

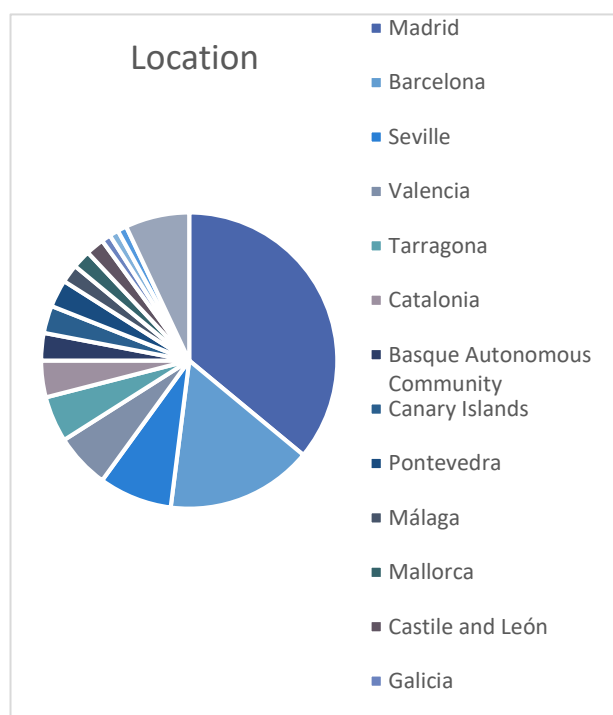
Spain

Sample

There were 168 responses to the Spanish survey, this included 67 Judges (40%), 56 Lawyers (33%), 38 Experts (23%), and 7 Beneficiaries (4%).

Of the 168 respondents, 152 (90%) indicated their location. A little more than one third were based in Madrid (36%, 55), followed by Barcelona (16%, 24), then Seville (8%, 12), Valencia (6%, 9) and Tarragona (5%, 8) with all remaining areas accounting for 4% or less.

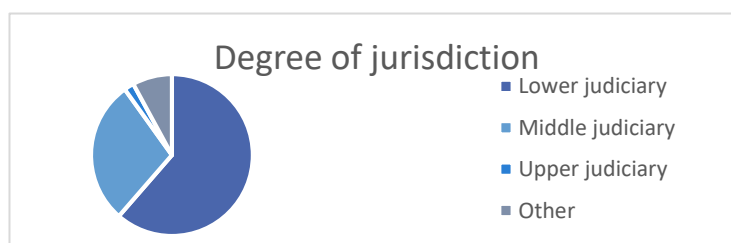
Location	%	Count
Madrid	36%	55
Barcelona	16%	24
Seville	8%	12
Valencia	6%	9
Tarragona	5%	8
Catalonia	4%	6
Basque Autonomous Community	3%	5
Canary Islands	3%	4
Pontevedra	3%	4
Málaga	2%	3
Mallorca	2%	3
Castile and León	2%	3
Galicia	1%	2
Andalusia	1%	2
Murcia	1%	2
Other	7%	10
Total	100%	152



Judges

The most common degree of jurisdiction for Judges was 'Lower Judiciary' (62%, 40), followed by 'Middle Judiciary' (29%, 19), then 'Other' (8%, 5) and 'Upper Judiciary' (2%, 1). For those who selected 'Other' and specified, one was an advisor to the Ministry of Justice, another was involved in tax law, and finally one worked in the criminal courts of first and second instance.

