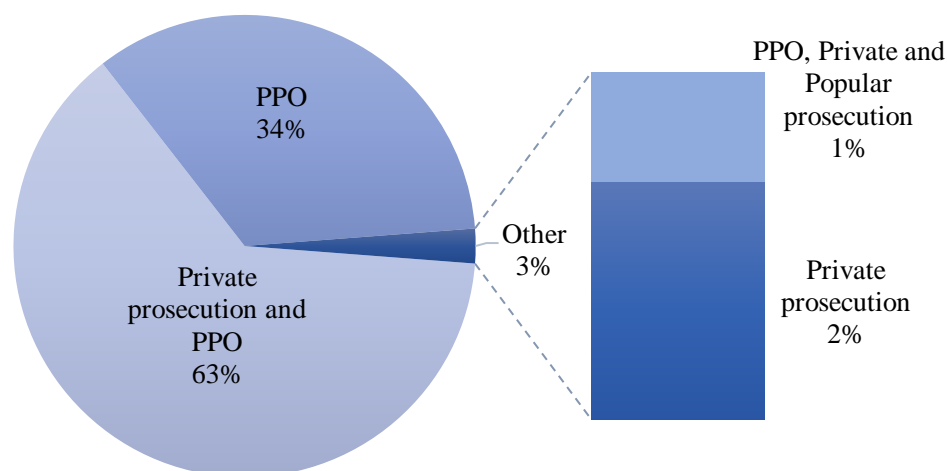
Regarding the information extracted from all criminal proceedings, that is, of what is indicated in first instance resolutions, of those of second instance over those of first instance, and of cassations about the entire procedure, 81.8% of the resolutions solved in first instance were convictions, 8.9% were partial convictions, while absolutions represent 13.5%. Precautionary measures were established on one occasion and one case was not admitted (*Table A. 7*).

In the second instance resolutions, convictions remain as the majoritarian ruling with 67.4%, partial convictions 8.5%, absolutions 14.5% and non-admissions in 9.6% of the cases (*Table A. 8*).

Lastly, from the cassation rulings, 42.6% are not admitted and from the admitted ones, 41.8% ended up in convictions, 5.7% in partial convictions and only 9.9% in absolutions (*Table A.9*).

## **SECTION II: Parties of the criminal procedure and the victim.**

As for the active party or prosecution in the process (*Figure 6*), the Public Prosecutor's Office is present in almost all of the proceedings (97.2%) as accusation (*Table A. 10*). In 8 cases information was not stated on its presence. In 514 procedures (64.7% of the cases), in addition to the Public Prosecutor's Office, it was established that there was also a private prosecution (*Table A. 11*). Regarding the popular prosecution, it was only present in 0.8% of the cases, that is, only 6 cases, and in all of them the Public Prosecutor's Office and the private prosecution were also present (*Table A. 12*).



**Figure 6. Type of prosecution. Elaborated from SPSS results (Table A. 13).**

With regard to the characteristics of the victim at the time of the commission of the events, the first relevant information is provided by the gender variable: 90% of the victims were women compared to 10% represented by male victims (*Table A. 14*), of which 73.3% were minors (*Table A. 15*). No information about the gender was provided in 2% of the cases.

Of all the victims, minors represented 41.5%, while adult victims represented more than half, 58.5%. Furthermore, 50.8% of the resolutions indicated the specific age of the victim, ranging in age from 1 years to 91 years. In 80% of the cases, the victim was under 22 years old, and in only 5% of the cases, the age was above 45 (*Table A. 16*). Also, on the one hand, when the victim was a minor, the mean is 12.12 years and the median 13 years (*Table A. 18*), so it is not a totally symmetric distribution but roughly (*Figure A. 1*). On the other hand, when the victim was an adult, the mean is 31.59 years and the median is 27 years (*Table A. 17*), which implies that the distribution is somewhat skewed to the right (the mean is greater than the median; *Figure A. 2*).

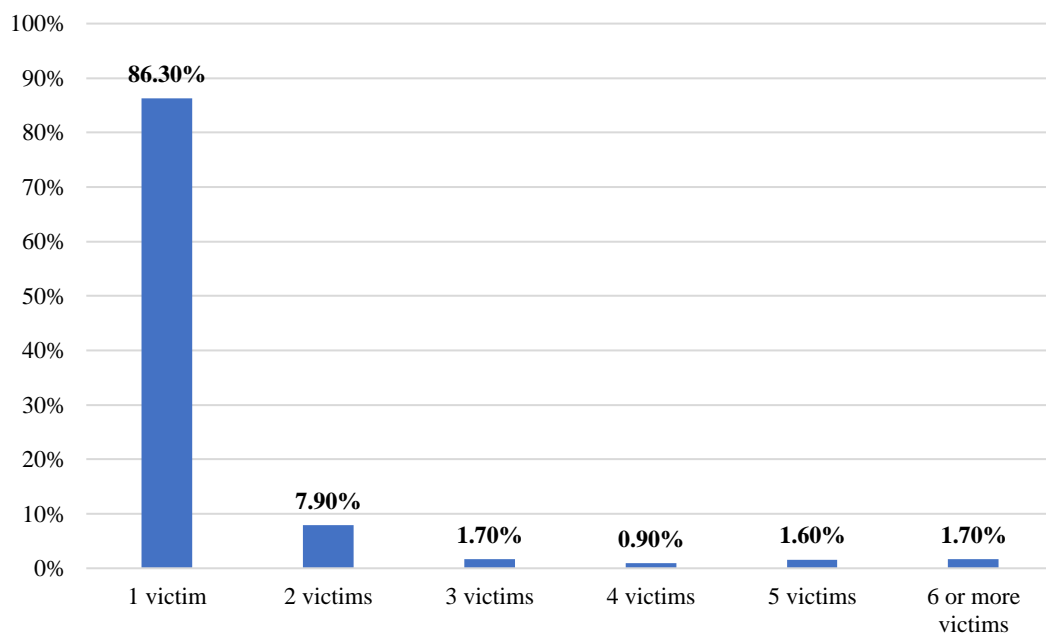
Regarding whether the victim whose perpetrator was a stranger suffers from any type of disability, the data was not recorded in almost half of the cases (46,65%). In the ones that it was provided, the majority of the victims did not have any disability, while 8.8% of the victims suffered from some type of disability (*Table A. 19*). In Spain, there are 3,85 million<sup>5</sup> people

<sup>5</sup> Total number of people with a disability in Spain in 2008 (3,847,900) from Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE).  
<https://www.ine.es/jaxi/Datos.htm?path=/t15/p418/a2008/hogares/p01/modulo1/10/&file=01001.px#!tabs-tabla>

suffering from some kind of disability, which represents an 8,13% of the total population. Hence, no statistical differences can be found with our sample. In any case, this cannot be assured as no information was provided for a very a high percentage of the cases.

In the set of resolutions that stated the nationality of the victim (25.8%), 73.4% of the victims were Spanish, while 26.6% were foreigners (*Table A. 20*). In 2019, 5,035,878 foreigners resided in Spain<sup>6</sup>, which represents 10.64% of the total population<sup>7</sup>, which implies that, proportionally and based on the database, foreigners suffer more sexual violence.

Finally, in the majority of the procedures, in 86.3%, there was only one victim, 7.9% representing the procedures in which two victims were affected. This percentage decreases as the number of victims increases. However, there were 2 cases in which 16 was the number of the victims (one relative to prostitution of male minors by a single perpetrator and the other referred to male and mainly minor victims of sexual abuse and pornography exhibitionism also by one perpetrator) and 15 are the total number of cases in which 6 or more victims were affected (*Figure 7*).



**Figure 7. Distribution of cases according to the number of victims. Elaborated from SPSS results (Table A. 21).**

<sup>6</sup> Foreign population in 2019 from Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE). <https://www.ine.es/jaxi/Datos.htm?path=/t20/e245/p08/10/&file=03005.px#!tabs-tabla>

<sup>7</sup> The total national resident population as of June 1, 2019 was 47,328,981 people. <https://www.ine.es/jaxiT3/Datos.htm?t=31304#!tabs-tabla>

In relation to the characteristics of the aggressor at the time of the commission of the event, the gender variable is equally relevant: 99.4% of the aggressors were male. In the remaining cases, the passive part comprised both genders in 2 occasions and 3 in which the passive part is exclusively a woman (*Table A. 22*).

Out of the 91.1% of the cases in which the approximate age of the aggressor on the date of the omission of the crime was stated, 98% represents that the aggressor was an adult (*Table A. 23*), with the mean age being 39,4 years old, comprising an age range from 8 years to 92 (in the 384 cases in which the aggressor's age is expressly stated) (*Table A. 24*).

Likewise, from the cases in which the passive party's nationality is stated (65.8%), it can be deduced that 58,8% of the perpetrators are Spanish and 41,2% foreigners (*Table A. 25*). If we refer to the figures of foreigners residing in Spain (10.64%<sup>8</sup>), proportionally, the percentage of foreign aggressors is higher than those of Spanish nationality.

Finally, in 91.4% of the procedures there was a single perpetrator (*Table A. 26*). Additionally, in 35.3% of the cases it is stated that the aggressor had a criminal record (*Table A. 27*).

### **SECTION III: Crime and Conviction.**

This section of the descriptive analysis corresponds to the study of the variables related to the crime for which the accusations and convictions are made.

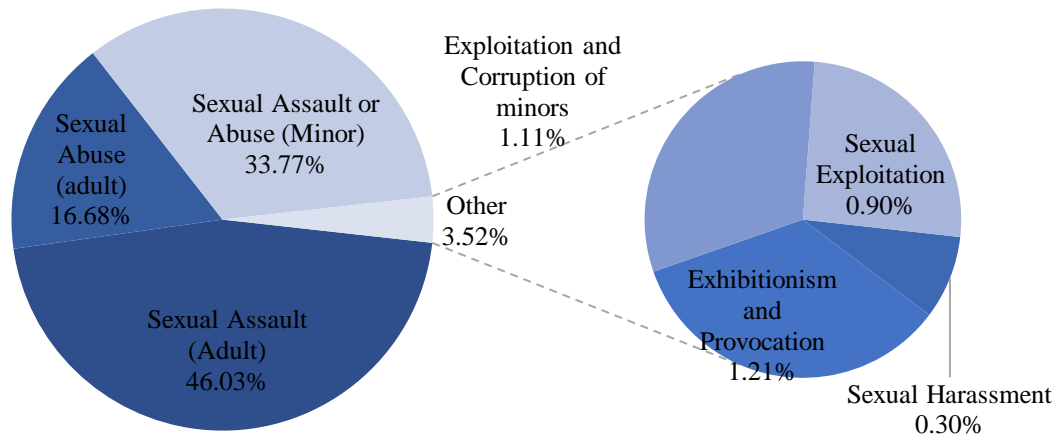
The main crime against sexual liberty for which accusations are made, due to the existence of cases in which accusations are made for more than one crime (e.g. sexual abuse or assault on a minor and the crime of exhibitionism) the total of sexual offenses that were prosecuted were 995.

