



ECOVIO: Economic violence: opening pathways across an unexplored gender-based violence issue for guaranteeing the women and children's fundamental rights



WP2: DETERMINING THE SCOPE OF THE EA WITHIN GBV CONTEXTS AND ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

D2.4. Econometrics analysis

Deliverable Lead and Editor: Extermadura University

Contributing Partners: SEAS, UVEG, GRUPPOR

Date: 25/03/2021

Dissemination: Public

Status: Final

This project was funded by
the European Union's Rights,
Equality and Citizenship
Programme (2014-2020)
Grant Agreement 856593



Document Status

| | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| Deliverable Lead | UNEX |
| Internal Reviewer 1 | Inmaculada Domínguez |
| Internal Reviewer 2 | Giorgia Caramma |
| Internal Reviewer 3 | |
| Type | Deliverable |
| Work Package | WP2 |
| ID | |
| Due Date | 30 October 2020 |
| Delivery Date | 25/03/2021 |
| Status | Final |

The content of this deliverable represents the views of the author only and is his/her sole responsibility. The European Commission does not accept any responsibility for use that may be made of the information it contains

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Economic violence is an unexplored aspect, and the main objective of this project is to analyze this type of violence and give it visibility.

Once the personal interviews that were carried out in the previous stage of the project had been done, the questionnaire was designed to collect the questions related to the three aspects of economic violence that have been considered; following Postmus et al (2012, 2015) and Adams et al (2008) :

- Economic Control
- Economic Exploitation
- Labor Sabotage

Following the methodology developed in the project, two sets of questions have been made: some related to the situation during the relation and another related to the situation after relation.

In the same way, a survey has been carried out with women who have reported a situation of gender violence, compared to those who have not.

Likewise, the survey has been carried out both to women residing in Spain and to women residing in Italy.

SURVEYS: 480 women participated

- **240 women who have suffered gender violence** while living together (120 Spain, 120 Italy)
- **240 women who have not suffered gender violence** while living together (120 Spain, 120 Italy)

In relation to Economic Control during the relationship, this type of questions have been carried out:

- Did it require you to know how you spent the money?
- Did they make financial decisions without consulting you?
- Was he hiding financial information from you?
- Did he make you ask him for money?
- Did they demand that you give them the tickets or the change?

In relation to Economic Control, after relation, questions of the type have been carried out:

- Is the agreement in the agreement delayed or not paid?
- Do you consider that it is delayed or unpaid because it cannot or of its own free will?

- Are you in charge of the extraordinary expenses that correspond to you?
- Do you consider that he does not take charge because he cannot or of his own free will?
- Have your children had to give up activities due to non-payment of their ex-partner?

In relation to Economic Exploitation, during the relation, questions of this type have been carried out:

- Were you late on contributions or not paying your bills?
- Was money from rent or other household expenses spent?
- Was he accumulating debts in your name?

In relation to Economic Exploitation, after the relationship, questions of the type have been carried out:

- Do you try to access the accounts you have in common?
- Doesn't it pay the debts you have in common? For example, mortgages
- Does it not pay the debts in which you or your family are guarantor?

In relation to Employment Sabotage, during the relation, questions of the type have been carried out:

- Did he do things to prevent you from going to work or doing job interviews?
- Was he asking you to quit your job?
- Was he threatening you to make you quit your job?
- Did he threaten you if you said you needed or wanted to go to work?

In relation to Employment Sabotage, after relation, questions of the type have been carried out:

- Does he tell you to quit your job?
- Does he threaten you to quit your job?
- Does it interfere with your work with calls, messages or visits to your job?
- Do custodial or schedule breaches make it impossible for you to work?

In addition to the questions on these three aspects, and after conducting the personal interviews, which revealed the problems that have been generated motivated by the agreements or agreements that were signed by the ex-partner and the woman; as well as the problems detected when having to face legal procedures; two blocks of questions were included; these being the following:

Regarding the Separation Agreement:

- Was it carried out by mutual agreement?
- Are you satisfied with it?
- When an extraordinary expense arises, is it agreed amicably?

Regarding the claims filed by the woman:

- Have you ever had to claim breaches or defaults on the agreement?
- Have you had access to a public defender or free lawyer?
- Have you ever decided not to continue with the process? ¿Why?
- Have you resorted to criminal proceedings against your partner for non-payment or breach of the separation agreement or agreement?

The results obtained with the Surveys carried out are included in the report that is carried out below.

Table of Contents

| | | |
|-------|--|-----|
| 1 | INTRODUCTION..... | 6 |
| 1.1 | ECOVIO Project Overview..... | 6 |
| 1.2 | Deliverable Purpose and Scope..... | 7 |
| 1.3 | Target Audience..... | 7 |
| 1.4 | Document Structure | 7 |
| 1.5 | Document Status | 8 |
| 2 | ECONOMETRIC ANALYSYS..... | 9 |
| 2.1 | Econometric analysis of the women who suffered Intimate partner violence (IPV) | 9 |
| 2.1.1 | General information..... | 9 |
| 2.1.2 | Questions about the economic violence during the relation | 21 |
| 2.1.3 | Questions about the economic violence after the relation | 35 |
| 2.2 | Econometric analysis the women that not suffer Intimate partner violence (IPV) | 58 |
| 2.2.1 | General information..... | 58 |
| 2.2.2 | Questions about the economic violence during the relationship | 71 |
| 2.2.3 | Questions about the economic violence after the relationship..... | 88 |
| 3 | CONCLUSIONS..... | 113 |
| | ANNEXES | 114 |
| | ANNEX A. HISTORY | 115 |
| | ANNEX B: REFERENCES | 116 |

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 ECOVIO Project Overview

ECOVIO – Economic violence: opening pathways across an unexplored gender-based violence issue for guaranteeing the women and children’s fundamental rights – is a project funded by the European Union’s Rights, Equality and Citizenship Programme of the European Commission under Grant Agreement 856593 and conducted from October 2019 until September 2021. It engages 4 partners all coordinated by the University of Extremadura and joining together experts and associations from several areas field of knowledge (Economics and Finance, Psychology, Social work, Law) from 2 countries, Spain and Italy, with a total budget around half a million.

Gender-Based Violence (GBV) may affect women from any socioeconomic positions. Gender-based Economic Abuse (EA) consists of exerting control over the woman’s access to economic resources, limiting the woman’s capacity to support herself and/or her children, conditioning her lifestyle and/or generating financial dependence on the perpetrator and undermining her possibilities to escape from the loop of abuse (Stylianou, 2018; Yount et al., 2016).

While EA during cohabitation has been formulated (Postmus et al., 2016; Stylianou, 2018), it also might start after the marriage ends (separation), being an understudied phenomenon (Kiss et al., 2012). In the case of Spain, after divorcing EA is not considered as abuse, and it becomes a mere formality or disagreement, as long as the woman did not complain and impose a criminal claim for a previous GBV situation during the cohabitation (Bodelón, 2014; Cruzat and Costa, 2008), limiting the identification and understanding of EA cases. Thus, there is a lack of comprehensive research into co-determinants and a regulatory evidenced-based framework for preventing and managing EA within a GBV perspective.

The ultimate aim of the ECOVIO is to shed light into this hidden and underestimated GBV as an essential step to ensure and guarantee the access to economic-financial rights for women and minors. In particular, the project-specific objectives are:

- To research into the specific elements defining EA cases and their co-determinants
- To design an action protocol for preventing and managing EA during and after the separation
- To define policy recommendation for decision-making bodies and relevant entities, judges, prosecutors, lawyers, social workers and any other key stakeholder
- To elaborate specific preventive measures and actions for empowering women and educating girls establishing a system for capacity building for preventing EA at macro, meso and micro levels aimed at the following target groups:

| Target Group | Rationale |
|--|--|
| (1) Authorities and professionals within the legal | Current legal system does not tackle EA after cohabitation, being defined as a mere conflict within the divorce or maintenance-related |

| | |
|--|---|
| system (prosecutors, judges, lawyers) | claims settings; further long-life training in gender-issues is needed, as the CGPJ stated (Castro, 2018) |
| (2) Professionals working with women (social workers, social educators, advocates and NGOs) | EA implies a major problem for women and children , as regards vulnerability, social exclusion, risk of poverty, early school leaving, revictimization, infringing the higher interests of the child. |
| (3) victims, perpetrators and society as a whole | EA is deep-rooted in a systemic environment and founded over the imbalance of power between , so it is only one facet of a much wider GBV but tends to be unnoticed and ignored. Prevention and capacity building, for potential and actual victims, and deterrence, for perpetrators, seems to be crucial for breaking the loop of violence. |

1.2 Deliverable Purpose and Scope

The purpose of this document is to present the thematic analysis conducted through questionnaires.

Specifically, the DOA states the following regarding this Deliverable (page 14):

D.2.4 : Econometrics analysis [12]:

Electronic and printed. English. If possible, published jointly with the Deliverable 'Survey results report'. Target groups: Social workers/educators and law professionals. Research community (gender studies, sociology, economy, social work).

1.3 Target Audience

This econometric analysis aims primarily at social workers, educators and law professionals.

In addition, it will provide the European Commission and the Research Community with a scientifically based analysis.

1.4 Document Structure

This deliverable is broken down into the following sections:

- Section1: Econometric analysis, which is divided into:
 - Econometric analysis of the women who suffered Intimate partner violence (IPV)
 - Econometric analysis the women that not suffer Intimate partner violence (IPV)
- Section2: conclusions
- Annexes:
 - Annex A: Document History
 - Annex B: References

1.5 Document Status

This document is listed in the Description of Action as **“Public”** since it provides information to researchers, professionals and organizations on the occurrence of Economic Abuse as a form of Gender Based Violence in Spain and Italy, that may be used as a base for further studies and the development of measures on this field.

2 ECONOMETRIC ANALYSYS

Below is the econometric analysis carried out from the interviews that have been carried out. The text of the interviews is included in ANNEX I.

2.1 Econometric analysis of the women who suffered Intimate partner violence (IPV)

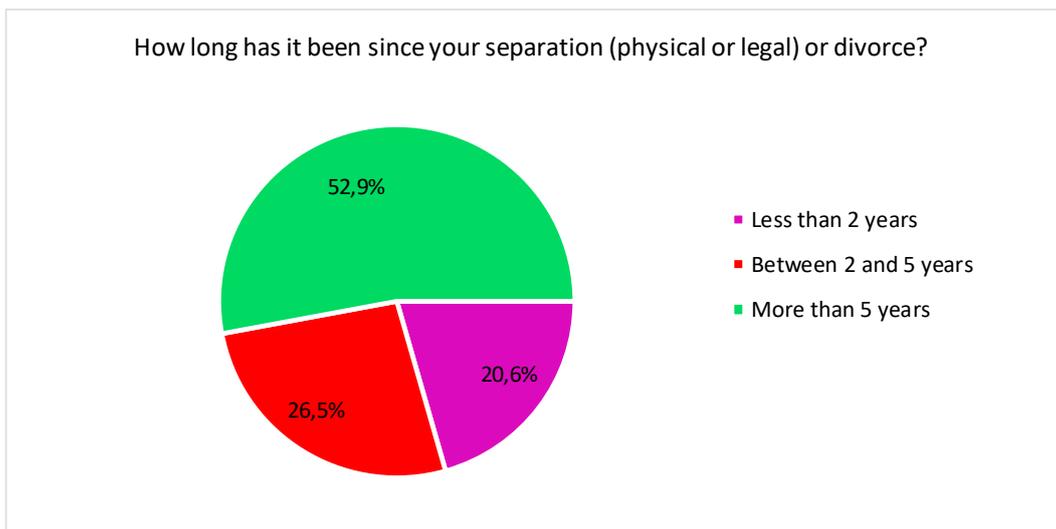
2.1.1 General information

Question 1: How long has it been since your separation (physical or legal) or divorce?

With this question we want to have information about how long it has been since the separation. This information is important, and in our work, we must obtain information from all differential situations. It is foreseeable that the first years of the separation will undoubtedly be of adaptation and organization in the economic sphere, since there is a change from a joint expense and income structure to another one that is separated. Time is also important in terms of judicial resolution processes, and even for the behavior of individuals and the appearance of behaviors of economic violence. The perspective of the temporary distancing of separation is also of interest.