Degree of Jurisdiction	%	Count
Lower judiciary	62%	40
Middle judiciary	29%	19
Upper judiciary	2%	1
Other	8%	5
Total	100%	65



The most common area of jurisdiction was criminal law (35%, 38) followed by Civil Law (26%, 28), then Family Law (21%, 23), 'Other' (16%, 17) and Asylum/Migration Law (3%, 3). For those who selected other and

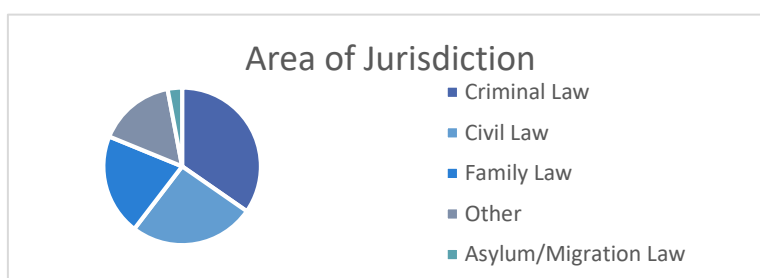
CULTURAL EXPERTISE IN EUROPE: WHAT IS IT USEFUL FOR? (EURO-EXPERT)

PI: LIVIA HOLDEN | Post-Doc: ANNA TSALAPATANIS | Data Collector: BEATRIZ BARREIRO CARRIL

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specified four indicated administrative law, three clarified labour law, two gender violence, and one each for social law, royalty rights and contracts, commercial law, intellectual property, and tax and migration.

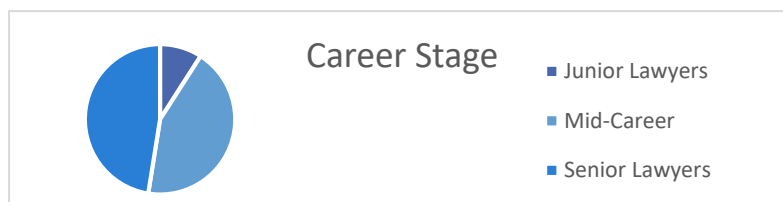
Area of Jurisdiction	%	Count
Criminal Law	35%	38
Civil Law	26%	28
Family Law	21%	23
Other	16%	17
Asylum/Migration Law	3%	3
Total	100%	109



Lawyers

The most common career stage for lawyers was Senior Lawyers (47%, 25), followed by Mid-Career (43%, 23) and Junior Lawyers (9%, 5).

Career Stage	%	Count
Junior Lawyers	9%	5
Mid-Career	43%	23
Senior Lawyers	47%	25
Total	100%	53



The most common areas of law practiced in were Refugee and Asylum Law (26%, 37), followed by Immigration Law (19%, 27), then Administrative Law (12%, 17), Criminal Law (11%, 16), Family Law (9%, 13) and International Human Rights Law (9%, 13) with all remaining areas accounting for 3% or less. Of those who selected 'Other' (3%, 5) and specified, two indicated Human Rights Law, and two clarified Consumer Law.

Areas of Law	%	Count
Refugee and asylum law	26%	37
Immigration law	19%	27
Administrative law	12%	17
Criminal law	11%	16
Family law	9%	13
International human rights law	9%	13
Other	3%	5
Labour law	3%	4
Constitutional law	2%	3
European law	1%	2
Inheritance law	1%	2
Banking, bankruptcy, and insolvency law	1%	1
Contracts and obligations	1%	1
Intellectual and patent law	1%	1
Private international law	1%	1
Total	100%	143



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Experts

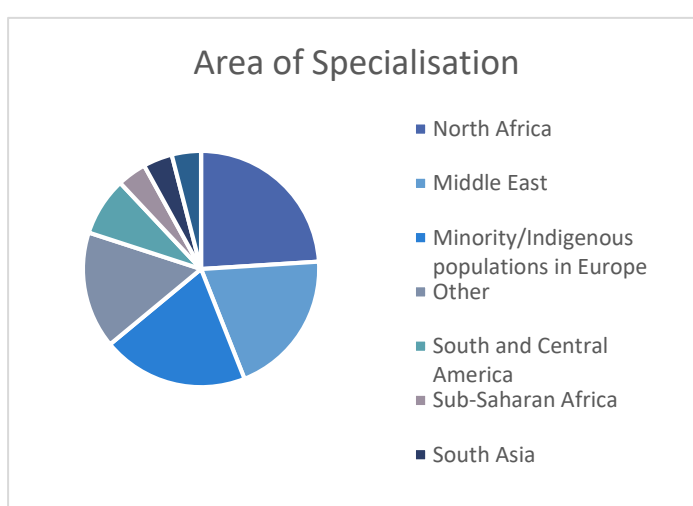
The most common expert type selected was 'Other' (47%, 14), followed by Translator/interpreter (30%, 9), then Expert Witness (13%, 4) and Cultural Mediator (10%, 3). For those who selected other and specified, five indicated that they were Anthropologists, three were involved in victim care, two were educators and one was a criminologist.