In this way, sexual assault procedures predominate (*Figure 8*): in 46.06% of cases the main crime was sexual assault (adult victim) (*Table A. 28*), while in 16.69% was sexual abuse (*Table A. 29*), with residual cases of other crimes against sexual liberty such as sexual harassment (3 prosecutions) (*Table A. 30*), exhibitionism or provocation (12 prosecutions) (*Table A. 31*), sexual exploitation of people, such as prostitution, forced marriages, etc. (9 prosecutions) (*Table A. 33*). On the other hand, 33.77% of the cases corresponded to procedures

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<sup>8</sup> From INE.

for sexual assault or abuse of a minor (Table A. 34). Only 1.11% corresponded to exploitation and corruption of minor procedures (Table A. 32).

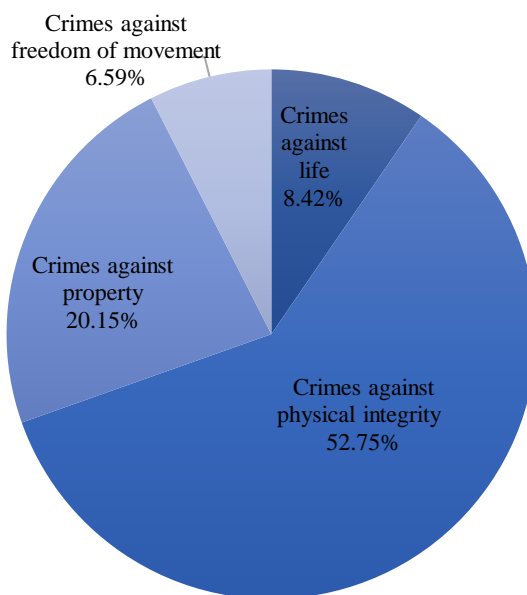


**Figure 8. Accusations of crimes against sexual liberty. Elaborated from SPSS results.**

In connection with other crimes, firstly, 4.8% were continuous crimes and in 19.9% of cases the same perpetrator committed several crimes or against several victims. The accusation for crimes committed by a group represents 3.8%. and in 3.1% the same perpetrator attacked different victims (Table A. 35).

Secondly, in 71,8% of the cases they accusation is made for the same type of crime. For example, if a perpetrator is accused of three sexual assaults; and in 28.2%, the accusations were of two different types of crimes, although they could be of the same nature, such as sexual abuse and sexual assault (Table A. 36).

If we refer to this last group of cases (Figure 9), in 30.7% of the procedures within the set, crimes that affected legal rights other than sexual liberty were also prosecuted, representing the highest percentage that of crimes against physical integrity (52.75%):



**Figure 9. Connection with crimes against other legally protected interests. Elaborated from SPSS results (Table A. 37).**

The second part of this section corresponds to the imposed penalties and precautionary measures adopted during the procedure.

In 79.29% of the resolutions, a term of imprisonment was imposed, with an average of 5 years, 5 months and 20 days, a minimum sentence of two months and a maximum of 97 years and 6 months (*Table A. 38*). Furthermore, in 18.11% of the proceedings the accused was in provisional prison.

The highest penalties of provisional imprisonment were imposed in the case of sexual assault, as well as the term of imprisonment. The higher percentage of cases in which either the term of imprisonment or provisional imprisonment were adopted were also in sexual assaults (*Table 4*).

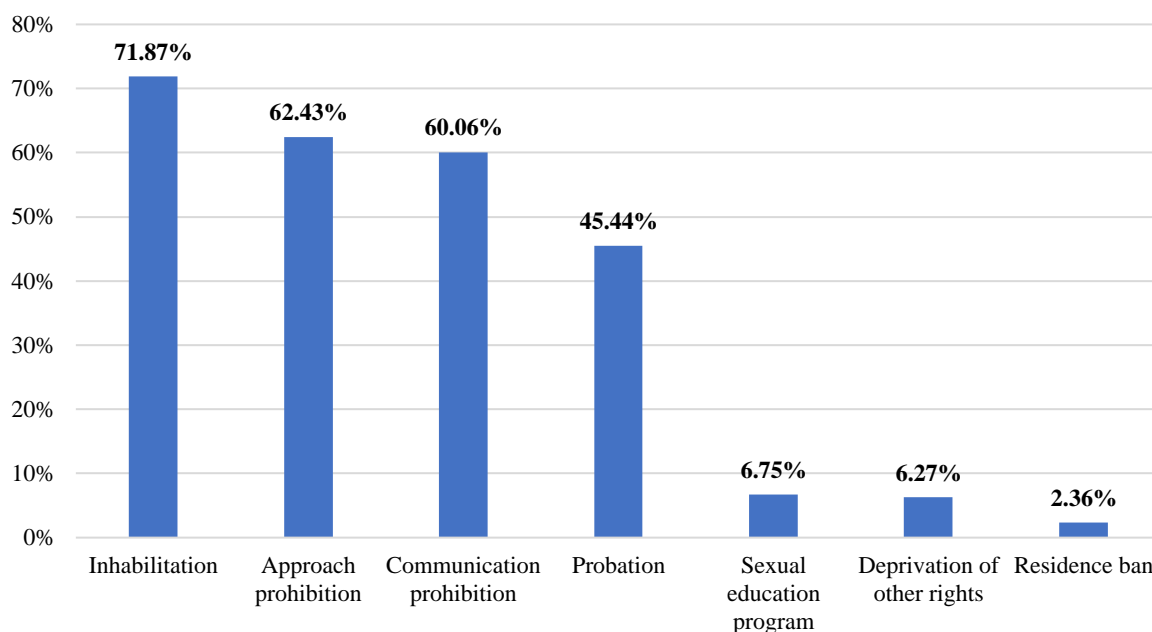
**Table 4. Distribution of the term of imprisonment and provisional imprisonment based on the three major crimes (Table A. 39, Table A. 40, Table A. 41).**

	Term of imprisonment			Provisional imprisonment		
	<i>% of cases in which it is adopted</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>% of cases in which it is adopted</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Median</i>
<b>Sexual Assault</b>	99.8%	6 years, 11 months and 22 days	6 years	83.84%	9 years, 7 months and 6 days	0
<b>Sexual Abuse</b>	98.8%	4 years, 1 month and 6 days	2 years	85.54%	25 years, 4 months and 6 days	0
<b>Sexual Assault / Abuse of minor</b>	97,92%	4 years, 11 months and 15 days	2 years	87,5%	2 months and 20 days	0

In 12.6% of the cases, a fine was imposed, with an average of 799.78 euros and a duration of 87 days. However, the median is zero for both variables (*Table A. 42*).

As for accessory penalties, it is common that more than one is imposed, that is, that in the same conviction, accessory penalties of different nature are established. For example, the approach prohibition and the prohibition of communication with the victim are usually imposed jointly: in 86.8% of the cases in which a penalty of approach prohibition was imposed, a penalty of prohibition of communication was also imposed. For these reasons, the percentages reflected in the following graph (*Figure 10*) show the presence of each type of accessory penalty with respect to the 889 sentences and, consequently, they do not add up to 100%.





**Figure 10. Accessory penalties imposed in a conviction. Elaborated from SPSS database.**

Lastly, compensation is imposed in 70,2% of the cases, with an average of 12,325.57€, a median of 3,000€, a minimum imposed of 7€, and a maximum of 504,176€ (Table A. 44). The highest compensations are imposed in the crimes of sexual assaults when the victim is an adult victim, although the maximum compensation imposed in the data set corresponds to a conviction for sexual assault or abuse to a minor. However, in none of the three major crimes (sexual assault, sexual abuse, and sexual assault or abuse of a minor) is compensation imposed in more than 75% of cases (Table 5).

**Table 5. Distribution of the compensation imposed based on the three major crimes. Elaborated from SPSS database (Table A. 45, Table A. 46, Table A. 47).**

	Imposed Compensation (Euros)				
	<i>% of cases in which it is imposed</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Minimum</i>	<i>Maximum</i>
Sexual Assault	73,8%	16,856.41	6,000	50	425,000
Sexual Abuse	69,27%	7,641.28	3,000	7	125,000
Sexual Assault/ Abuse of minor	67,56%	9,085.48	2,000	200	504,176

#### **SECTION IV: The unknown perpetrator.**

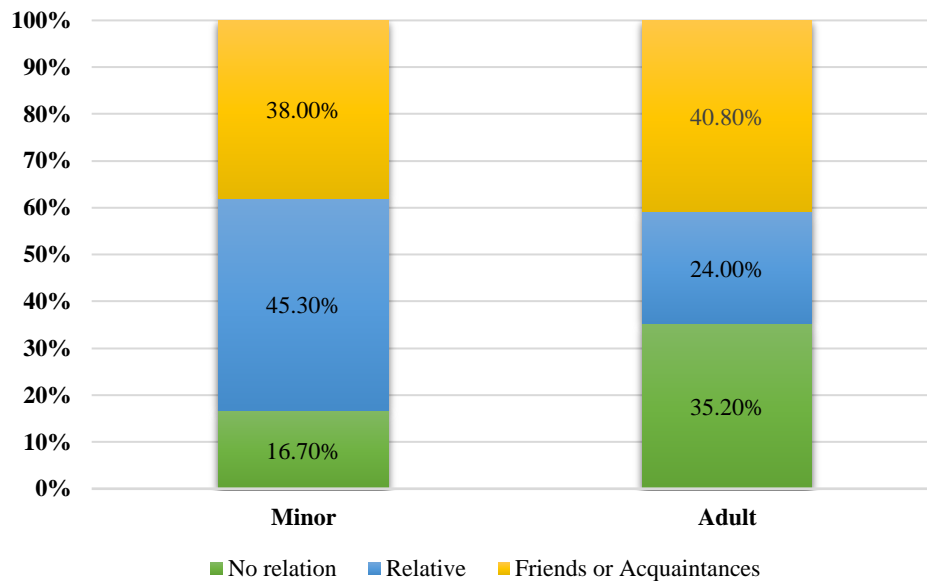
In this section the existing differences between the sexual crimes committed by a stranger perpetrator and the sexual offences committed by someone with a prior relationship to the victim will be examined. In order for victims of sexual violence not to suffer secondary victimization due to the perpetuation of biased beliefs related to the unknown perpetrator myth, the education of all legal operators and agents involved in the criminal process is essential. Indeed, one of the most important moments being the moment in which the victims want to report and likewise, one of the main moments in which the victim may most feel not believed, judged and questioned.