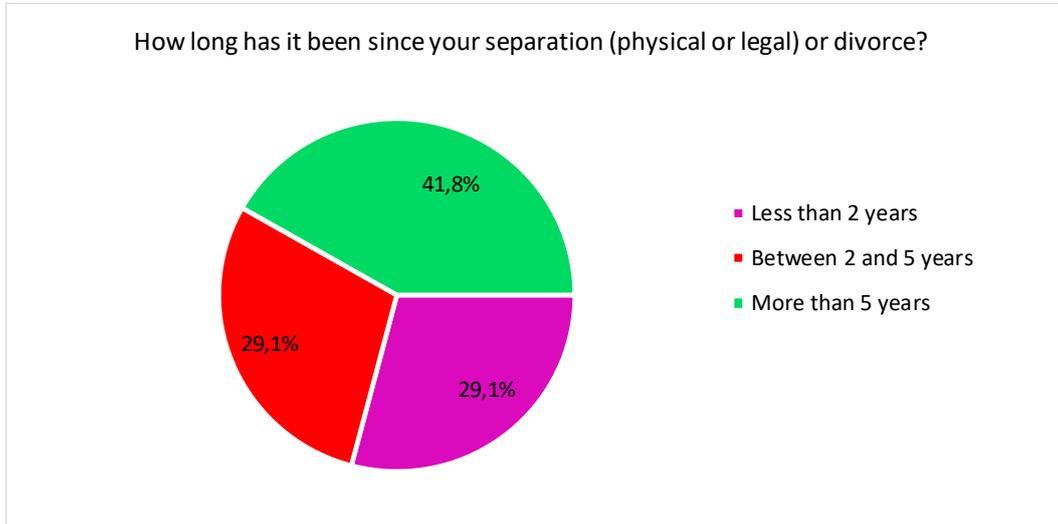
In the case of Spain, 53% of the women surveyed have been separated for more than 5 years and 20% for less than 2 years.

Figure 1 Spain: How long has it been since your separation (physical or legal) or divorce?



In the case of Italy, the percentage of women participating in the survey who have been separated or divorced for less than 2 years is 30%, with 42% being the percentage of women who have been separated for more than 5 years.

Figure 2 Italy: How long has it been since your separation (physical or legal) or divorce?

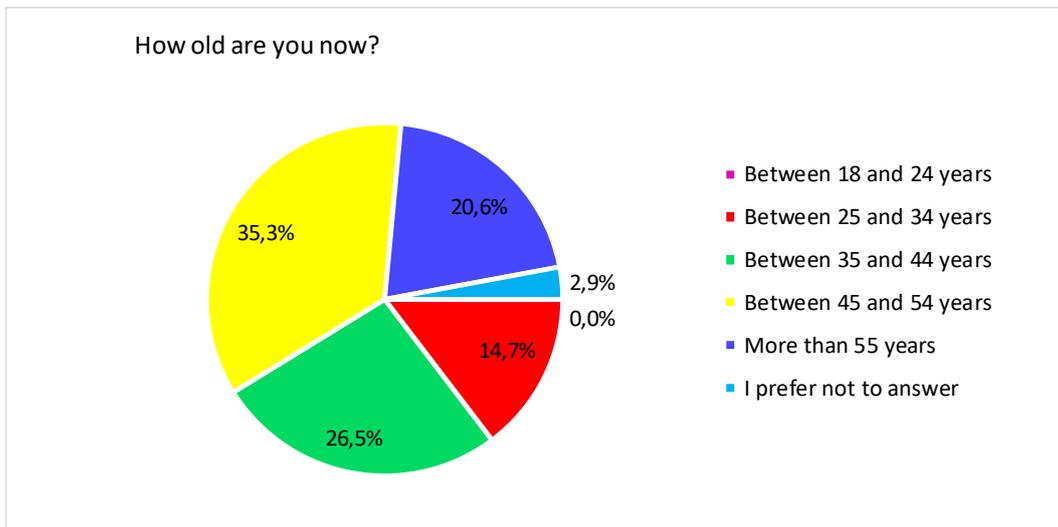


Question 2: How old are you now?

The age of the person is also important, and economically this is also important; given that access to the labor market depends on the age.

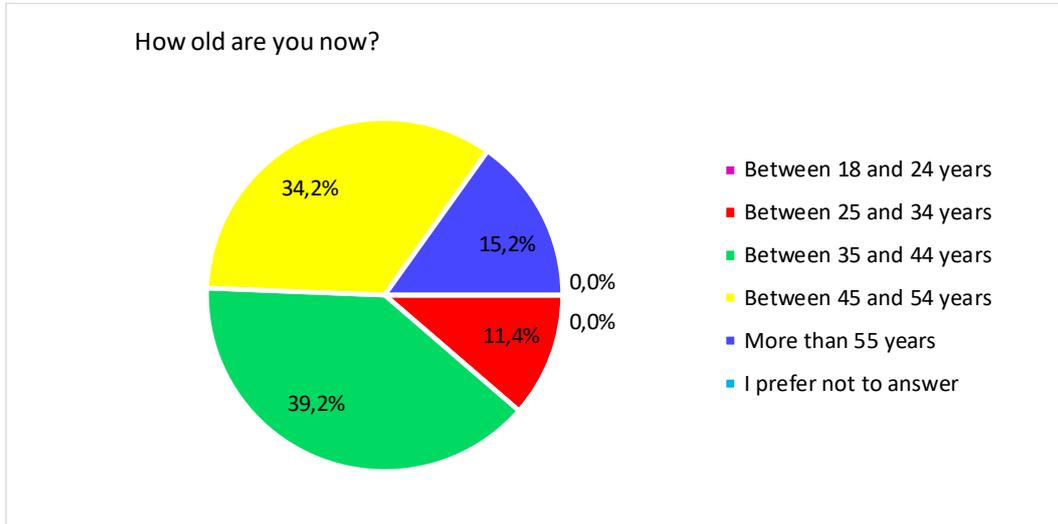
In Spain, 41% of the sample is made up of women under the age of 55, with the age distribution shown below.

Figure 3 Spain: How old are you now?



In Italy, the sample includes 15.2% of women over the age of 55 %.

Figure 4 Italy: How old are you now?

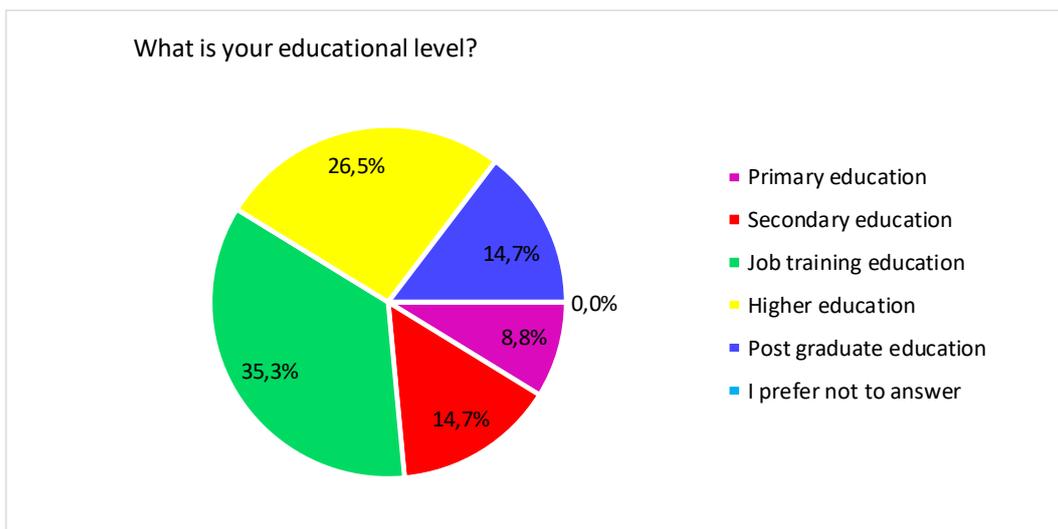


Question 3: What is your educational level?

Qualification and educational level are essential when it comes to having a job and an external source of income. Hence the interest in analyzing different results of women with different educational levels.

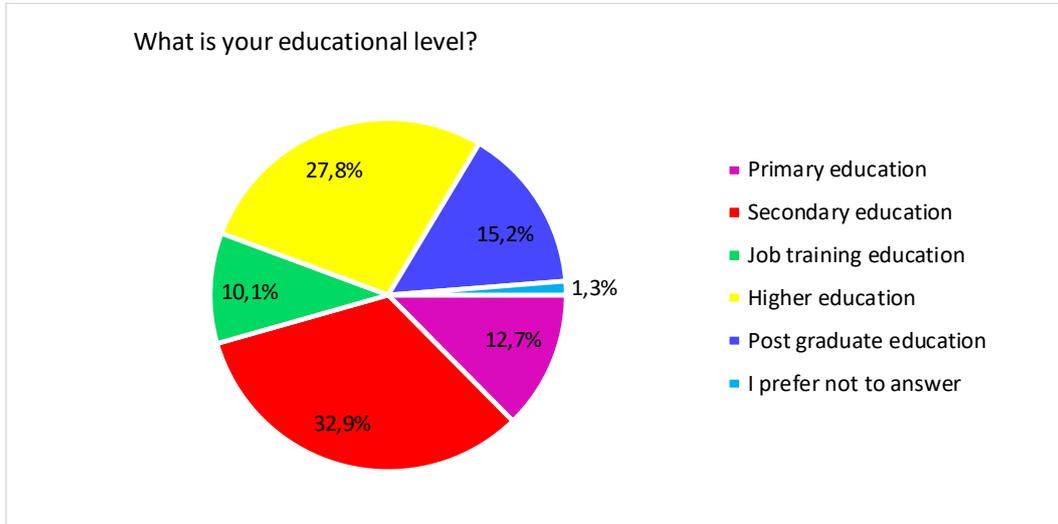
In Spain, the considered sample is made up of 26.5% of women with higher education, while 8.8% only have a primary education level.

Figure 5 Spain: What is your educational level?



In the case of Italy, the highest percentage of women analyzed, 32.9%, has an educational level of secondary education; and almost 30% has higher education.

Figure 6 Italy: What is your educational level?

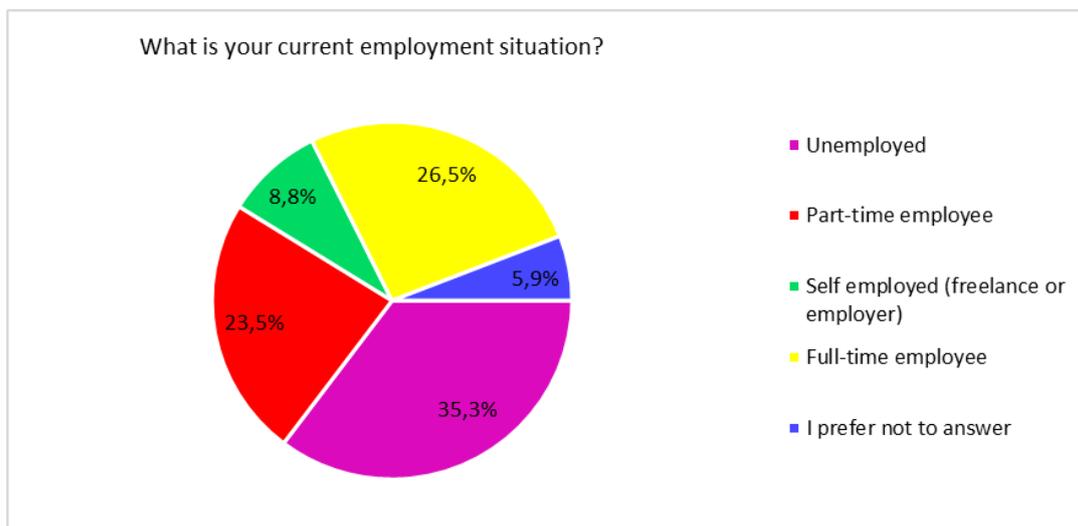


Question 4: What is your current employment situation?

The fact that the woman is working outside the home could be considered a factor that may contribute to the reduction of economic violence. The empowerment of women is an important factor in reducing and even eliminating economic violence, at least after separation. If the woman is financially independent, even if there are non-payments and noncompliance and, these do not generate the same violence as if the woman is financially dependent on her ex-partner. Therefore, it is of interest to know whether or not women are working; although this information must be completed with the financial resources available.