Expert Type	%	Count
Other	47%	14
Translator/interpreter	30%	9
Expert Witness	13%	4
Cultural mediator	10%	3
Total	100%	30



The most common area of specialisation was North Africa (24%, 6), followed by the Middle East (20%, 5), Minority/Indigenous populations in Europe (20%, 5), 'Other' (16%, 4) and South and Central America (8%, 2), with all remaining areas accounting for 4% or less. For those who selected other and specified, one indicated mental health, one clarified South America and North Africa, and another worked primarily on Europe and Asia.

Area of Specialisation	%	Count
North Africa	24%	6
Middle East	20%	5
Minority/Indigenous populations in Europe	20%	5
Other	16%	4
South and Central America	8%	2
Sub-Saharan Africa	4%	1
South Asia	4%	1
East Asia	4%	1
South East Asia	0%	0
Total	100%	25



Frequency

Numeric Frequency

The most common number of cases that expert evidence had been provided for was 'Between 20 and 50 cases' (30%, 9), followed closely by 'Other' (27%, 8), then 'Less than 5 cases' (23%, 7), 'Between 10 and 20 cases' (10%, 3), 'Between 5 and 10 cases' (3%, 1). Of those who selected 'other' and specified, three indicated more than 100 and one indicated more than 1000. There were lower numbers for the number of cases that Written Reports had been provided for (with 'Less than 5 cases' accounting for 47%, 14), than there were for Oral Evidence (with 'Less than 5 cases' accounting for 30%, 9). For those that selected 'other' for Written Reports, three indicated none, and two indicated more than 100. For Oral Evidence, one clarified never, one most of the time and another all of the time.