The group of individuals under study is characterized because they did not have a relation of any kind with the victim, but it is important to know how prevalent these crimes are where the perpetrator is unknown and what differs them from the rest.

If the previous relationship between the victim and the offender is analyzed for the whole database, the most frequent relation is that of friends or acquaintances (39%) with almost the same number of cases being for when they are relatives (36.5%) and the lowest percentage for when there is no relationship (24.5%) (*Table A.0*).

If victims are separated according to their approximated age (adult or minor), some differences can be appreciated (Figure 11). When the victim is a minor, cases in which the aggressor was a relative prevail, while when the victim is an adult, the most common case is for the perpetrator to be a friend or acquaintance. Moreover, in adults, the number of cases in which the victim did not know the aggressor is more than two times that of the cases in which the victim is a minor.

This is a great start to prove that the generalized myth of the sexual offender being a stranger is no more than that, a myth. Other differences in relation with other variables will be analyzed in the next section.



**Figure 11. Stacked column chart of the conditional probabilities of the variables “Approximate age of the victim” and “Previous relationship between the victim and the perpetrator”. Elaborated from the SPSS results (Table A. 48).**

### **3.2. STATISTICAL INFERENCE: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE UNKNOWN PERPETRATOR AND OTHER VARIABLES**

The second part of the statistical analysis of the data set consists of evaluating the relationships that may exist between different variables. Using bivariate analysis, statistical relationships between two variables will be analyzed. A Chi-square independence test will be performed when both variables are qualitative and non-parametric tests, such as Kruskal-Wallis, will be performed when one of the variables is quantitative and does not follow a normal probability distribution.

This study is based on the idea that in the majority of sexual violence offences, the perpetrator is more likely to be a family member, a friend or an acquaintance even though the unknown perpetrator myth prevails. This myth can have an influence on the Security Forces but also in other judicial bodies and legal operators, thus provoking biased perceptions, resolutions and prompting secondary victimization to victims of sexual crimes.

This raises several questions: does the gender of the victim or the perpetrator influence whether the perpetrator is a friend, relative or a stranger? Is there more prevalence of stranger perpetrators when the victim is minor? Are stranger perpetrators usually older? Does the nonexistent relationship influence on the number of victims that were attacked? Does it take

longer to file a report if the perpetrator is unknown or if it is not? Is it more likely that there will be a conviction sentence when there is no previous relationship with the victim? Or are the sentences imposed in those cases higher?

For this part of the statistical analysis, we will use the whole database as a whole ( $n = 3,764$ ) and we will study how certain variables interact and interrelate in the cases in which the victim's perpetrator was a stranger and those in which it was not. That is, the differences will be evaluated in comparison of two groups segmented by the variable "Previous relationship between the victim and the perpetrator". In this way, one group will be made up of the 889 individuals in whom it is clear that the victim had no prior relationship with the perpetrator, and the other group for the 2,875 cases in which it has been indicated that he perpetrator was a relative, friend or acquaintance, or it does not appear in the resolution, that is, the judge or court has not included this information, which for the purposes of this study will be interpreted as that the victim has a relationship. In any case, only 3,77% of the cases did not included in the resolution information related to the relationship of the victim with the perpetrator, while in 96,23% they did refer to this information in the sentence.

### **3.2.1. AGE OF THE VICTIM**

This first section contains a bivariate analysis which aims to study the relationship that may exist between the approximated age of the victim at the time of commission of the events and the relationship of the victim with the perpetrator. More precisely, if the victim being minor or adult is related with the perpetrator being a stranger or other type of relation (null hypothesis: there is no relationship between the age of the victim and the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator; alternative hypothesis: there is a relationship between the age of the victim and the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator).

To do this, the relationship between the nominal variables "approximated age of the victim" and "relationship between the victim and the perpetrator" will be studied. This last one is divided into three categories: "no relation", "relative" which will include those cases in which, at least, one of the aggressors is a family member, even if the other aggressors are friends or acquaintances, and "friends or acquaintances".

Using the Chi-square test statistic, with 95% confidence, the null hypothesis can be rejected ( $p\text{-value} = 0.000 < 0.05$ ) (*Table A. 49*) and conclude that there is a relationship between both variables, that is, whether the victim is a minor or an adult is not independent of the

relationship she/he has with the perpetrator. This relationship is moderate (Cramer's  $V = 0.253$ ) (Table A. 50).

Considering the previous chart (Figure 11) from the cross table, it can be stated that the proportion of cases in which the perpetrator is a relative is significantly higher when the victim is a minor (45,3%) than when it is an adult (24%). Moreover, there are also differences when the aggressor is unknown, being 35,2% of the times when the victim is an adult in comparison to 16,7% when it is a minor. There are no significant differences when the perpetrator is a friend or acquaintance, with almost the same rate in the case of minor (38%) and adult victims (40,8%).

Furthermore, to see more exactly whether the age of the victim (quantitative variable) changed depending on the relationship with the perpetrator, a non-parametric test was performed after the normality of both variables was verified (Kolmogórov-Smirnov  $p\text{-value} = 0.000 < 0.05$ ) (Table A. 51). The Kruskal-Wallis H test was used to conclude if the age of the victim is distributed equally regardless of the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator (null hypothesis); or if, on the contrary, there are statistically significant differences (alternative hypothesis). After performing the test, it can be concluded, with a 95% confidence level, to reject the null hypothesis ( $p\text{-value} 0.000 < 0.05$ ) (Table A. 52) and, therefore, to interpret that the distribution of the age of the perpetrator is different for each of the groups (Figure A. 3).

To see the differences between the groups, the mean and median age in the three groups will serve to interpret the age difference between each group. The median age for those cases in which the victim had no relation with the victim, is 15 years and the mean is 17,85 years, while for the cases that were relatives the mean and median is 11 years. For friends or acquaintances, the median is 13 years while the mean is 15,10 years. In any case, what is can be established is that the victims are generally under 18 years old. (Table A.53). In conclusion, it can be stated that the age distributions change significantly depending on the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator, finding the oldest victims when there is no relation.

### **3.2.2. AGE OF THE PERPETRATOR**

In the same way as the age of the victim, one of the variables that could be related with the variable "relationship between the perpetrator and the victim is "the age of the aggressor at the time of the commission of the crime. It will be analyzed the potential relationship between

those two variables. The sample only contains the exact age of the perpetrator when the crime was committed in 44.73% of the cases.

As it is a quantitative and a qualitative variable, after verifying that they do not follow a normal distribution (Kolmogorov-Smirnov p-value = 0.000 < 0.05) (Table A. 54), it will be analyzed through a non-parametric test whether the distribution of the age of the perpetrator is the same despite the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator (null hypothesis); or if, on the contrary, there are statistically significant differences (alternative hypothesis), and in this case, it would be necessary to observe whether, for the cases in which the perpetrator had no relationship with the victim, the average age of the perpetrator was higher in the same way that it was for the age of the victim.

Through the Kruskal-Wallis H test, it can be concluded, with a 95% confidence level, to reject the null hypothesis (p-value 0.002 < 0.05) (Table A. 55) and, therefore, to interpret that the distribution of the age of the perpetrator is different for each of the groups (Figure 12).

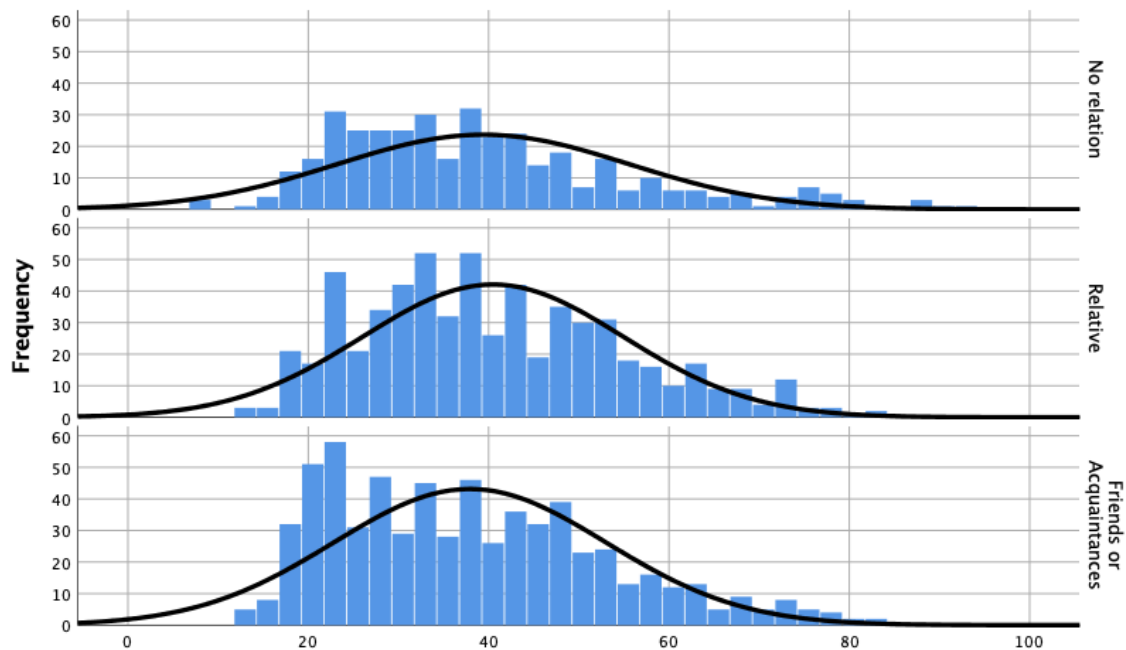


Figure 12. Histogram of the age of perpetrator depending on its relationship with the victim. SPSS chart.