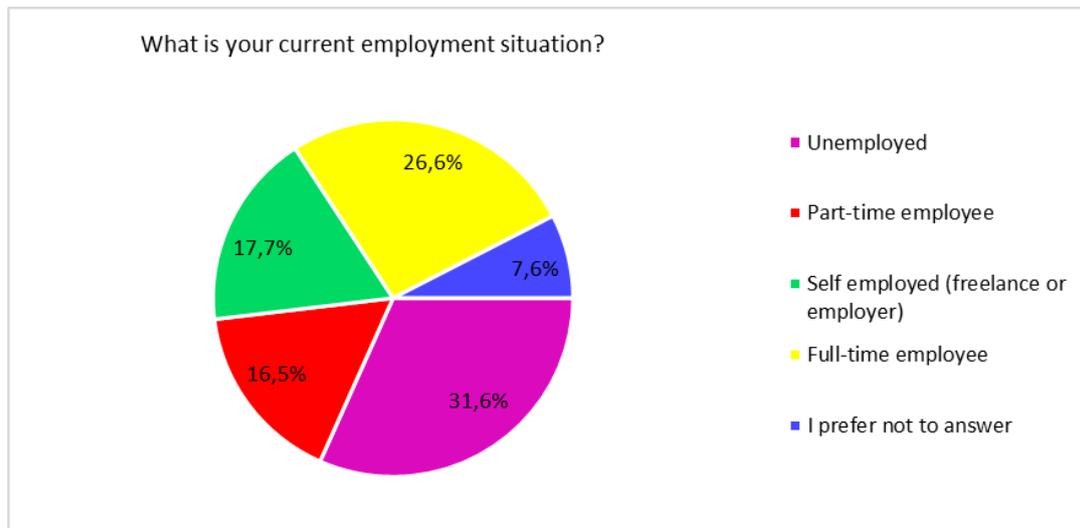
In the case of Spain, 26.5% of the women participating in the survey are employed full-time; 35.3% are unemployed.

Figure 7 Spain. What is your current employment situation?



The analysis in Italy indicates that 32% of the women participating in the survey are unemployed, while 26.6% are employed full-time.

Figure 8 Italy. What is your current employment situation?



Questions from 5 to 8

- Question 5: How many children under the age of 3 do you have, from your relationship with your ex-partner?
- Question 6: How many children between the ages of 4 and 12 do you have, from your relationship with your ex-partner?
- Question 7: How many children between the ages of 12 and 18 do you have, from the relationship with your ex-partner?
- Question 8: How many children over the age of 18 do you have, from your relationship with your ex-partner?

It is important for the study to consider women who have children, and for this reason all the surveys have been carried out with women with children. The age of these children has been shown to be a relevant variable in personal interviews previously carried out. The fact of having children over the age of 12, who enjoy greater independence, and do not limit women from being able to fulfill working hours without the need for help or with less help, is relevant information.

Questions 5 through 8 collect information on the number of children by age group.

The results for the case of Spain are collected in the following four graphs, where we see that 11.8% of the women surveyed have children under the age of 3; while 53% have a child between the ages of 4 and 12; 26% between the ages of 12 and 18; and 44% have more than one child over the age of 18.

Figure 9 Spain: How many children under the age of 3 do you have, from your relationship with your ex-partner?

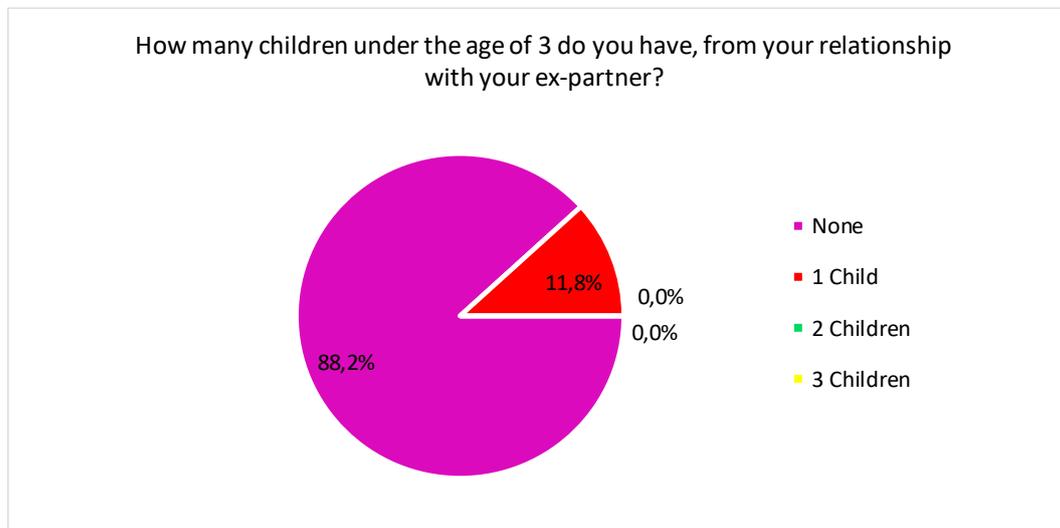


Figure 10 Spain: How many children between the ages of 4 and 12 do you have, from your relationship with your ex-partner?

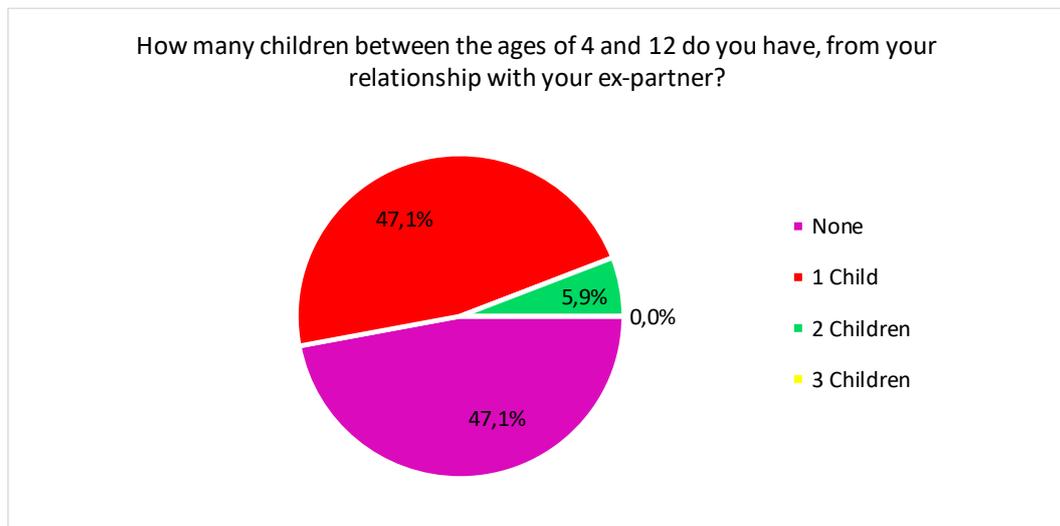


Figure 11 Spain: How many children between the ages of 12 and 18 do you have, from the relationship with your ex-partner?

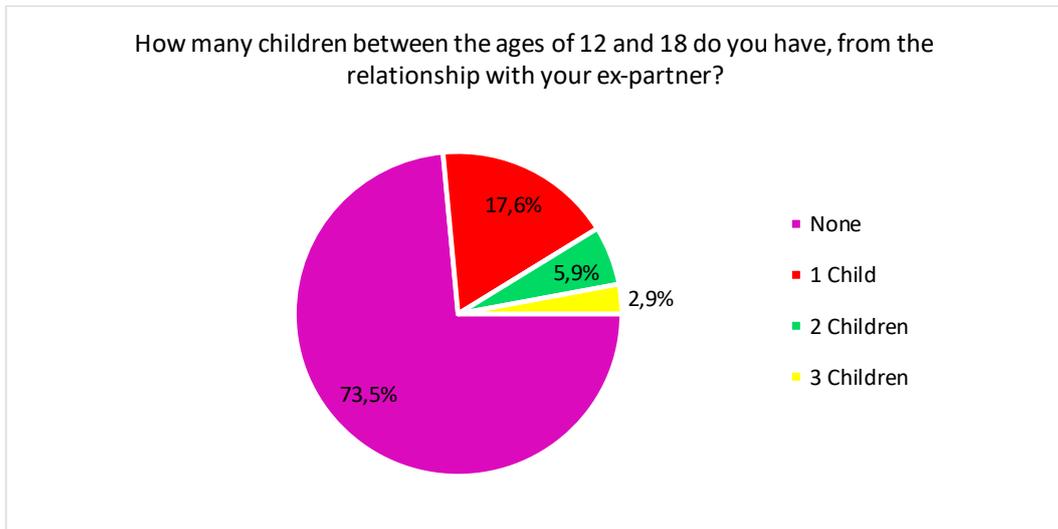
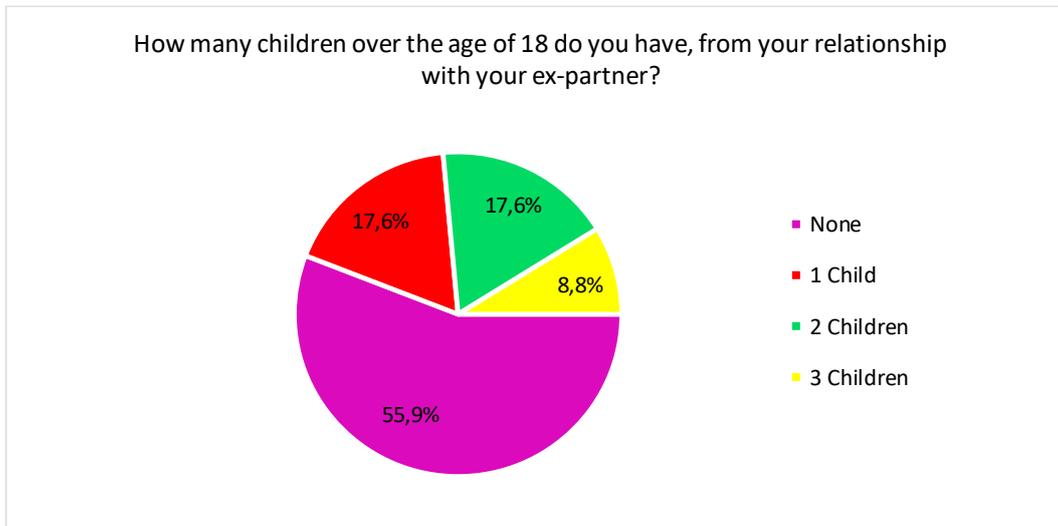


Figure 12 Spain: How many children over the age of 18 do you have, from your relationship with your ex-partner?



The results for the case of Italy are collected in the following four graphs, where we can see that 13% of the women surveyed have children under the age of 3; while 40% have a child between the ages of 4 and 12; 25% between the ages of 12 and 18; and 31.6% have more than one child over the age of 18.

Figure 13 Italy: How many children under the age of 3 do you have, from your relationship with your ex-partner?

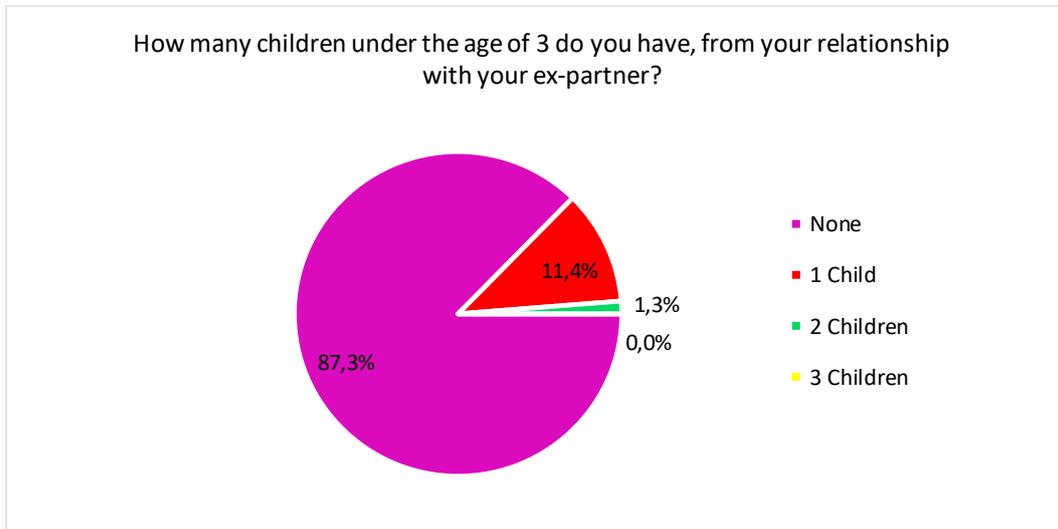


Figure 14 Italy: How many children between the ages of 4 and 12 do you have, from your relationship with your ex-partner?