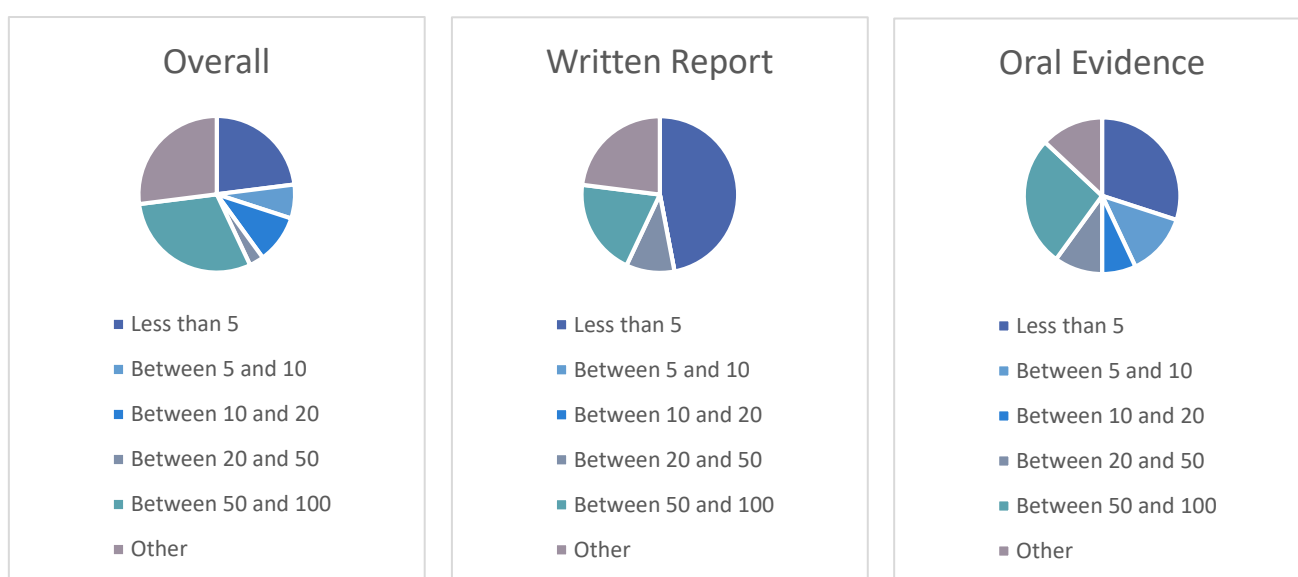


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	How many cases have you provided expert evidence/translation/mediation services for?		For how many cases have you provided only a written report?		For how many cases have you provided only oral evidence?	
Number of cases	%	Count	%	count	%	count
Less than 5	23%	7	47%	14	30%	9
Between 5 and 10	7%	2	0%	0	13%	4
Between 10 and 20	10%	3	0%	0	7%	2
Between 20 and 50	3%	1	10%	3	10%	3
Between 50 and 100	30%	9	20%	6	27%	8
Other	27%	8	23%	7	13%	4
Total	100%	30	100%	30	100%	30



Both Judges and Lawyers had most frequently instructed experts in 'Less than 10 cases' (61%, 64 Overall; 19%, 35 for Judges; and 63%, 29 for lawyers). In both cases this was then followed by 'None of the above' (Judges: 25%, 15; Lawyers: 26%, 12), and then 'Between 30 and 50 cases' (Judges: 8%, 5; Lawyers: 26%, 12). For those that selected 'None of the above' and specified, 17 clarified that they had never instructed a cultural expert, one indicated one, and another 150.

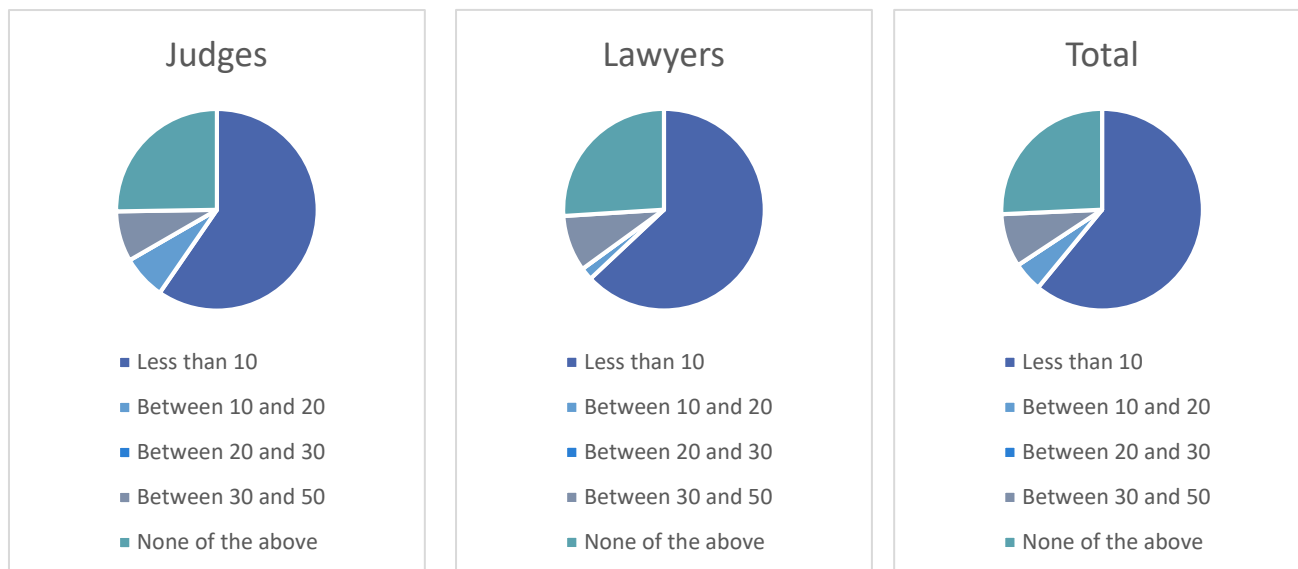
Number of cases	Judges		Lawyers		Totals	
	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count
Less than 10	59%	35	63%	29	61%	64
Between 10 and 20	7%	4	2%	1	5%	5
Between 20 and 30	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Between 30 and 50	8%	5	9%	4	9%	9
None of the above	25%	15	26%	12	26%	27
Totals	100%	59	100%	46	100%	105