The median age in the three groups, and also the quartiles will serve to interpret the age difference between each group. The median age for those cases in which the perpetrator had no relation with the victim, is 37 years, while for the cases that were relatives is 39 years and the lowest, for friends or acquaintances with 36 years (Table A. 56). Furthermore, the first quartile (Q1) when there was no relation is 27 years old and the third quartile (Q3) 48 years,

whether for relatives, Q1 is 30 years and Q3, 31 years, and for friends and acquaintances the Q1 is 25 years and Q3 is 47 years (*Table A. 57*). For all these reasons, it can be stated that the age distribution differs more from the other types of relations when the perpetrator is unknown, but it is not higher as it was hypothesized.

### **3.2.3. MOMENT IN WHICH THE REPORT WAS FILED**

It is conceivable that the time elapse for filing a report may vary depending on the previous relationship between the victim and the perpetrator. It can be hypothesized that it may be higher in those cases in which the stranger is unknown. This hypothesis will be verified from the bivariate analysis between two new the variables that were created: a simplified dichotomous variable “perpetrator is/is not a stranger” and the difference between the variables “date of commission of the crime” and “date of the complaint or report”, counted in days so that the calculation is more exact. The sample only contains the date of the complaint in 34.06% of the cases.

As it is a qualitative and a quantitative variable, after verifying that they do not follow a normal distribution (Kolmogórov-Smirnov p-value = 0.000 <0.05) (*Table A. 58*), through a non-parametric test it will be analyzed whether the time elapsed between the date of commission of the crime and the date of filing of the complaint is the same for cases in which the perpetrator was a stranger as for those who was not (null hypothesis); or if, on the contrary, there are statistically significant differences (alternative hypothesis), and in this case, it would be necessary to observe whether, for the cases in which there is a relation, the time elapsed is greater.

Through the Mann-Whitney U test, it can be concluded, with a 95% confidence level, to reject the null hypothesis (p-value 0.000 <0.05) (*Table A. 59*) and, therefore, to interpret that the values of days elapsed from the commission of the crime to the filing of the report are generally higher for one of the groups.

The median time in both groups, and also the quartiles, will serve to interpret the difference in time between each group. The median time elapsed for those cases in which the perpetrator was a stranger was zero, that is, the filing of the report was made within the first 24 hours since the event occurred, while for the cases that there was a relationship the median was 67,5 days (*Table A. 60*). Furthermore, in the four quartiles, the value of the days elapsed is higher for the cases where the perpetrator was not a stranger (*Table A. 61*). For all these reasons

and agreeing to what was stated at the beginning of this analysis, in the cases in which the victim has no relation with the perpetrator, fewer days have elapsed between the commission of the facts and the filing of the complaint.

#### **3.2.4. NUMBER OF VICTIMS**

One of the variables that could be related with the variable “relationship between the perpetrator and the victim is “the total number of victims”. It will be analyzed the potential relationship between those two variables. It can be conceived that the number of victims is higher when the perpetrator is unknown.

As it is a qualitative and a quantitative variable, after verifying that the total number of victims does not follow a normal distribution (Kolmogórov-Smirnov p-value = 0.000 <0.05) (*Table A. 62*), through a non-parametric test it will be analyzed whether the median number of victims is the same despite the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator (null hypothesis); or if, on the contrary, there are statistically significant differences (alternative hypothesis), and in this case, it would be necessary to observe whether, for the cases in which there is no relation, the number of victims greater.

Through the Kruskal-Wallis H test, it can be concluded, with a 95% confidence level, to reject the null hypothesis (p-value 0.033 <0.05) (*Table A. 63*) and, therefore, to interpret that the median number of victims is different for each of the groups (*Figure A. 4*).

Hence, the median of the three groups, the quartiles and the maximum will serve to interpret the age difference between each group. The median number of victims is one regardless of the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator (*Table A. 64*). Also, the quartiles refer to one victim for any kind of relationship (*Table A. 65*). However, the maximum value when there was no relation is 16, for relatives, 4 and for friends and acquaintances, the highest value of 27 victims (*Table A. 64*). According to this, it cannot be stated that in concordance with what it was hypothesized, the number of victims when the perpetrator is a stranger is higher. However, it has to be noted that the maximum of 27 victims was reached by a friend or acquaintance perpetrator.



### 3.2.5. SENSE OF THE RESOLUTION AND CONVICTIONS

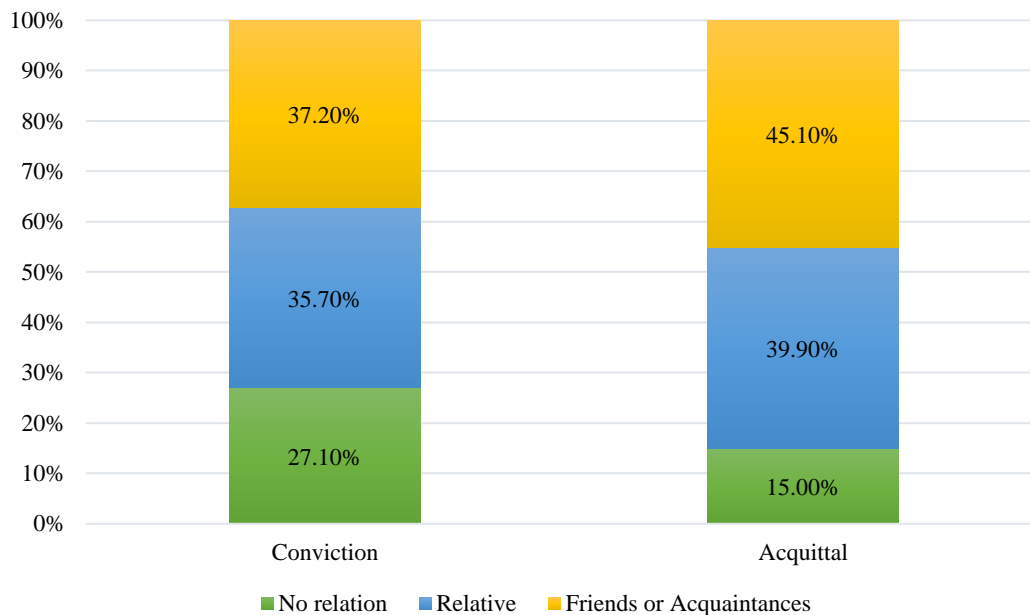
In the last bivariate analysis, the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator and the sense of the resolution will be analyzed, to check whether the unknown perpetrator myth has resulted in a more probably/more severe conviction or if, on the contrary, the relationship did not influence the resolutions.

This analysis will be carried out with respect to the variable of the sense of the resolution in the first instance, that is when the judicial body might be more influenced by myths such as the unknown perpetrator one.

However, the variable relative to the sense of the resolution in the first instance is categorical. To facilitate the analysis, the variable has been recoded and has become a dichotomous variable in which the values reflect whether the sentence is “acquittal” (acquittals and dismissals) or “non-acquittal” (for convictions, partial convictions, and acquittals and convictions). Thus, acquittals represent 22% of the total, while “non-acquittals” are 78% (*Table A. 66*).

This bivariate analysis seeks to verify whether the variable relationship between the victim and the perpetrator influences the sense of the judgment. With a 95% confidence, the value of the Chi-square test statistic indicates that the null hypothesis can be rejected and conclude that there is a relationship between both variables, that is, that the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator influences whether the sentence is acquittal or not ( $p\text{-value} = 0.000 < 0.05$ ) (*Table A. 67*). However, this relationship is weak (Cramer’s  $V=0.118$ ) (*Table A. 68*).

For our sample, the percentage of cases in which the victim had no relationship with the perpetrator is lower when the sentence is acquitted (15%) than when it is not (27.10%), which implies that the myth of the unknown perpetrator may play against the principle of innocence, more likely convicting the defendant (*Figure 13*).



**Figure 13. Stacked column chart of the conditional probabilities of the variables “Sense of the resolution in first instance” and “Previous relationship between the victim and the perpetrator”. Elaborated from the SPSS results (Table A. 69).**

Once it has been verified that the relationship of the victim with the perpetrator is related, to the sense of the resolution, as it is a weak relation, it can be interesting to analyze if the relationship between them also has effects on the conviction itself and on the compensation established for the victim.

To go deeper in the analysis of the conviction, the relation between the relationship between the victim and the imposed months of imprisonment will be studied. As it is a qualitative variable (relationship between the victim and the perpetrator) and a quantitative variable (months of punishment), the analysis will consist of carrying out hypothesis tests to compare whether three groups of individuals take significantly different values with respect to a (quantitative) variable of interest. In other words, the following hypothesis test raises whether the set of data in which the victim has no relation with the perpetrator follows the same distribution as the set in which the victim’s aggressor was a relative or the set in which the perpetrator was a friend or acquaintance, all with respect to the imprisonment sentence imposed.

The test to be applied for this analysis depends on whether the quantitative variable follows a normal distribution. The normality tests conclude that the null hypothesis (the

variable follows a normal distribution) can be rejected (Kolmogórov-Smirnov p-value = 0.000 < 0.05) (*Table A. 70*). Therefore, the analysis will be performed with a non-parametric test that consists of deciding if the values of the variable “months of imprisonment imposed” in the three groups (no relation, relatives, friends or acquaintances) have the same distribution (null hypothesis) or if they have significantly different distributions (alternative hypothesis).

For that aim, the Kruskal-Wallis H test will be carried out, which, with a 95% confidence level, concludes that the null hypothesis can be rejected (p-value 0.000 < 0.05) (*Table A. 71*). Therefore, the imposition of a greater or lesser custodial sentence does depend on the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator since the distribution of penalties depending on the relationship differ significantly (*Figure A. 5*)

To see the differences between the groups, the median and maximum can be compared. The highest median can be found for relatives (48 months) and the lowest in friends or acquaintances (36 months). For the stranger perpetrators, the median of months is 44. Nevertheless, the maximum is the highest for this group with 1170 months (*Table A. 72*).

Regarding the compensation imposed to the convicted for civil liability, the same methodology will be followed, since it is also a quantitative variable. It is a question of verifying whether, as it happens with the term of imprisonment, the "amount in euros of the compensation established in the conviction resolution" depends on the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator.

Likewise, the normality test indicates that the variables do not follow a normal distribution (Kolmogórov-Smirnov p-value = 0.000 < 0.05) (*Table A. 73*), so a non-parametric test will be performed again through contrast H of Kruskal-Wallis. The conclusion is the same as in the previous assumption regarding the sentence, that is, it is rejected that the group in which the victim had no relation with the perpetrator follows the same distribution as the group that in which the victim and the perpetrator were friends/acquaintances or relatives (*Figure A. 6*), all in relation to the compensation imposed (p-value 0.002 < 0.05) (*Table A. 74*).