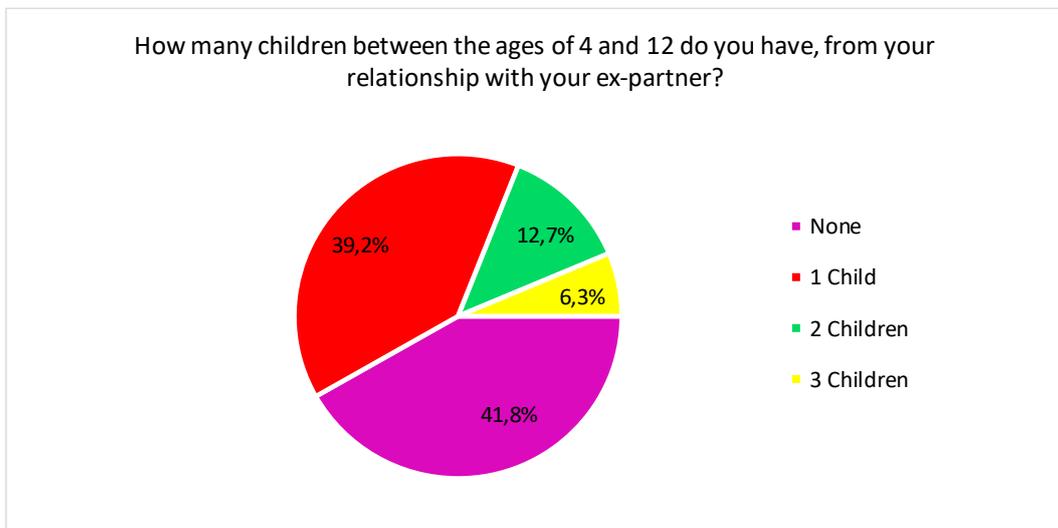


Figure 15 Italy: How many children between the ages of 12 and 18 do you have, from the relationship with your ex-partner?

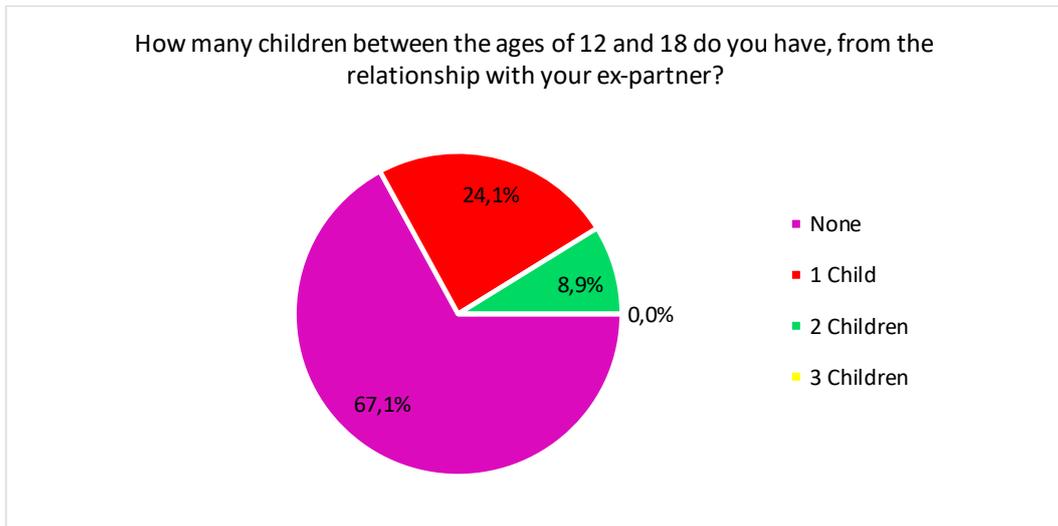
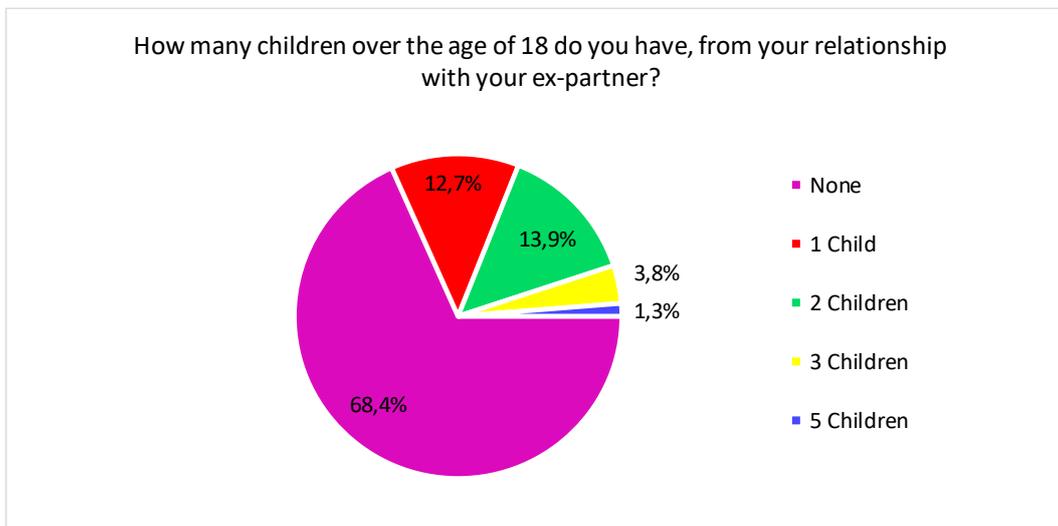


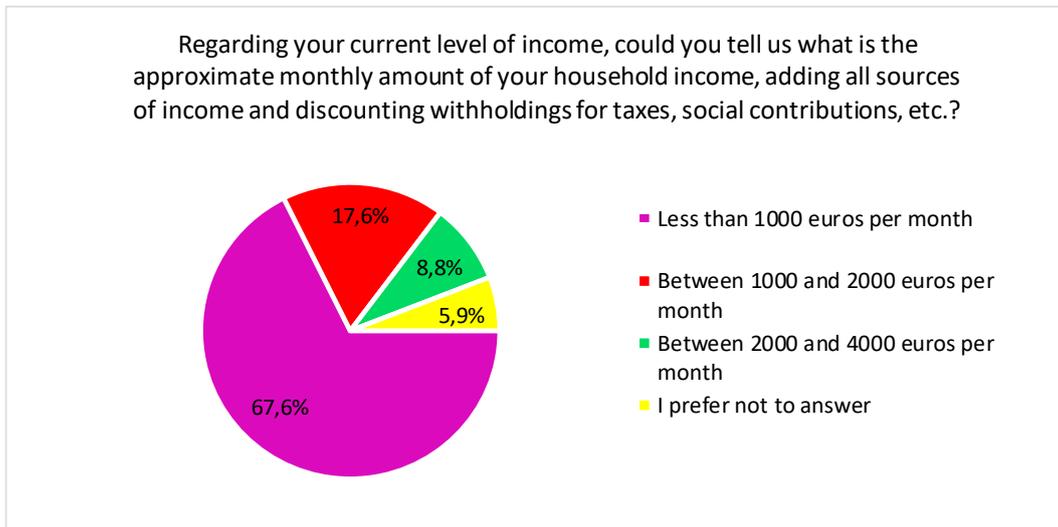
Figure 16 Italy: How many children over the age of 18 do you have, from your relationship with your ex-partner?



Question 9: Regarding your current level of income, could you tell us what the approximate monthly amount of your household income is, adding all sources of income and discounting withholdings for taxes, social contributions, etc.?

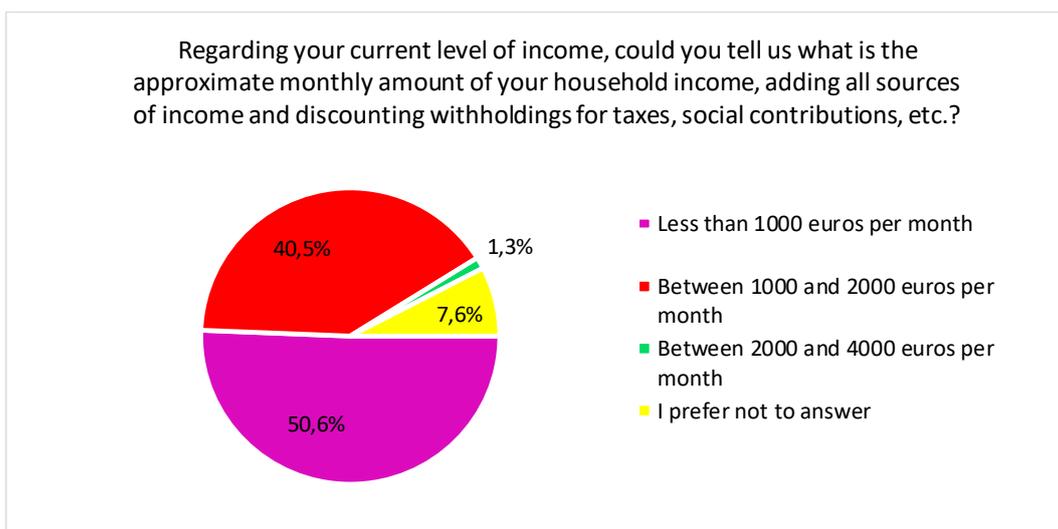
The income level of women is fundamental in the analysis we want to carry out. In the case of Spain, most women, 67.6% have a monthly income lower than 1,000 euros. 17.6% have incomes between 1,000 and 2,000 and only 8.8% earn more than 2,000 euros. 5.9% prefer not to answer.

Figure 17 Spain: Regarding your current level of income, could you tell us what the approximate monthly amount of your household income is, adding all sources of income and discounting withholdings for taxes, social contributions, etc.?



In Italy, the income level of the women surveyed is higher than that of Spanish women. 50.6% have a monthly income below 1000 euros. 40.5% have incomes between 1000 and 2000 euros, and only 1.3% earn more than 2000 euros. The rest, 7.6%, with a percentage slightly higher than Spain, prefer not to answer.

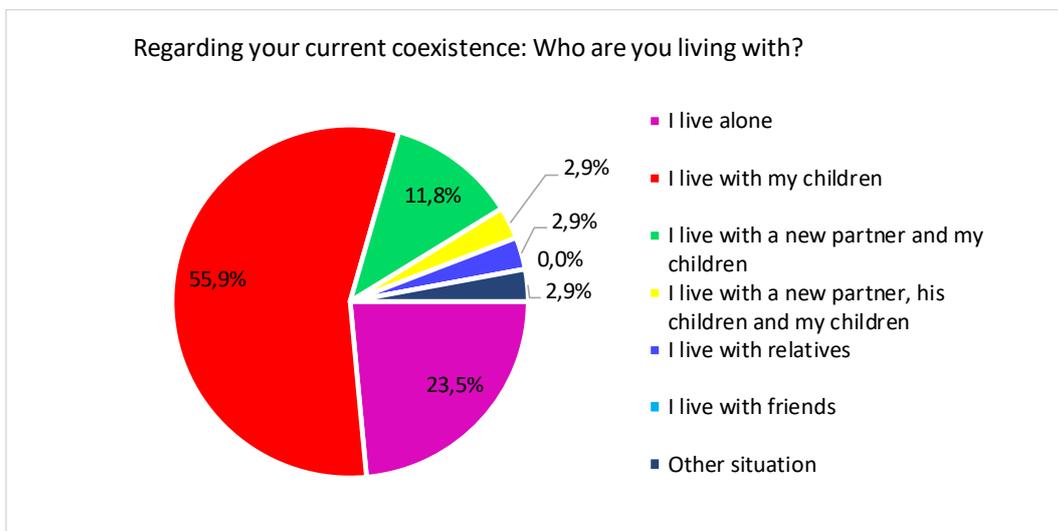
Figure 18 Italy: Regarding your current level of income, could you tell us what the approximate monthly amount of your household income is, adding all sources of income and discounting withholdings for taxes, social contributions, etc.?



Question 10: Regarding the current circumstances about your coexistence: Whom do you live with? You can answer by indicating more than one option.