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To the question which considered the use of cultural experts by beneficiaries there were three responses, one selected 'often', another 'always' and finally 'other' was selected where the respondent clarified that they were the intercultural mediator.

Fields of law

The most common fields of law where cultural expertise is used is 'Refugee and Asylum Law' (12%, 52), followed by 'Immigration Law' (12%, 49), then 'Family Law' (11%, 48), 'Criminal law' (8%, 35) and 'International Human Rights Law' (7%, 29), with all the remaining areas accounting for 5% or less. Of those who selected 'Other' (4%, 16) and specified, five indicated that they did not know, four clarified cultural heritage and two indicated rights.

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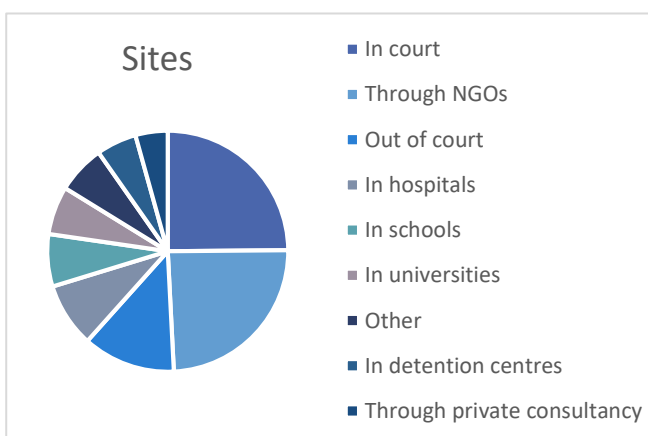
Fields of Law	%	Count
Refugee and asylum law	12%	52
Immigration law	12%	49
Family law	11%	48
Criminal law	8%	35
International human rights law	7%	29
Medical and bio law	5%	21
Labour law	4%	19
Health law	4%	17
Other	4%	16
Administrative law	4%	15
Constitutional law	4%	15
Private international law	4%	15
Inheritance law	3%	14
European law	3%	12
Environmental law	3%	11
Contracts and obligations	2%	10
Intellectual and patent law	2%	10
Property law	2%	10
Business and commercial law	2%	9
Banking, bankruptcy, and insolvency law	1%	6
Financial law	1%	6
Sports law	1%	5
Total	100%	424



Sites

The most common site of cultural expertise was 'In Court' (25%, 46), followed closely by 'Through NGOs' (24%, 45), 'Out of Court' (12%, 23), 'In hospitals' (9%, 16), 'In Schools' (7%, 13), 'In Universities' (6%, 12) and 'Other' (6%, 12), with all remaining areas accounting for 5% or less. Of those who selected other and specified, eight indicated that they either did not know or did not have any experience in this area, one indicated domestic violence associations and another indicated social services.