Looking at the median, quartiles and maximum, some differences can be observed (*Table A. 75*). The median is the same when the perpetrator is unknown to the victim to when it is a friend or acquaintance (3,000€). The highest median though is found for relative perpetrators (5,000€). The first quartile is zero regardless of the relationship and the third

quartile does not vary much depending on it: 12,000€ for strangers, 12,099€ for relatives and 10,000€ for friend/acquaintances. Significant differences can be found in the ninth percentile, being the amount higher for relative perpetrators (36,000€) in comparison to stranger (27,517€) or friend/acquaintance perpetrators (20,447€) (*Table A. 76*). However, the maximum compensation is found for stranger perpetrators (504,176 €).

Hence, although in a weak way, the relationship of the victim with the perpetrator is related to the sense of the ruling and, once it is convicted, it is also taken into account for the determination of the term of imprisonment and the compensation imposed.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Sexual violence, as one of the manifestations of violence against women, is a criminal phenomenon of enormous importance, both due to the number of victims and the harmful consequences it produces, at the individual level, on the lives and health of the victims themselves, and at the social level, by hindering the achievement of equality between the sexes.

Currently, the legal system treats the victims of sexual violence crimes as the victims of any other crime, without recognizing the strong consequences that this violence leaves on them, being necessary a special care in the criminal justice system to avoid causing secondary victimization in addition to the harm that victims suffer from the crime itself.

One of the main determinants for the secondary victimization caused by the Security Forces and other judicial bodies is the Acceptance of Modern Rape Myths (AMMSA) among which the idea of a stranger perpetrator committing sexual violence crimes prevails. This myth of the unknown perpetrator, altogether with many others, can reinforce biased attitudes and behaviors towards the crime itself, the victim, the perpetrator and the overall investigation that takes place throughout the criminal justice system.

This dissertation, as an empirical study, has aimed to prove that there are no evidence-based grounds to keep supporting these beliefs and call out the need of education on this matter in order to prevent it from interfering in the report of sexual crimes or provoke primary and secondary victimization.

From the statistical analysis of 3,764 judgments of different judicial bodies (Supreme Court, Superior Courts of Justice and Provincial Courts) since 2014 until 2020, it has been possible to verify how in only 24.5% of cases of sexual violence the perpetrator was a stranger to the victim, with a clear major prevalence of relatives, friends and acquaintances.

From the statistical analysis, it has been concluded that a series of factors influence this questioning: age of the victim, observing a greater tendency to older victims when there is no relation with the perpetrator; age of the perpetrator, with high numbers when the perpetrator is a stranger but without large differences; gender of the victim, with a weak relation probably due to the majority of female victims; and the time between the commission of the crime and the filing of the report, with fewer days elapsed between the commission of the facts and the filing of the complaint in the cases in which the victim had no relation with the perpetrator.

In addition, the number of victims was not related to the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator. Indeed, the number of victims tends to be one regardless of the relationship

between the victim and the perpetrator. Thus, it is not higher when the perpetrator is a stranger as the myth may influence people to think. However, the highest number of victims was found in a case where the perpetrator was a friend or acquaintance.

Finally, it has been proven that the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator influences the sense of the judgment, with a tendency to convict when the perpetrator was a stranger, implying that the myth of the unknown perpetrator could play against the principle of innocence. Moreover, it also influences the sentence imposed, but only weakly, both for the months of imprisonment and for the compensation in euros established which may not have any relation with the myth.

As a conclusion, to avoid the influence of myths like the unknown perpetrator in the criminal justice system, a special training, preparation and sensibilization on the part of the members of the Judicial Career is essential. This way, the reproduction of prejudices and stereotypes that lead to the perpetuation of groundless rape myths who aggravate the damage of the sexual violence victims will be reduced. That is, continuous education and permanently updated training in sexual violence is a fundamental tool to guarantee the right every victim has to an effective judicial protection.

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## 6. APPENDIX

**Table A. 0. Frequency Table of the variable “Relationship between the victim and the perpetrator”. SPSS Results.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	No relation	889	23.6	24.5
	Relative	1322	35.1	36.5
	Friends or Acquaintances	1411	37.5	39.0
	Total	3622	96.2	100.0
Missing	Not stated	138	3.7	
	System	4	.1	
	Total	142	3.8	
Total		3764	100.0	

**Table A. 1. Frequency Table of the variable “Judicial body”. SPSS Results.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Others	27	3.0	3.0
	Provincial Court	587	66.0	66.0
	Superior Court of Justice	142	16.0	16.0
	Supreme Court	133	15.0	15.0
	Total	889	100.0	100.0

**Table A.2. Frequency Table of the variable “Majority gender of the tribunal”. SPSS Results.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Male	623	70.1	70.6
	Female	237	26.7	26.9
	Equal	22	2.5	2.5
	Total	882	99.2	100.0

**Table A.3. Frequency Table of the variable “Gender of the reporting judge”. SPSS Results.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Male	583	65.6	65.6
	Female	306	34.4	34.4
	Total	889	100.0	100.0

**Table A.4. Frequency Table of the variable “Procedure”. SPSS Results.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Ordinary-Summary	495	55.7	55.7
	Abbreviated	387	43.5	43.6
	Minor proceedings	4	.4	.5
	Jury Trials	2	.2	.2
	Total	888	99.9	100.0
Missing	Not stated	1	.1	
Total		889	100.0	

**Table A.5. Frequency Table of the variable “Type of resolution”. SPSS Results.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Sentence	882	99.2	99.2
	Bill of Indictment	7	.8	.8
	Total	889	100.0	100.0

**Table A.6. Frequency Table of the variable “Instance”. SPSS Results.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	First Instance	498	56.0	56.0
	Appeal	258	29.0	29.0
	Cassation	133	15.0	15.0
	Total	889	100.0	100.0

**Table A.7. Frequency Table of the variable “Sense of the resolution in First Instance”. SPSS Results.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Conviction	722	81.2	81.8
	Absolution	119	13.4	13.5
	Not admitted	1	.1	.1
	Precautionary measures	1	.1	.1
	Partial Conviction	40	4.5	4.5
	Total	883	99.3	100.0
Missing	Not stated	1	.1	
	System	5	.6	
	Total	6	.7	
Total		889	100.0	

**Table A.8. Frequency Table of the variable “Sense of the resolution in Second Instance”. SPSS Results.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Conviction	190	21.4	67.4
	Absolution	41	4.6	14.5
	Not admitted	27	3.0	9.6
	Partial Conviction	24	2.7	8.5
	Total	282	31.7	100.0
Missing	Not stated	158	17.8	
	System	449	50.5	
	Total	607	68.3	
Total		889	100.0	

**Table A.9. Frequency Table of the variable “Sense of the resolution in Cassation”. SPSS Results.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Conviction	59	6.6	41.8
	Absolution	14	1.6	9.9
	Not admitted	60	6.7	42.6
	Partial conviction	8	.9	5.7
	Total	141	15.9	100.0
Missing	Not stated	238	26.7	
	System	510	57.4	
	Total	748	84.1	
Total		889	100.0	

**Table A.10. Frequency Table of the variable “Charges brought by the Public Prosecutor’s Office”. SPSS Results.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	No	25	2.8	2.8
	Yes	856	96.3	97.2
	Total	881	99.1	100.0
Missing	Not stated	8	.9	
Total		889	100.0	

**Table A.11. Frequency Table of the variable “Charges brought by private prosecution”. SPSS Results.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	No	281	31.6	35.3
	Yes	514	57.8	64.7
	Total	795	89.4	100.0
Missing	Not stated	94	10.6	
Total		889	100.0	

**Table A.12. Frequency Table of the variable “Charges brought by popular prosecution”. SPSS Results.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	No	783	88.1	99.2
	Yes	6	.7	.8
	Total	789	88.8	100.0
Missing	Not stated	100	11.2	
Total		889	100.0	

**Table A.13. Cross table of the variables “Charges brought by the Public Prosecutor’s Office” and “Charges brought by private prosecution”. SPSS Results.**

		Private prosecution		Total
		No	Yes	
Public Prosecutor’s Office	No	12	13	25
	Yes	269	496	765
Total		281	509	790

**Table A.14. Frequency Table of the variable “Gender of the victim”. SPSS Results.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Male/All males	87	9.8	10.0
	Female/All females	784	88.2	90.0
	Total	871	98.0	100.0
Missing	Not stated	18	2.0	
Total		889	100.0	

**Table A.15. Cross table of the variables “Approximated age of the victim” and “Gender of the victim”. SPSS Results.**

		Approximated age of the victim		Total	
		Minor	Adult		
Gender of the victim	Male/All males	Count	63	23	86
		%	73.3%	26.7%	100.0%
	Females/All females	Count	279	460	739
		%	37.8%	62.2%	100.0%
Total	Count		342	483	825
	% within Gender of the victim		41.5%	58.5%	100.0%

**Table A.16. Statistics of the variable “Age of the victim when the crime was committed”. SPSS Results.**

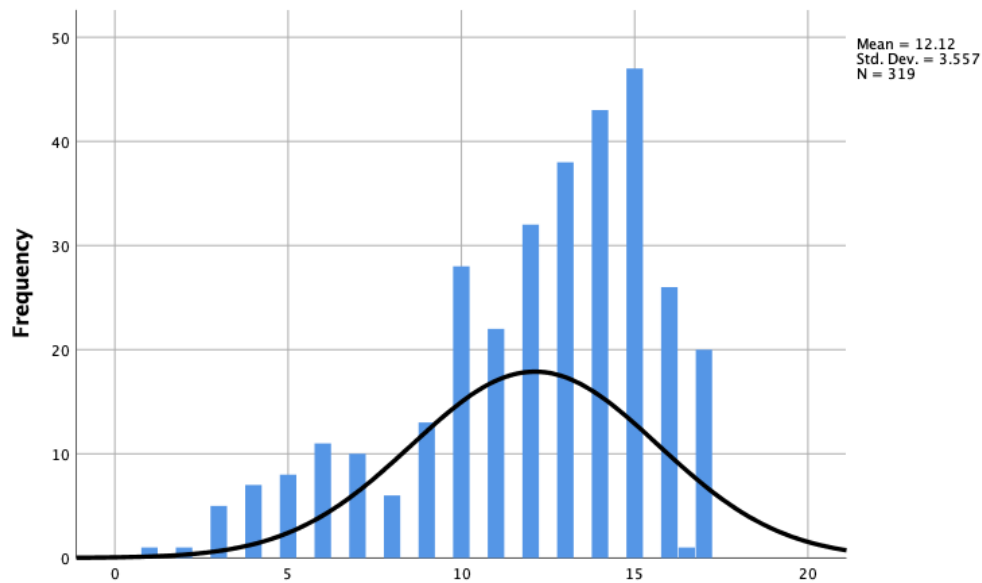
N	Valid	452
	Missing	437
Mean		17.85
Median		15.00
Std. Deviation		12.277
Minimum		1
Maximum		91
Percentiles	25	12.00
	50	15.00
	75	19.00
	80	22.00
	90	32.70
	95	45.00