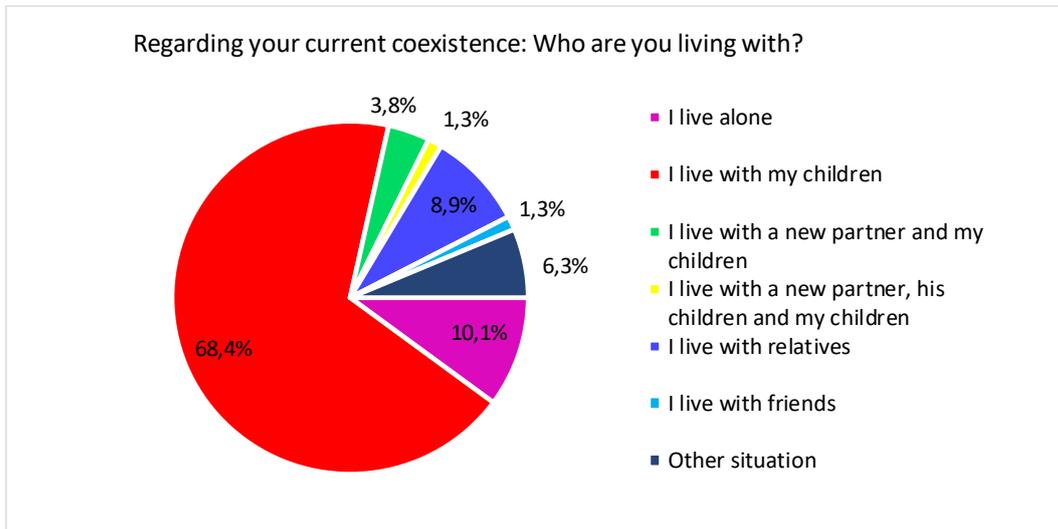
Slightly more than half of the Spanish women interviewed say they live with their children (55.9%) and almost a quarter live alone. Regarding the remaining 20%, the majority, 11.8%, live with their children and a new partner, while the rest is equally divided between those who live with relatives, those who live with a new partner and the children of both, and those who are in a different situation. Nobody claims to live with friends.

Figure 19 Spain: Regarding the current circumstances about your coexistence: Whom do you live with? You can answer by indicating more than one option



In Italy, 68.4% (12 points more than in Spain) say that they live with their children, and 10% live alone. The rest is divided between those who live with relatives (8.9%), those who live with their children and a new partner (3.8%), those who live in a different situation (6.3%), and 1.3% live with their new partner and the children of both. 1.3% live with friends.

**Figure 20 Italy: Regarding the current circumstances about your coexistence: Whom do you live with?
You can answer by indicating more than one option.**



Question 11: During the relationship, have you ever suffered from physical violence?

The survey is focused on women who have suffered physical violence, thus in both Spain and Italy, 100% of women have suffered physical violence.

Figure 21 Spain: During the relationship, have you ever suffered from physical violence?

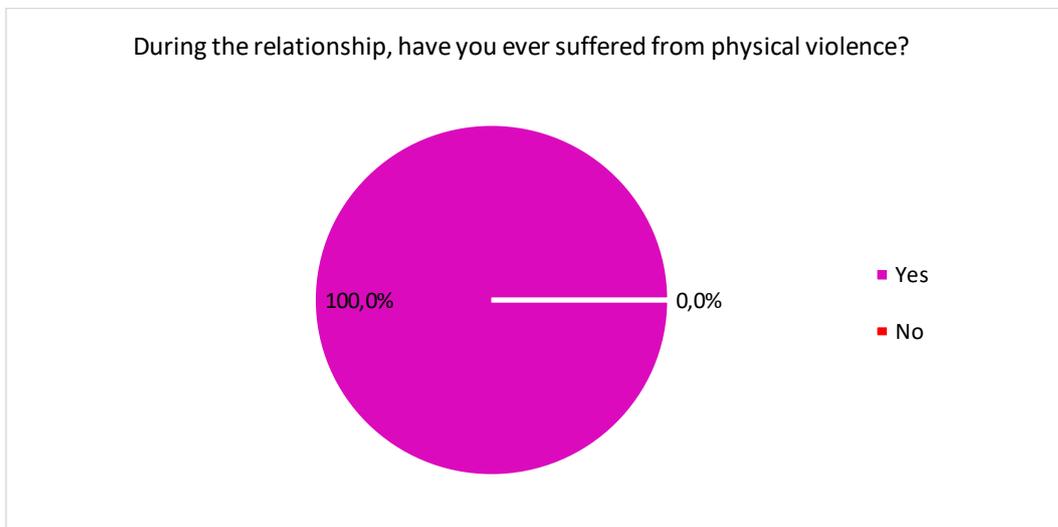
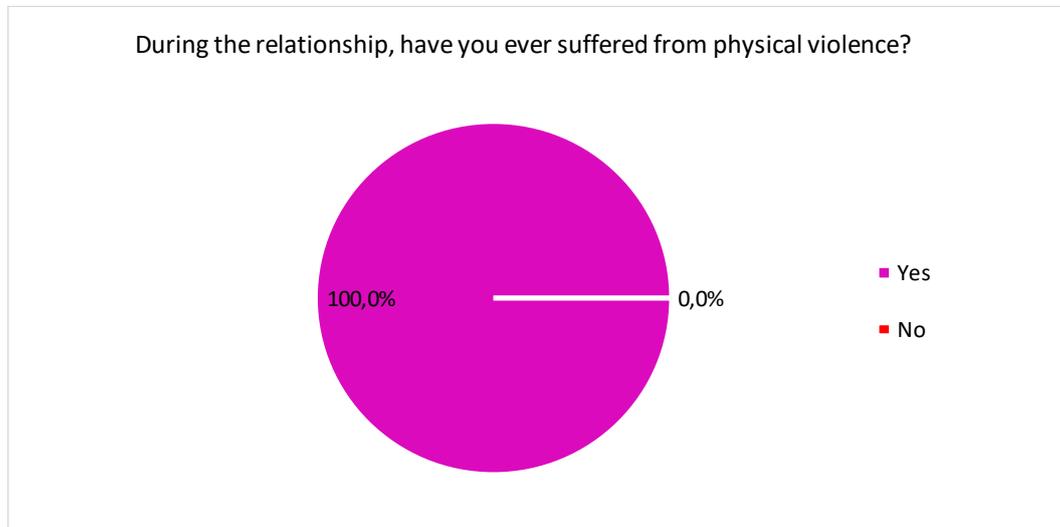


Figure 22 Italy: During the relationship, have you ever suffered from physical violence?

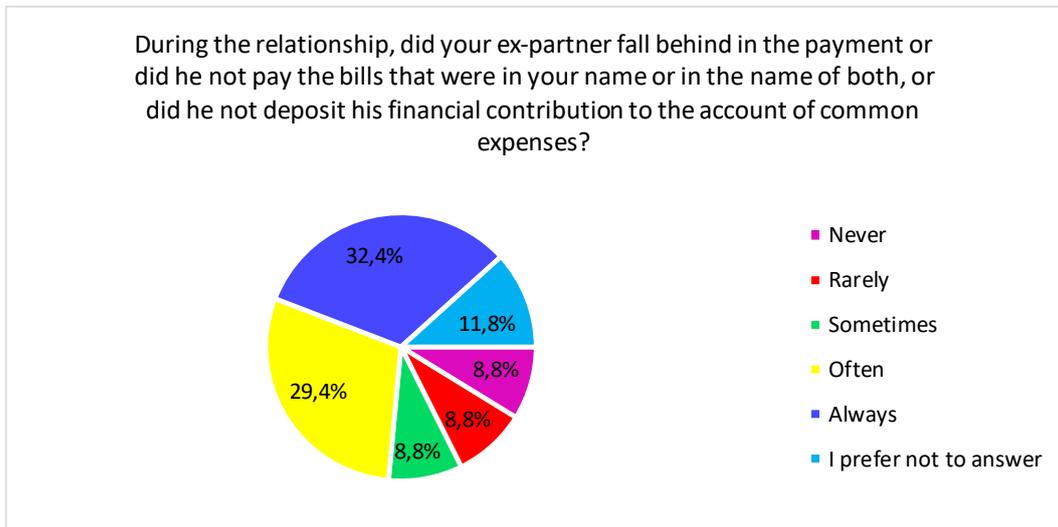


2.1.2 Questions about the economic violence during the relation

Question 12: During the relationship, did your ex-partner fall behind in the payment or did he not pay the bills that were in your name or in the name of both, or did he not deposit his financial contribution to the account of common expenses?

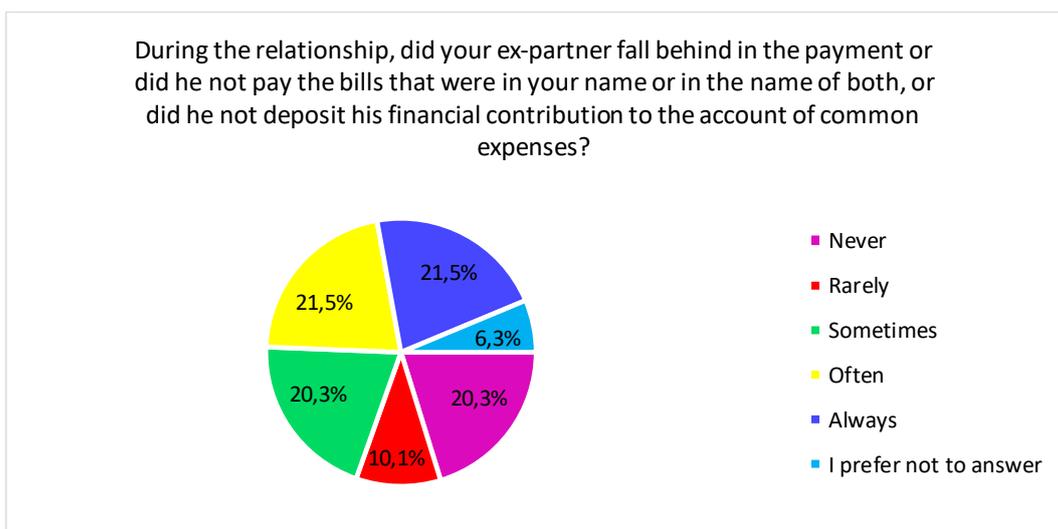
With the same percentage, 8.8%, women in Spain say that the situation stated in the question never, rarely, or sometimes happened. On the contrary, 61.8% have suffered this situation often (29.4%) or always (32.4%). 11.8% of surveyed prefer not to answer.

Figure 23 Spain: During the relationship, did your ex-partner fall behind in the payment or did he not pay the bills that were in your name, or in the name of both, or did he not deposit his financial contribution to the account of common expenses?



In Italy, the situation is almost equally distributed among women who suffered from this situation sometimes, often, or always; making a total in these three cases of 63.3%. The rest is divided between those who affirm that this never happened (20.3%), it happened rarely (10.1%) and those who prefer not to answer (6.3%).

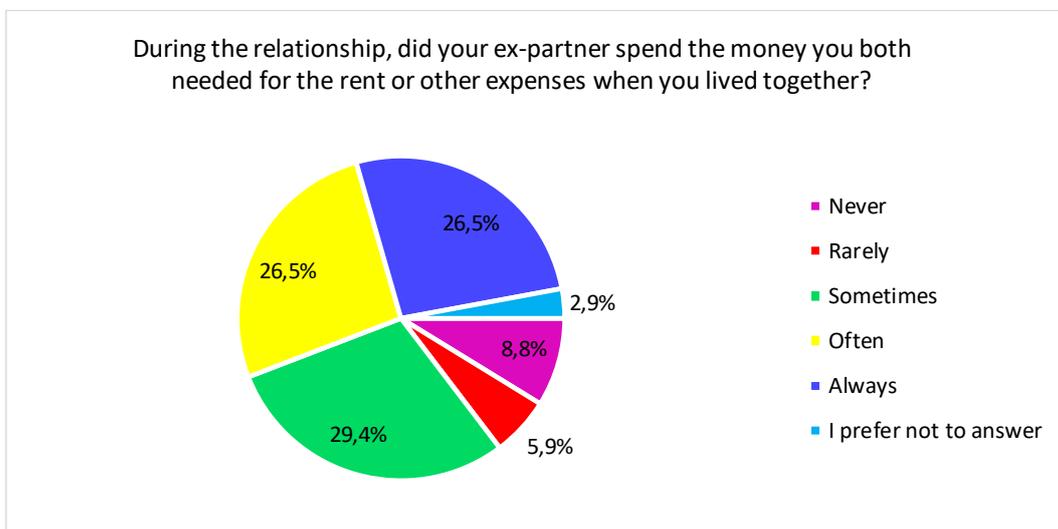
Figure 24 Italy: During the relationship, did your ex-partner fall behind in the payment or did he not pay the bills that were in your name, or in the name of both, or did he not deposit his financial contribution to the account of common expenses?



Question 13: During the relationship, did your ex-partner spend the money you both needed for the rent or other expenses when you lived together?