Sites	%	Total
In court	25%	46
Through NGOs	24%	45
Out of court	12%	23
In hospitals	9%	16
In schools	7%	13
In universities	6%	12
Other	6%	12
In detention centres	5%	10
Through private consultancy	4%	8
Total	100%	185



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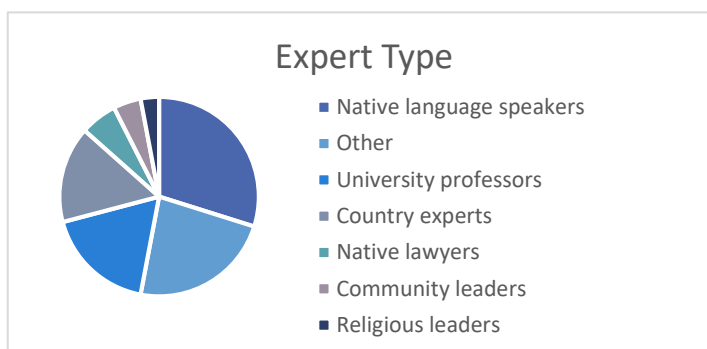
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Typology of Experts

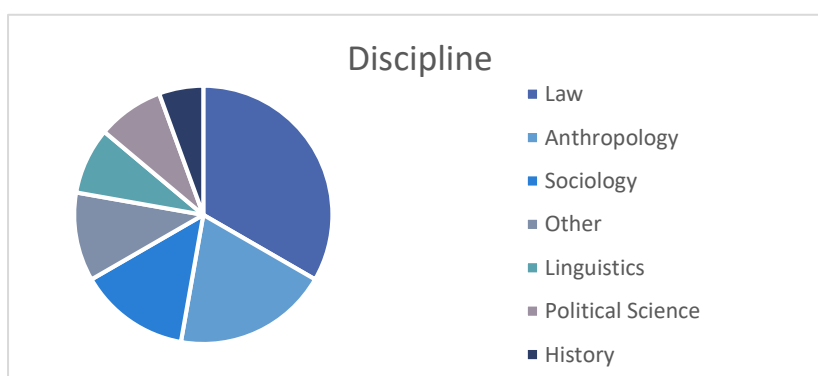
The most common expert type was 'Native Language Speakers' (30%, 40), followed by 'Other' (23%, 31), then 'University Professors' (18%, 24), 'Country Experts' (16%, 21) with all remaining categories accounting for 6% or less. Of those who selected other and specified, 16 indicated that they did not know, three clarified doctors and two psychiatrists.

Expert Type	%	Count
Native language speakers	30%	40
Other	23%	31
University professors	18%	24
Country experts	16%	21
Native lawyers	6%	8
Community leaders	4%	6
Religious leaders	3%	4
Total	100%	134



Those who selected 'University Professors' were asked to clarify which disciplines they were from, with the most common being 'Law' (33%, 12), followed by 'Anthropology' (19%, 7), then 'Sociology' (14%, 5), 'Other' (11%, 4), 'Linguistics' (8%, 3), 'Political Science' (8%, 3) and 'History' (6%, 2). Of those who selected 'other' and clarified, one indicated doctors, another art historians and one technicians.

Discipline	%	Count
Law	33%	12
Anthropology	19%	7
Sociology	14%	5
Other	11%	4
Linguistics	8%	3
Political Science	8%	3
History	6%	2
Total	100%	36



Experts had most commonly provided cultural expertise in 'Criminal Law' (17%, 10), followed by 'Immigration Law' (12%, 7), then 'Family Law' (10%, 6), 'Other' (10%, 6) and 'Refugee and Asylum Law' (8%, 5), with all remaining areas accounting for 5% or less. Of those who selected other and specified, three indicated gender violence, one clarified cultural heritage, another social and cultural anthropology, and one for cultural diplomacy.

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Fields of Law	%	Count
Criminal law	17%	10
Immigration law	12%	7
Family law	10%	6
Other	10%	6
Refugee and asylum law	8%	5
Health law	5%	3
Inheritance law	5%	3
International human rights law	5%	3
Business and commercial law	3%	2
Labour law	3%	2
Private international law	3%	2
Property law	3%	2
Sports law	3%	2
Administrative law	2%	1
Banking, bankruptcy, and insolvency law	2%	1
Constitutional law	2%	1
Contracts and obligations	2%	1
Environmental law	2%	1
European law	2%	1
Financial law	2%	1
Intellectual and patent law	0%	0
Medical and bio law	0%	0
Total	100%	60

Fields of Law