**Table A. 17. Statistics of the variable “Age of the adult victim when the crime was committed”. SPSS Results.**

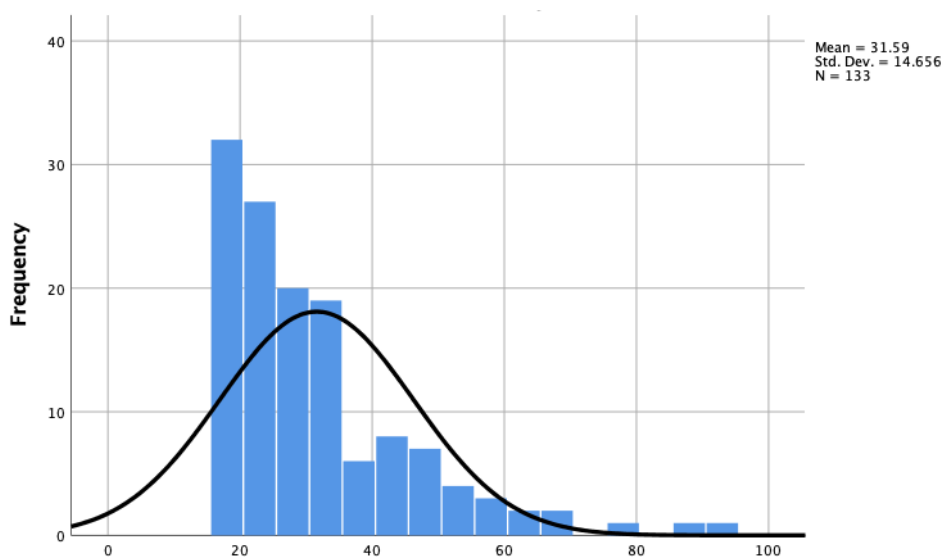
N	Valid	133
	Missing	0
Mean		31.59
Median		27.00
Minimum		18
Maximum		91

**Table A. 18. Statistics of the variable “Age of the minor victim when the crime was committed”. SPSS Results.**

N	Valid	319
	Missing	0
Mean		12.12
Median		13.00
Minimum		1
Maximum		17



**Figure A. 1. Histogram of the “age of the minor victim when the crime was committed”. SPSS chart.**



**Figure A. 2. Histogram of the “age of the adult victim when the crime was committed”. SPSS chart.**

**Table A.19. Frequency Table of the variable “Disability of the victim”. SPSS Results.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	No	433	48.7	91.2
	Yes	42	4.7	8.8
	Total	475	53.4	100.0
Missing	Not stated	414	46.6	
Total		889	100.0	

**Table A.20. Frequency Table of the variable “Nationality of the victim”. SPSS Results.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Spanish	168	18.9	73.4
	Foreigner	61	6.9	26.6
	Total	229	25.8	100.0
Missing	Not stated	660	74.2	
Total		889	100.0	

**Table A.21. Frequency Table of the variable “Number of victims”. SPSS Results.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	767	86.3	86.3	86.3
	2	70	7.9	7.9	94.2
	3	15	1.7	1.7	95.8
	4	8	.9	.9	96.7
	5	14	1.6	1.6	98.3
	6 or more	15	1.7	1.7	100.0
	Total	889	100.0	100.0	

**Table A.22. Frequency Table of the variable “Gender of the perpetrator”. SPSS Results.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Male/ All male	884	99.4	99.4
	Female/ All female	3	.3	.3
	Both genders	2	.2	.2
	Total	889	100.0	100.0

**Table A.23. Frequency Table of the variable “Approximated age of the perpetrator when the crime was committed”. SPSS Results.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Minor	16	1.8	2.0
	Adult	794	89.3	98.0
	Total	810	91.1	100.0
Missing	Not stated	15	1.7	
	System	64	7.2	
	Total	79	8.9	
Total		889	100.0	

**Table A.24. Statistics of the variable “Age of the perpetrator when the crime was committed”. SPSS Results.**

N	Valid	384
	Missing	505
Mean		39.40
Median		37.00
Minimum		8
Maximum		92

**Table A.25. Frequency Table of the variable “Nationality of the perpetrator”. SPSS Results.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Spanish	344	38.7	58.8
	Foreigner	241	27.1	41.2
	Total	585	65.8	100.0
Missing	Not stated	302	34.0	
	System	2	.2	
	Total	304	34.2	
Total		889	100.0	



**Table A.26. Frequency Table of the variable “Total number of perpetrators”. SPSS Results.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	812	91.3	91.4	91.4
	2	46	5.2	5.2	96.6
	3	19	2.1	2.1	98.8
	4 or more	11	1.2	1.2	100.0
	Total	888	99.9	100.0	
Missing	Not stated	1	.1		
Total		889	100.0		

**Table A.27. Frequency Table of the variable “Criminal record of the perpetrator”. SPSS Results.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	No	461	51.9	64.7
	Yes	252	28.3	35.3
	Total	713	80.2	100.0
Missing	Not stated	176	19.8	
Total		889	100.0	

**Table A.28. Frequency Table of the variable “Sexual assault crime (adult victim)”. SPSS Results.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	No	425	47.8	48.1
	Yes	458	51.5	51.9
	Total	883	99.3	100.0
Missing	Not stated	6	.7	
Total		889	100.0	

**Table A.29. Frequency Table of the variable “Sexual abuse crime (adult victim)”. SPSS Results.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	No	682	76.7	80.4
	Yes	166	18.7	19.6
	Total	848	95.4	100.0
Missing	Not stated	24	2.7	
	System	17	1.9	
	Total	41	4.6	
Total		889	100.0	

**Table A.30. Frequency Table of the variable “Sexual harassment crime (adult victim)”. SPSS Results.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	No	844	94.9	99.6
	Yes	3	.3	.4
	Total	847	95.3	100.0
Missing	Not stated	25	2.8	
	System	17	1.9	
	Total	42	4.7	
Total		889	100.0	

**Table A.31. Frequency Table of the variable “Exhibitionism or provocation crime”. SPSS Results.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	No	837	94.2	98.6
	Yes	12	1.3	1.4
	Total	849	95.5	100.0
Missing	Not stated	23	2.6	
	System	17	1.9	
	Total	40	4.5	
Total		889	100.0	

**Table A.32. Frequency Table of the variable “Crime of exploitation or corruption of minors”. SPSS Results.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	No	835	93.9	98.7
	Yes	11	1.2	1.3
	Total	846	95.2	100.0
Missing	Not stated	25	2.8	
	System	18	2.0	
	Total	43	4.8	
Total		889	100.0	

**Table A.33. Frequency Table of the variable “Sexual exploitation (prostitution, forced marriages, etc.)”. SPSS Results.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	No	837	94.2	98.9
	Yes	9	1.0	1.1
	Total	846	95.2	100.0
Missing	Not stated	25	2.8	
	System	18	2.0	
	Total	43	4.8	
Total		889	100.0	

**Table A.34. Frequency Table of the variable “Sexual assault or abuse crime (minor victim)”. SPSS Results.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	No	534	60.1	61.4
	Yes	336	37.8	38.6
	Total	870	97.9	100.0
Missing	Not stated	2	.2	
	System	17	1.9	
	Total	19	2.1	
Total		889	100.0	

**Table A.35. Frequency Table of the variable “Connection several crimes”. SPSS Results.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	No connection	328	36.9	36.9
	Several offenders, same victim	16	1.8	1.8
	Several crimes, same victim	46	5.2	5.2
	Several victims, same perpetrator	28	3.1	3.1
	Several crimes, same perpetrator	43	4.8	4.8
	Several perpetrators, several crimes, same victim	34	3.8	3.8
	Continuous crime	43	4.8	4.8
	Several victims or several crimes, same perpetrator	171	19.2	19.2
	Not stated	180	20.2	20.2
	Total	889	100.0	100.0

**Table A.36. Frequency Table of the variable “Connection with other crimes”. SPSS Results.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	No	599	67.4	71.8
	Yes	235	26.4	28.2
	Total	834	93.8	100.0
Missing	Not stated	55	6.2	
Total		889	100.0	

**Table A.37. Frequency Table of the variable “Type of crime with which there is a connection with the sexual crime”. SPSS Results.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	No connection (no more crimes)	581	65.4	65.4
	Crimes against life	23	2.6	2.6
	Crimes against physical integrity	144	16.2	16.2
	Crimes against property	55	6.2	6.2
	Crimes against freedom of movement	18	2.0	2.0
	Others	33	3.7	3.7
	Not stated	34	3.8	3.8
	Total	888	99.9	100.0
Missing	System	1	.1	
Total		889	100.0	

**Table A.38. Statistics of the variable “Number of months of the imprisonment sentence imposed”. SPSS Results.**

N	Valid	879
	Missing	10
Mean	65.68	
Median	44.00	
Minimum	2	
Maximum	1170	

**Table A.39. Statistics of the variable “Number of months of the imprisonment sentence imposed” and “Number of months of the provisional imprisonment imposed” in sexual assault prosecutions. SPSS Results.**

		Indicate the number of months of the imprisonment sentence imposed	Indicate the number of months of the provisional imprisonment imposed
N	Valid	457	384
	Missing	1	74
Mean		83.86	115.20
Median		72.00	.00
Minimum		3	1
Maximum		1170	42760

**Table A.40. Statistics of the variable “Number of months of the imprisonment sentence imposed” and “Number of months of the provisional imprisonment imposed” in sexual abuse prosecutions. SPSS Results.**