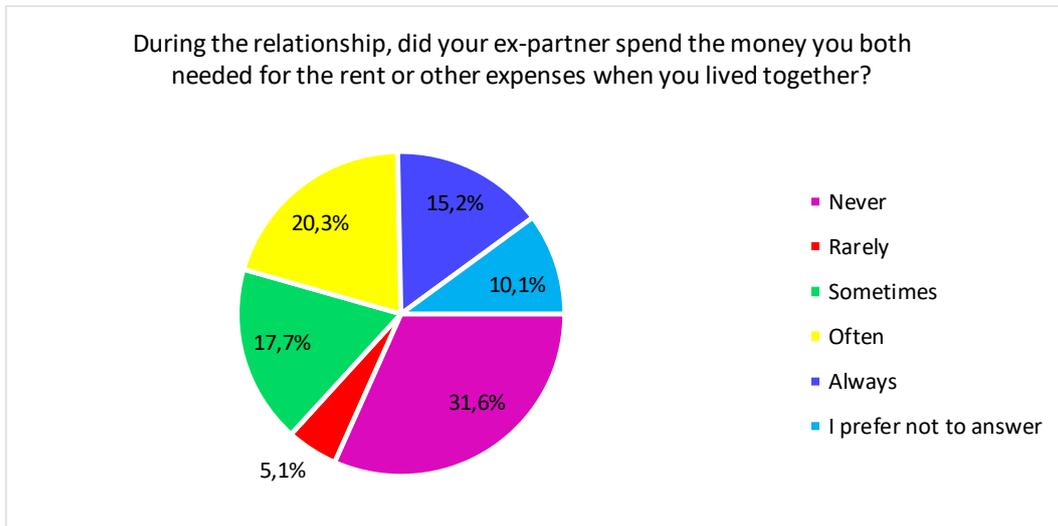
According to the results of the survey, with a very similar percentage, the Spanish women admit that their ex-partners spent the money needed for rent or other expenses always (26.5%), often (26.5%), or sometimes (29.4%). 5.9% stated that they rarely did so. Therefore, 88.3% have come to suffer from this situation to a greater or lesser extent. 8.8% never spent the money they needed and 2.9% of those surveyed prefer not to answer.

Figure 25 Spain: During the relationship, did your ex-partner spend the money you both needed for the rent or other expenses when you lived together?



In Italy, the survey shows that 31.6%, compared to 8.8% in Spain, of ex-partners never spent the money they needed for rent or other expenses. However, 58.3% state that their ex-partners spent the money: rarely 5.1%, (similar in Spain), sometimes 17.7% (12 points less than in Spain), often 20.3% (6 points less than in Spain) or always 15.2% (11 points less than in Spain). Being 10.1% who decided not to answer (7 points more than in Spain).

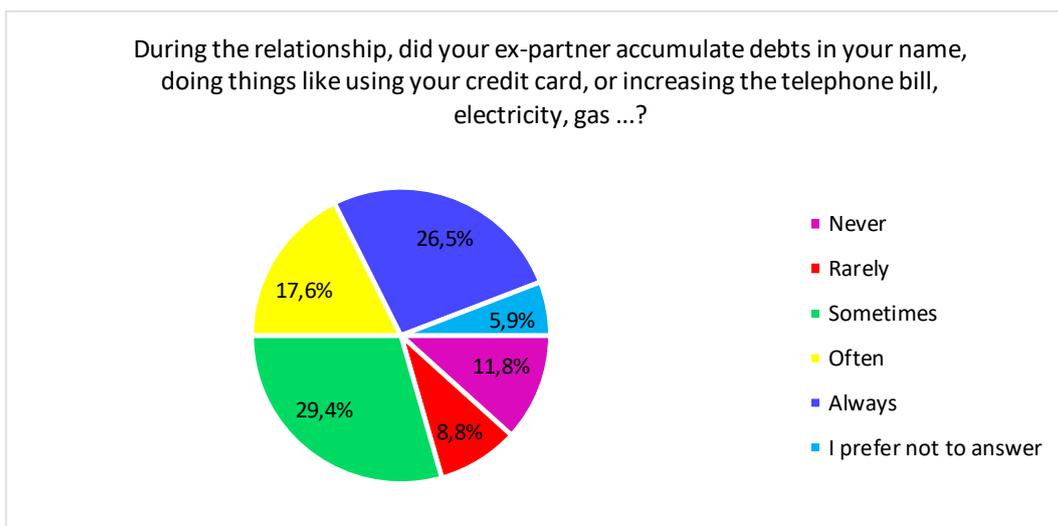
Figure 26 Italy: During the relationship, did your ex-partner spend the money you both needed for the rent or other expenses when you lived together?



Question 14: During the relationship, did your ex-partner accumulate debts in your name, doing things like using your credit card, or increasing the telephone bill, electricity, gas...?

In Spain, just over 80% of women state that her ex-partner accumulated debts in her name. This situation occurred: always in 26.5% of cases, often 17.6%, sometimes 29.4% and rarely 8.8%. Compared to 11.8% where this situation never occurred. 5.9% of those surveyed prefer not to answer.

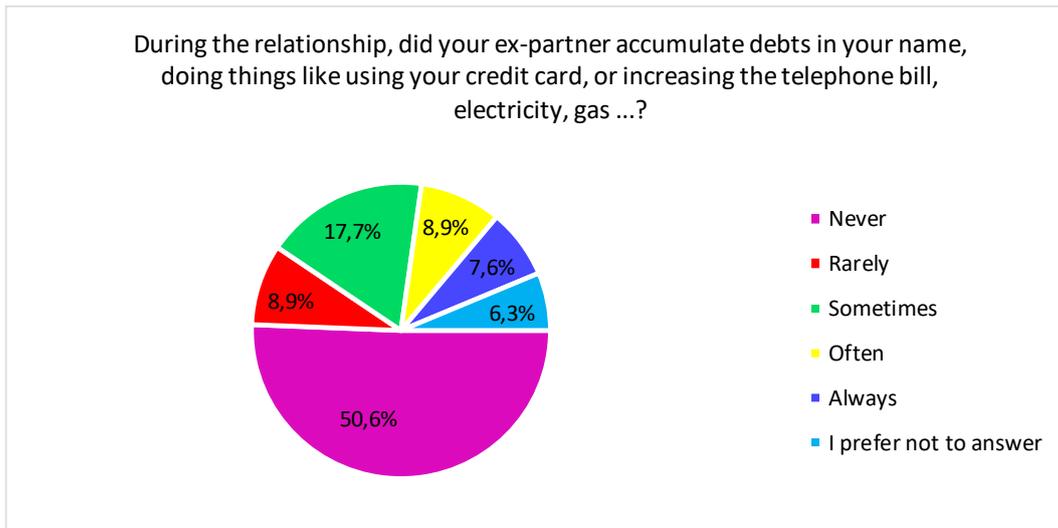
Figure 27 Spain: During the relationship, did your ex-partner accumulate debts in your name, doing things like using your credit card, or increasing the telephone bill, electricity, gas ...?



The situation in the case of Italy shows quite different results from the Spanish ones, since 50.6% (compared to 11.8% in Spain) of the ex-partners of Italian women never accumulated debts in their name. There is 6.3%

who prefer not to answer. The rest, 43%, is divided between: those who always accumulated debts (7.6%); those who often did so (8.9%); those who did it sometimes (17.7%) and, finally, the situations in which it rarely happened (8.9%).

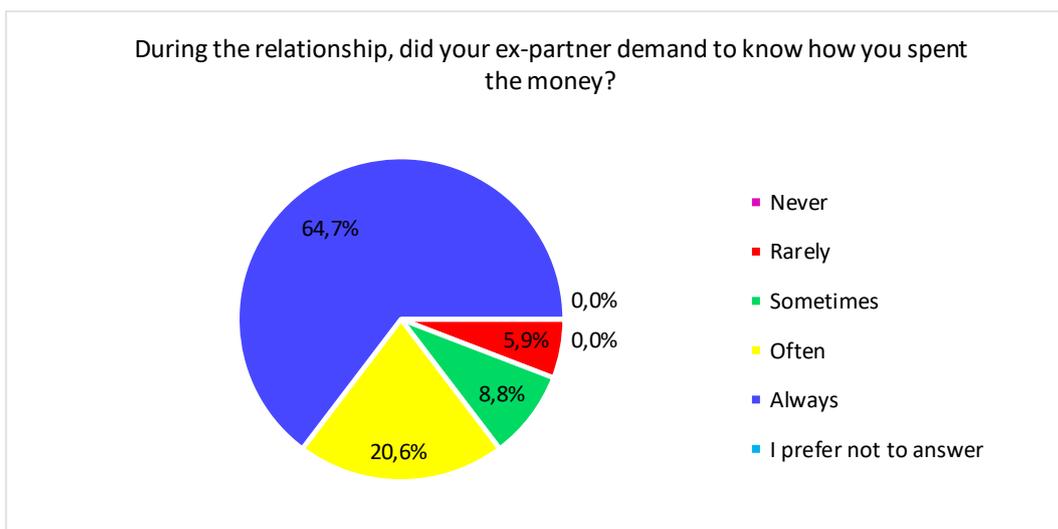
Figure 28 Italy: During the relationship, did your ex-partner accumulate debts in your name, doing things like using your credit card, or increasing the telephone bill, electricity, gas ...?



Question 15: During the relationship, did your ex-partner demand to know how you spent the money?

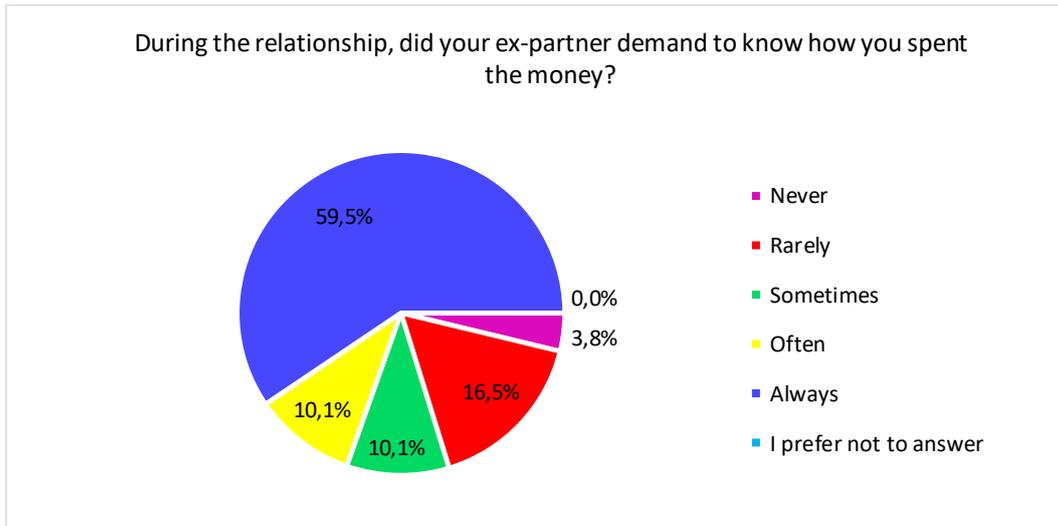
100% of the Spanish women state that their ex-partners demanded to know how they spent the money. The situation happened always 64.7%; often 20.6%; sometimes 8.8%, and rarely 5.9%.

Figure 29 Spain: During the relationship, did your ex-partner demand to know how you spent the money?



Comparing the results obtained in Spain and Italy, we can see that in Italy there is a small percentage, 3.8%, of women who say that their ex-partners did not demand to know how they spent the money. The rest, 96.2% have suffered this situation, being 16.5% (5.9% in Spain) where it occurred rarely; 10.1% (8.8% in Spain) it happened sometimes; 10.1% (20.6% in Spain) often and 59.5% (64.7% in Spain) always.

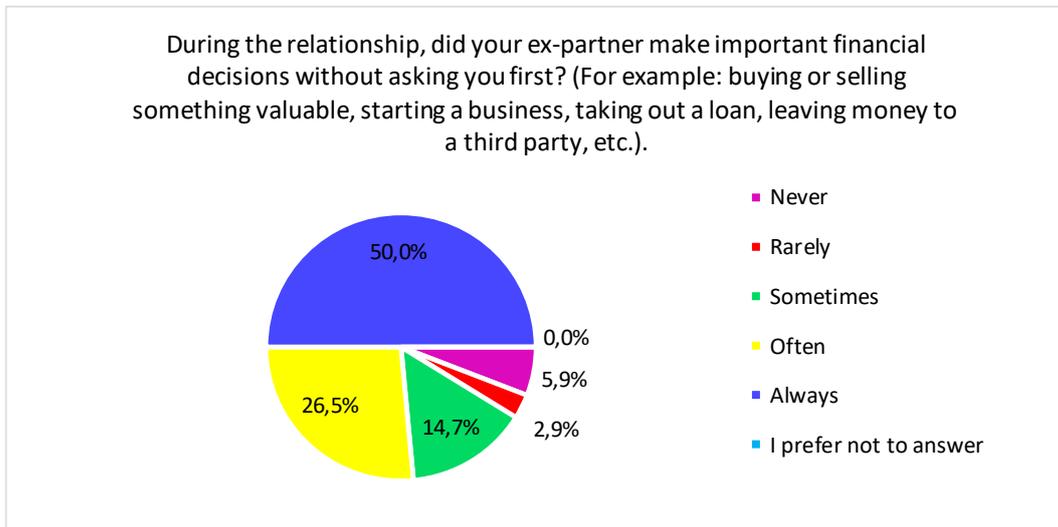
Figure 30 Italy: During the relationship, did your ex-partner demand to know how you spent the money?



Question 16: During the relationship, did your ex-partner make important financial decisions without asking you first? (For example: buying or selling something valuable, starting a business, taking out a loan, leaving money to a third party, etc.).

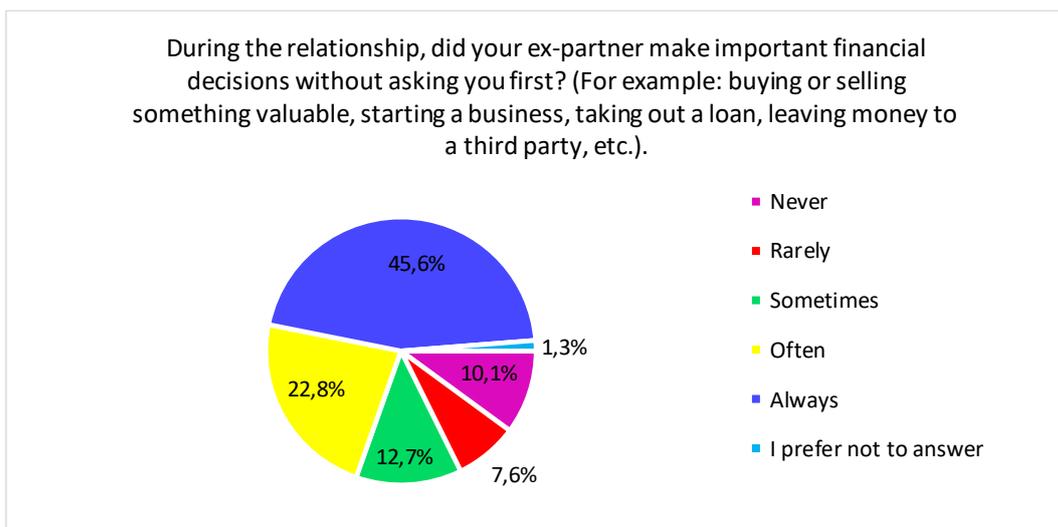
Based on the responses given in Spain, only 5.9% of men never made important financial decisions without first asking their ex-partners. The remaining, almost 85%, did so rarely (2.9%), sometimes (14.7%), often (26.5%) or always (50%).

Figure 31 Spain: During the relationship, did your ex-partner make important financial decisions without asking you first? (For example: buying or selling something valuable, starting a business, taking out a loan, leaving money to a third party, etc.).



If we now observe the responses given in Italy, the percentage of men who never made important economic decisions without first asking their ex-partners is 10.1% compared to 5.9% in Spain. This situation rarely occurred for 7.6% (compared to 2.9% in Spain), sometimes for 12.7% (2 points less than in Spain), often for 22.8% (3 points less than in Spain) or always for 45.6% (4 points less than in Spain).

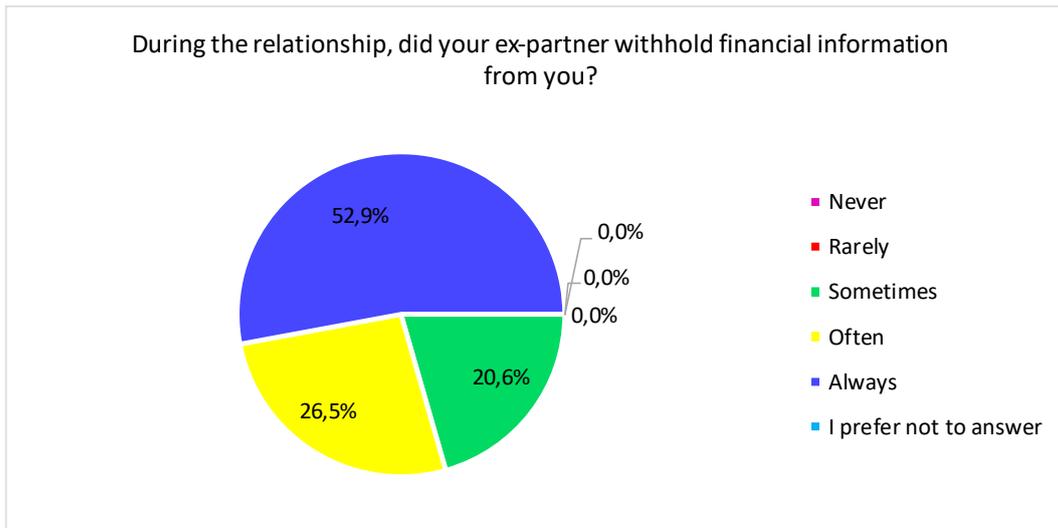
Figure 32 Italy: During the relationship, did your ex-partner make important financial decisions without asking you first? (For example: buying or selling something valuable, starting a business, taking out a loan, leaving money to a third party, etc.).



Question 17: During the relationship, did your ex-partner withhold financial information from you?

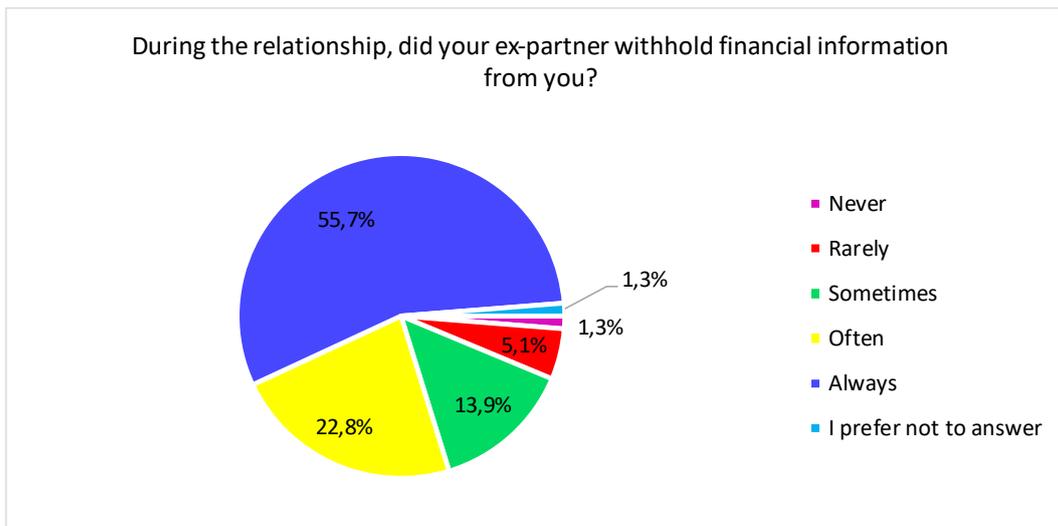
100% of the women admit that their ex-partner withheld financial information from them. More than half of the Spanish women confess that this always happened to them, 26.5% this happened often and 20.6% sometimes. There is no case in which this never or rarely happened.

Figure 33 Spain: During the relationship, did your ex-partner withhold financial information from you?



In Italy this situation is similar, although there is 1.3% who never concealed economic information. 1.3% prefer not to answer. For the rest, more than 96%, the information was withheld either frequently with 22.8%, always with 55.7%, sometimes with 13.9% or rarely with 5.1%.

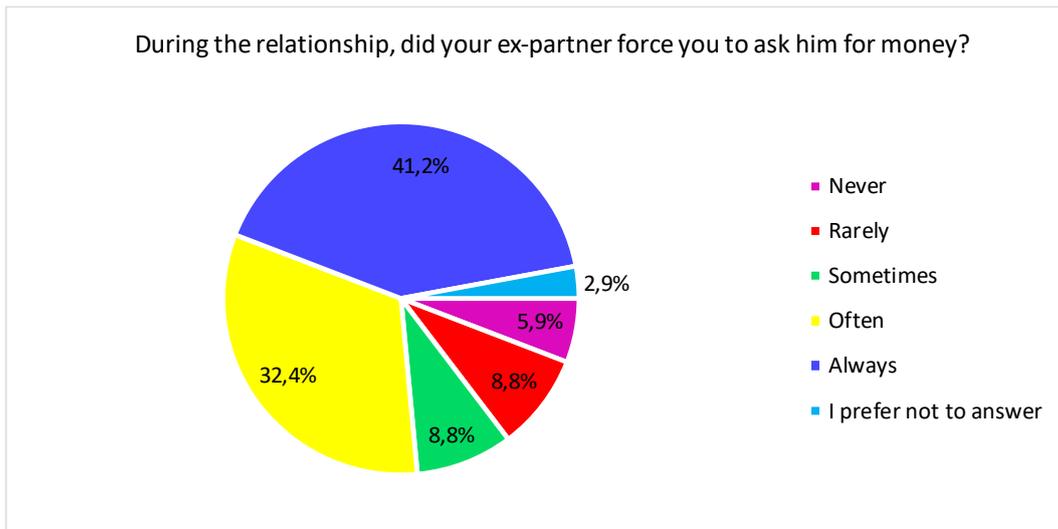
Figure 34 Italy: During the relationship, did your ex-partner withhold financial information from you?



Question 18: During the relationship, did your ex-partner force you to ask him for money?

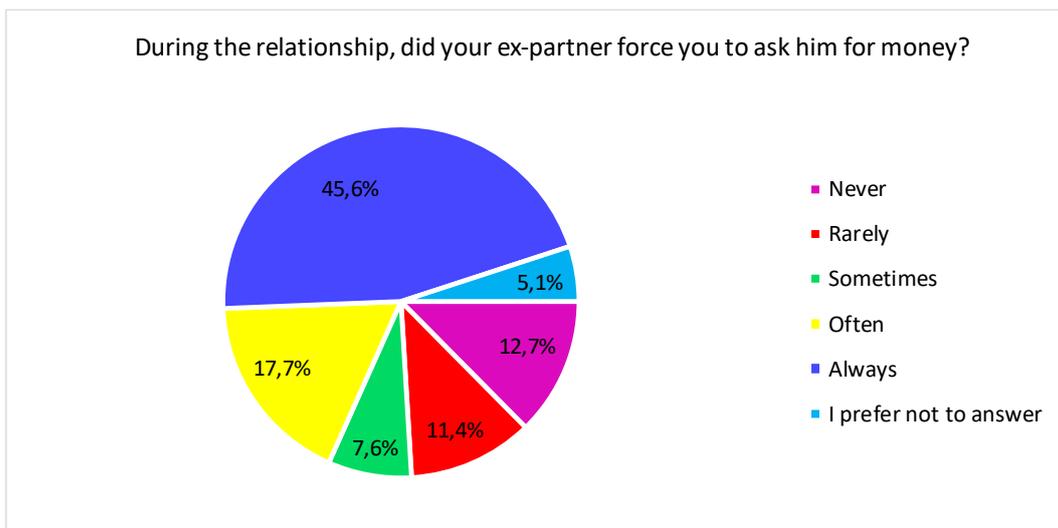
In Spain, mostly with 91%, ex-partners forced them to ask for money. This also happened always (41.2%) or often (32.4%) in 73.6%. Sometimes or rarely, they were forced to ask for money with the same percentage of 8.8%. 2.9% have preferred not to answer.

Figure 35 Spain: During the relationship, did your ex-partner force you to ask him for money?



In Italy also mostly with 82% (compared to 91% in Spain) ex-partners forced them to ask for money. This always occurred in 45.6% (41.2% in Spain) or often in 17.7% (32.4% in Spain). This situation occurred sometimes in 7.6% or rarely 11.4%. 5.1% preferred not to answer.