		Indicate the number of months of the imprisonment sentence imposed	Indicate the number of months of the provisional imprisonment imposed
N	Valid	164	142
	Missing	2	24
Mean		49.23	304.25
Median		24.00	.00
Minimum		2	1
Maximum		774	42760

**Table A.41. Statistics of the variable “Number of months of the imprisonment sentence imposed” and “Number of months of the provisional imprisonment imposed” in prosecutions of sexual assault/abuse of minors. SPSS Results.**

		Indicate the number of months of the imprisonment sentence imposed	Indicate the number of months of the provisional imprisonment imposed
N	Valid	329	294
	Missing	7	42
Mean		59.55	2.67
Median		24.00	.00
Minimum		6	1
Maximum		774	72

**Table A.42. Statistics of the variables “Number of days per fine imposed” and “Amount in euros of the established fine”. SPSS Results.**

		Indicate the number of days per fine imposed	Indicate the amount in euros of the established fine
N	Valid	875	869
	Missing	14	20
Mean		87.58	799.78
Median		.00	.00
Minimum		1	2
Maximum		25920	300000

**Table A.43. Frequency Table of the variable “Other custodial convictions”. SPSS Results.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Inexistent	721	81.1	87.0
	Sexual Education Program	56	6.3	6.8
	Other	52	5.8	6.3
	Total	829	93.3	100.0
Missing	Not stated	50	5.6	
	System	10	1.1	
	Total	60	6.7	
Total		889	100.0	

**Table A.44. Statistics of the variable “Amount in euros of the compensation established in the sentence imposed ”. SPSS Results.**

N	Valid	871
	Missing	18
Mean		12325.57
Median		3000.00
Minimum		7
Maximum		504176

**Table A.45. Statistics of the variable “Amount in euros of the compensation established in the sentence imposed ” in sexual assault prosecutions. SPSS Results.**

N	Valid	449
	Missing	9
Mean		16856.41
Median		6000.00
Minimum		50
Maximum		425000

**Table A. 46. Statistics of the variable “Amount in euros of the compensation established in the sentence imposed in sexual abuse prosecutions”. SPSS Results.**

N	Valid	164
	Missing	2
Mean		7641.28
Median		3000.00
Minimum		7
Maximum		125000

**Table A.47. Statistics of the variable “Amount in euros of the compensation established in the sentence imposed in prosecutions of sexual assault/abuse of minors”. SPSS Results.**

N	Valid	329
	Missing	7
Mean		9085.48
Median		2000.00
Minimum		200
Maximum		504176

**Table A. 48. Cross table of the variables “Approximated age of the victim” and “Relationship between the victim and the perpetrator”. SPSS Results.**

			No relation	Relative	Friends or Acquaintances	Total
Approximated age of the victim	Minor	Count	356	965	808	2129
		%	16.7%	45.3%	38.0%	100.0%
	Adult	Count	487	331	564	1382
		%	35.2%	24.0%	40.8%	100.0%
Total		Count	843	1296	1372	3511
		%	24.0%	36.9%	39.1%	100.0%

**HYPOTHESIS TESTS:**

**Table. A. 49. Chi-square test of the variable "Approximated age of the victim" and "Relationship between the victim and the perpetrator ". SPSS results.**

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	225.163 <sup>a</sup>	2	.000

**Table A. 50. Cramer's V coefficient of the variables "Approximated age of the victim" and "Relationship between the victim and the perpetrator ". SPSS results.**

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Cramer's V	.253	.000
N of Valid Cases		3511	

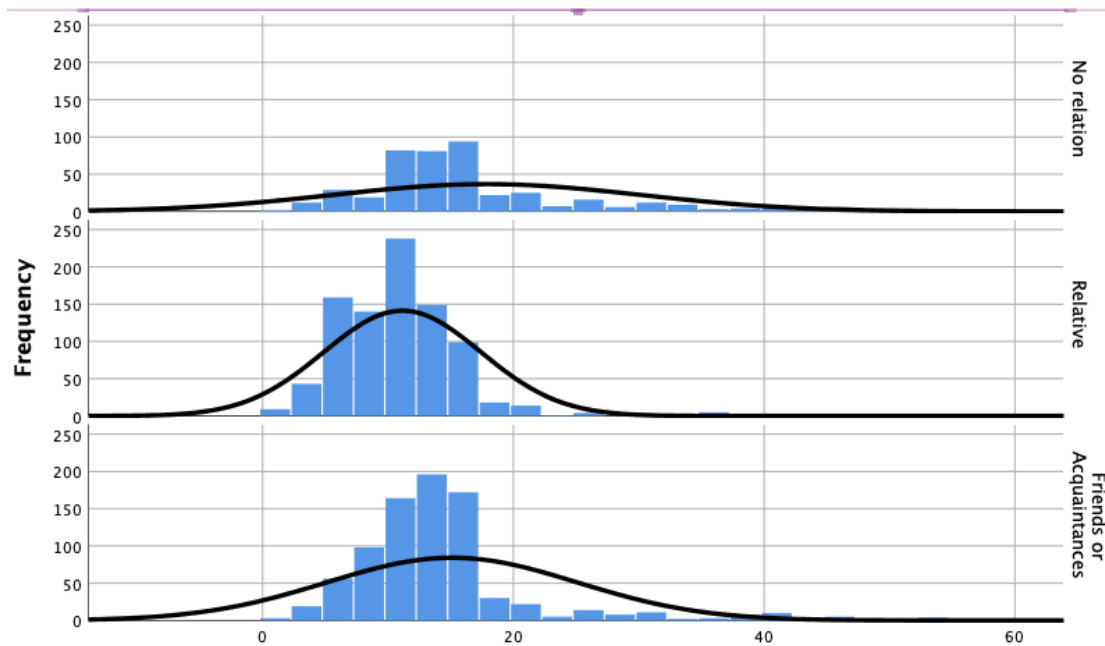
**Table. 51. Kolmogorov-Smirnov normality test for the variable "Age of the victim". SPSS results.**

	Age of the victim at the time of the commission of the crime
N	2243
Test Statistic	.240
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.000 <sup>c</sup>

**Table A. 52. Kruskal-Wallis H test for the variables "Age of the victim" and "Relationship between the victim and the perpetrator". SPSS results.**

Kruskal-Wallis H	245.176
Asymp. Sig.	.000





**Figure A. 3. Histogram of the age of victim depending on its relationship with the victim. SPSS chart.**

**Table A. 53. Case summary of the variables "Age of the victim" and "Relationship between the victim and the perpetrator". SPSS results.**

	N	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum
No relation	452	17.85	15.00	1	91
Relative	889	11.14	11.00	1	88
Friends or Acquaintances	844	15.10	13.00	2	95
Total	2185	14.06	13.00	1	95

**Table. 54. Kolmogorov-Smirnov normality test for the variable "Age of the perpetrator". SPSS results.**

	Age of the perpetrator at the time of the commission of the crime
N	1684
Test Statistic	.071
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.000 <sup>c</sup>

**Table A. 55. Kruskal-Wallis H test for the variables "Age of the perpetrator" and "Relationship between the victim and the perpetrator". SPSS results.**

Kruskal-Wallis H	12.315
Asymp. Sig.	.002

**Table A. 56. Case summary of the variables "Age of the perpetrator" and "Relationship between the victim and the perpetrator". SPSS results.**

	N	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum
No relation	384	39.40	37.00	8	92
Relative	610	40.49	39.00	14	83
Friends or Acquaintances	654	37.92	36.00	14	84
Total	1648	39.22	37.00	8	92

**Table A. 57. Percentiles of the variable "Age of the perpetrator" according to the "Relationship between the victim and the perpetrator". SPSS results.**

		Percentiles							
		5	10	25	50	75	90	95	
Weighted Average	Age of the perpetrator	No relation	19.00	22.00	27.00	37.00	48.00	63.00	75.00
		Relative	20.00	23.00	30.00	39.00	51.00	61.00	68.00
		Friends or Acquaintances	19.00	20.00	25.00	36.00	47.25	59.50	68.00

**Table A. 58. Kolmogorov-Smirnov normality test for the variable "Time between the commission of the crime and filing the complaint/report". SPSS results.**

	Time between the commission of the event and filing the complaint/report
N	1162
Test Statistic	.330
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.000 <sup>c</sup>

**Table A. 59. Mann-Whitney U test for the variables "Perpetrator is/is not a stranger" and "Time between the commission of the crime and the filing of the complaint/report". SPSS results.**

Mann-Whitney U	52942.000
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.000

**Table A. 60. Case summary of the variable “Time between the facts and the filing of the complaint” according to the “Perpetrator is/is not a stranger”. SPSS results.**

		Perpetrator is/is not a stranger		Statistic
Time between the commission of the crime and the filing of the report	No relation	Mean		95.70
		Median		.00
	Relation	Mean		749.80
		Median		67.50

**Table A. 61. Percentiles of the variable “Time between the facts and the filing of the complaint” according to the “Perpetrator is/is not a stranger”. SPSS results.**

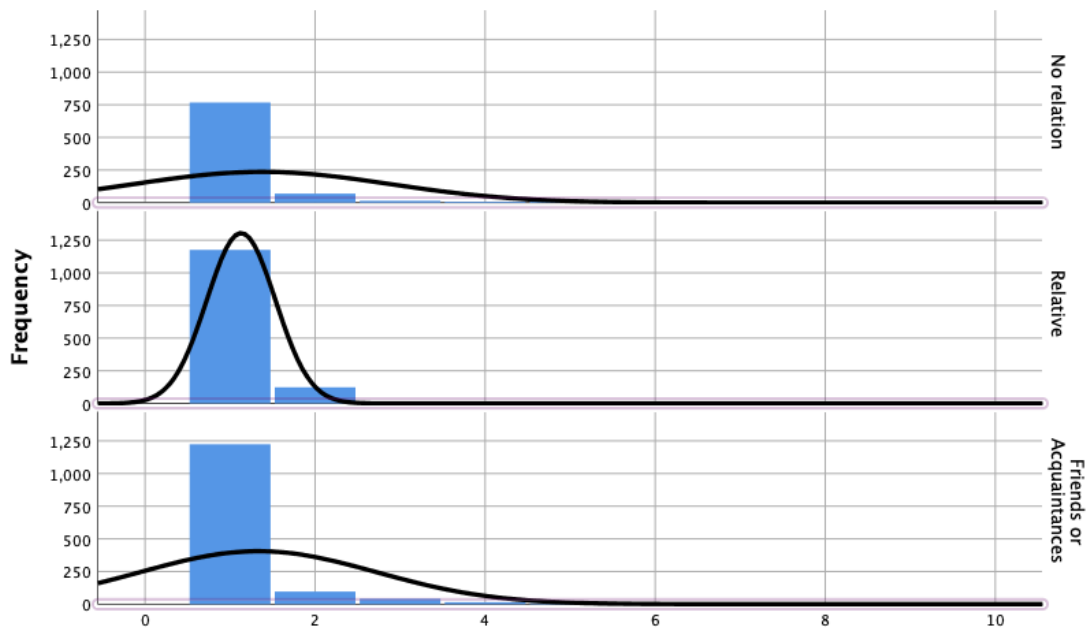
		Perpetrator is/is not a stranger	Percentiles						
			5	10	25	50	75	90	95
Weighted Average	Days between the commission of the crime and the filing of the report	No relation	.00	.00	.00	.00	5.00	215.50	847.00
		Relation	.00	.00	1.00	67.50	862.50	2425.30	3865.80

**Table A. 62. Kolmogorov-Smirnov normality test for the variable "Total number of victims". SPSS results.**

Total number of victims	
N	3757
Test Statistic	.460
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.000 <sup>c</sup>

**Table A. 63. Kruskal-Wallis H test for the variables "Total number of victims" and "Relationship between the victim and the perpetrator". SPSS results.**

Kruskal-Wallis H	6.811
Asymp. Sig.	.033



**Figure A. 4. Histogram of the total number of victims depending on its relationship with the victim. SPSS chart.**

**Table A. 64. Case summary of the variables "Total number of victims" and "Relationship between the victim and the perpetrator". SPSS results.**

	N	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum
No relation	889	1.37	1.00	1	16
Relative	1320	1.13	1.00	1	4
Friends or Acquaintances	1409	1.33	1.00	1	27
Total	3618	1.27	1.00	1	27

**Table A. 65. Percentiles of the variable "Total number of victims" according to the "Relationship between the victim and the perpetrator". SPSS results.**

		Percentiles							
			5	10	25	50	75	90	95
Weighted Average	Total number of victims	No relation	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	3.00
		Relative	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.00
		Friends or Acquaintances	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	3.00

**Table A.66. Frequency Table of the variable “Sense of the resolution in first instance”. SPSS Results.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Conviction	2920	77.6	78.0
	Acquittal	825	21.9	22.0
	Total	3745	99.5	100.0
Missing	Not stated	5	.1	
	System	14	.4	
	Total	19	.5	
Total		3764	100.0	

**Table. A. 67. Chi-square test of the variable "Sense of the resolution in first instance" and "Relationship between the victim and the perpetrator ". SPSS results.**

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	49.981 <sup>a</sup>	2	.000

**Table A. 68. Cramer's V coefficient of the variables "Sense of the resolution in first instance" and "Relationship between the victim and the perpetrator ". SPSS results.**

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Cramer's V	.118	.000
N of Valid Cases		3603	

**Table A. 69. Cross table of the variables “Sense of the resolution in first instance” and “Relationship between the victim and the perpetrator”. SPSS Results.**

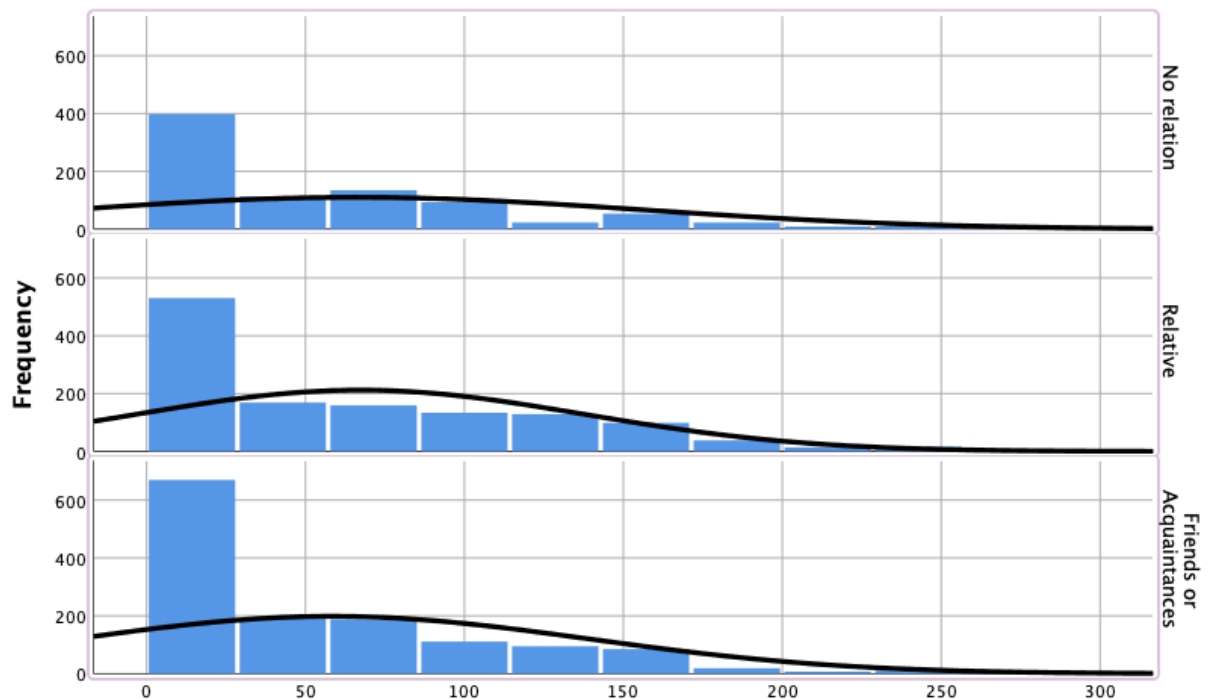
			No relation	Relative	Friends or Acquaintances	Total
Sense of the resolution in first instance	Conviction	Count	763	1003	1045	2811
		%	27.1%	35.7%	37.2%	100.0%
	Acquittal	Count	119	316	357	792
		%	15.0%	39.9%	45.1%	100.0%
Total		Count	882	1319	1402	3603
		%	24.5%	36.6%	38.9%	100.0%

**Table A. 70. Kolmogorov-Smirnov normality test for the variable "Number of months of imprisonment imposed. SPSS results.**

	Number of months of imprisonment imposed
N	3730
Test Statistic	.219
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.000 <sup>c</sup>

**Table A. 71. Kruskal-Wallis H test for the variables "Number of months of imprisonment imposed" and "Relationship between the victim and the perpetrator". SPSS results.**

Kruskal-Wallis H	22.134
Asymp. Sig.	.000



**Figure A. 5. Histogram of the “number of months of the imprisonment imposed”. SPSS chart.**

**Table A. 72. Case summary of the variables "Amount in euros of the compensation imposed" and "Relationship between the victim and the perpetrator". SPSS results.**

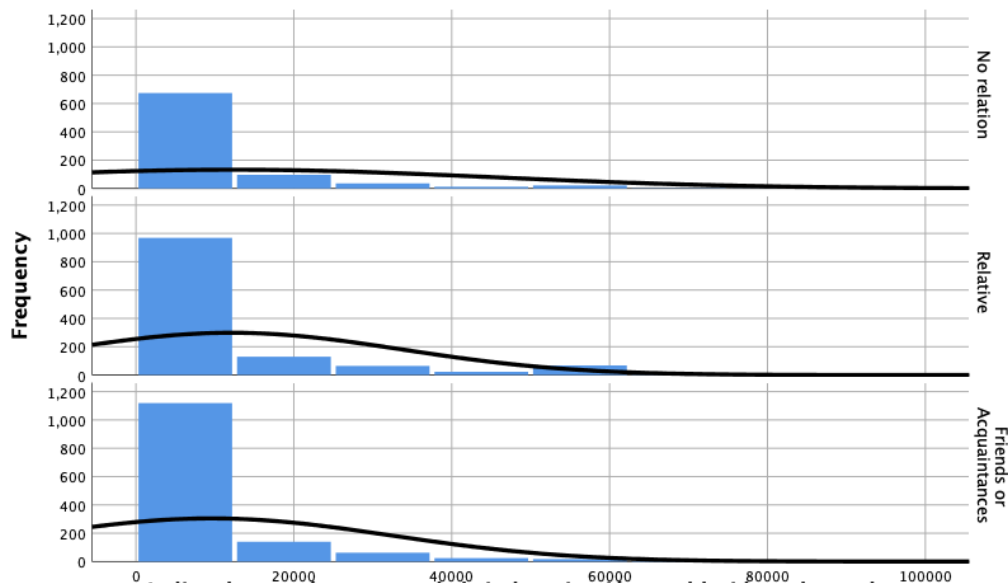
	N	Mean	Median	Maximum
No relation	879	65.68	44.00	1170
Relative	1310	67.23	48.00	472
Friends or Acquaintances	1404	58.35	36.00	960
Total	3593	63.38	48.00	1170

**Table A. 73. Kolmogorov-Smirnov normality test for the variable "Amount in euros of the compensation imposed in the sentence". SPSS results.**

	Amount in euros of the compensation imposed in the sentence
N	3681
Test Statistic	.330
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.000 <sup>c</sup>

**Table A. 74. Kruskal-Wallis H test for the variables "Number of months of imprisonment imposed" and "Relationship between the victim and the perpetrator". SPSS results.**

Kruskal-Wallis H	12.685
Asymp. Sig.	.002



**Figure A. 6. Histogram of the "amount of euros of the compensation imposed". SPSS chart.**

**Table A. 75. Case summary of the variables "Amount in euros of the compensation imposed" and "Relationship between the victim and the perpetrator". SPSS results.**

	N	Mean	Median	Maximum
No relation	871	12325.57	3000.00	504176
Relative	1289	12100.85	5000.00	250000
Friends or Acquaintances	1390	9538.98	3000.00	320000
Total	3550	11152.89	3000.00	504176

**Table A. 76. Percentiles of the variable "Amount in euros of the compensation imposed" according to the "Relationship between the victim and the perpetrator". SPSS results.**

			25	50	75	90	95
Weighted Average	Amount of euros of the compensation imposed	No relation	.00	3000	12000	27517.00	51000.00
		Relative	.00	5000	12099	36000.00	60000.00
		Friends or Acquaintances	.00	3000	10000	20447.00	37225.00