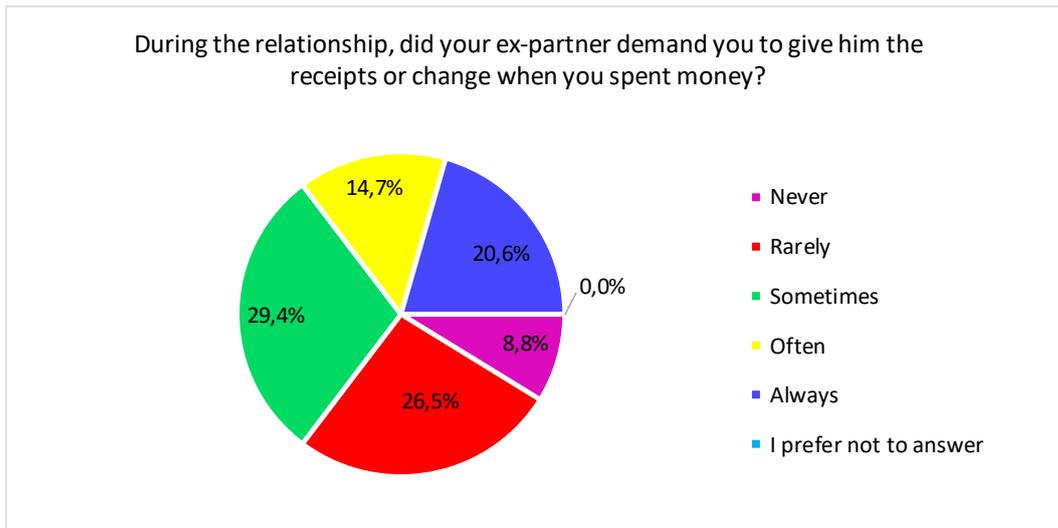
Figure 36 Italy: During the relationship, did your ex-partner force you to ask him for money?



Question 19: During the relationship, did your ex-partner demand you to give him the receipts or change when you spent money?

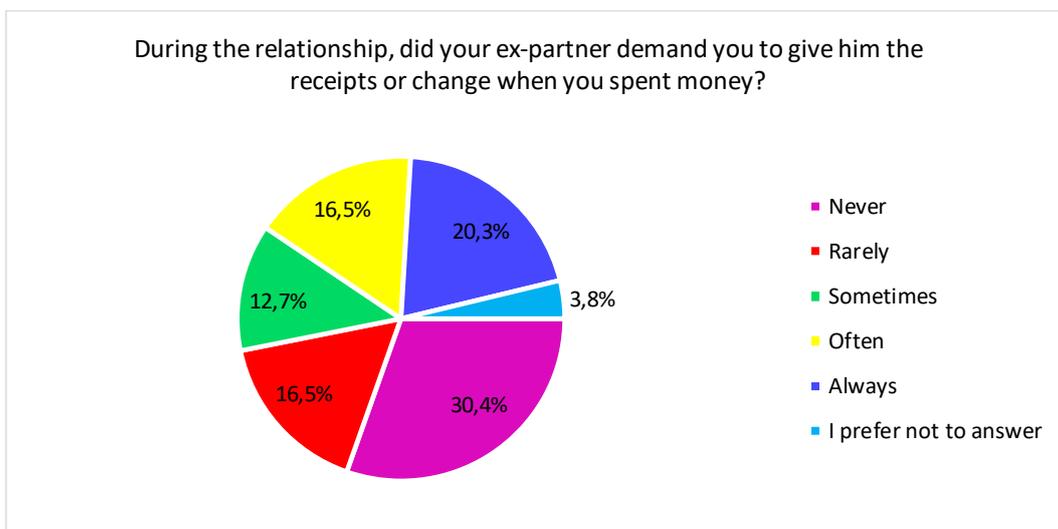
Fewer than 1 in 10 Spanish women (8.8%) say that her ex-partner did not demand her to give him the receipt or change when she spent money. 26.5% stated that this happened rarely, but it is striking that almost the remaining 65% affirmed that this situation occurred sometimes, often or always.

Figure 37 Spain: During the relationship, did your ex-partner demand you to give him the receipts or change when you spent money?



The percentage of women who declare that her ex-partner did not demand her to give him the receipts or change is much higher than in Spain (30.4%). However, the number of women who were forced to do so is still very high (49.5%). The remaining 16.5% maintain that these situations occurred rarely. 3.8% preferred not to answer this question.

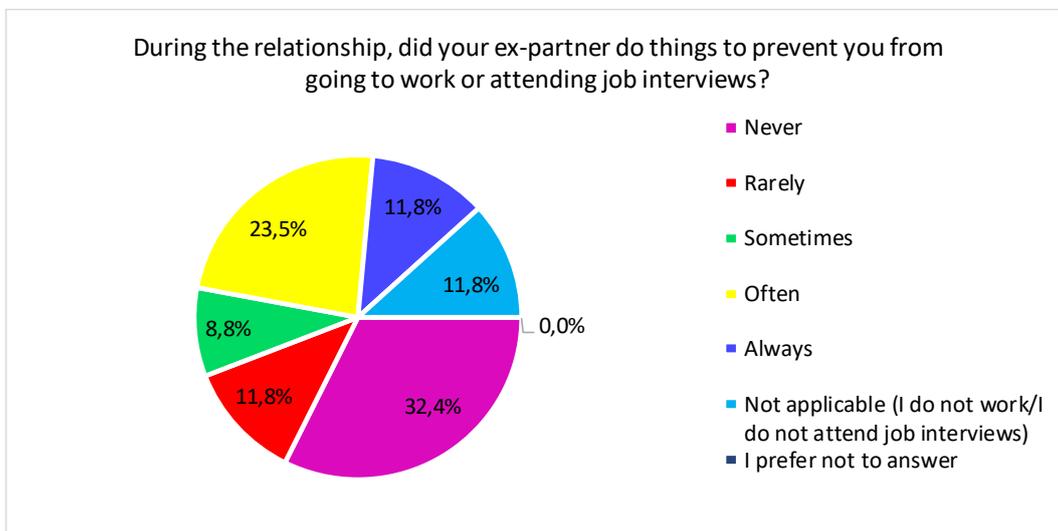
Figure 38 Italy: During the relationship, did your ex-partner demand you to give him the receipts or change when you spent money?



Question 20: During the relationship, did your ex-partner do things to prevent you from going to work or attending job interviews?

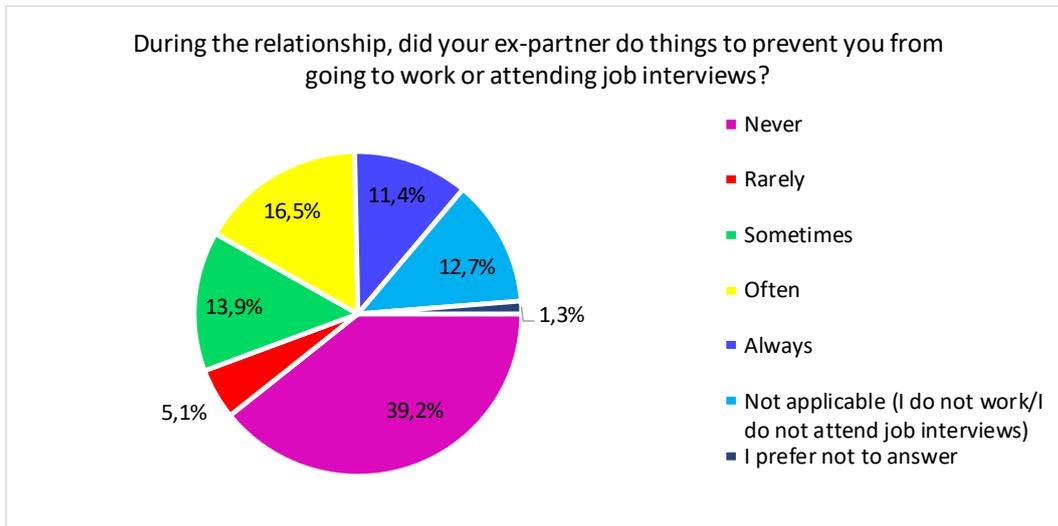
Only 32.4% of the women surveyed in Spain state that during the relationship their partner never prevented them from going to work or attending job interviews. Among the women who affirmed that they did suffer from this harassment (55.9%), only 20.6% maintain that these situations occurred rarely or sometimes, but 35.3% affirm that their partner made them unable to work frequently or always. The rest maintain that the question is not applicable because she did not work and/or did not do job interviews.

Figure 39 Spain: During the relationship, did your ex-partner do things to prevent you from going to work or attending job interviews?



In the case of women surveyed in Italy, the percentage of those who affirmed that during the relationship they never had any impediments from their ex-partner to enter the labor market rises to 39.2%, but the number of women who state that they did suffer from this situation is still very high. For some of them this happened rarely (5.1%) or sometimes (13.9%) and for others often (16.5%) or always (11.4%).

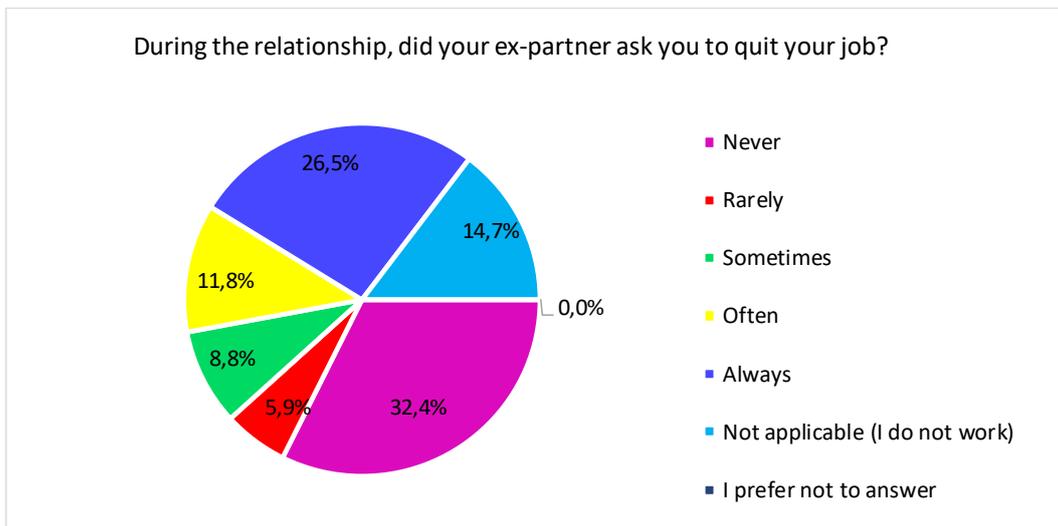
Figure 40 Italy: During the relationship, did your ex-partner do things to prevent you from going to work or attending job interviews?



Question 21: During the relationship, did your ex-partner ask you to quit your job?

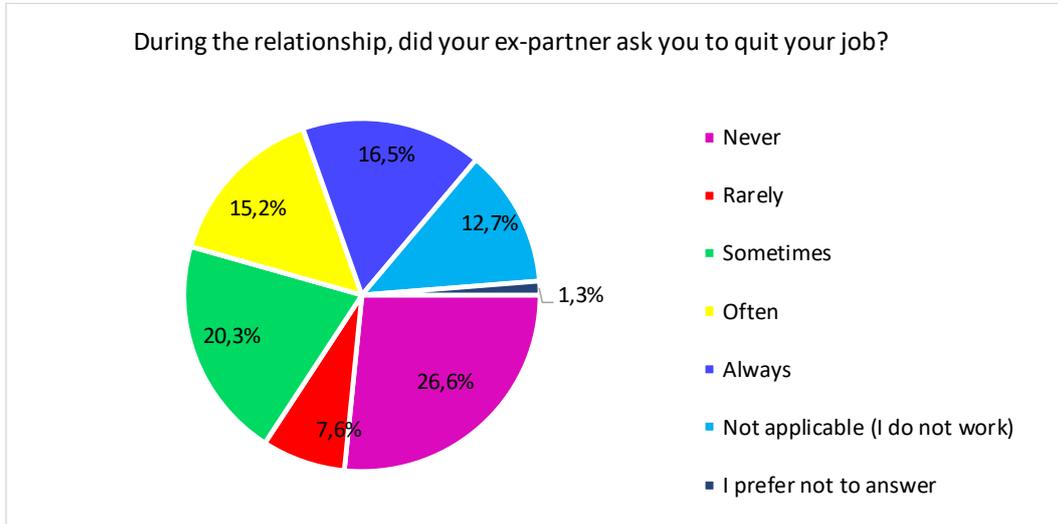
Almost one in three respondents in Spain (32.4%) maintain that their partner never asked them to stop working, compared to 53% who did suffer this pressure during their relationship. The rest of the respondents (14.7%) state that this situation did not occur because they did not work.

Figure 41 Spain: During the relationship, did your ex-partner ask you to quit your job?



In Italy, the results are quite worse than in Spain as the percentage of women who state that they were never pressured by their partner to leave work falls to 26.6%, while those who say that their ex-partner asked them not to work rises to 59.6%. In addition, this situation occurred often or always in almost one in three respondents. For the rest, this situation did not occur because she did not work or chose not to answer.

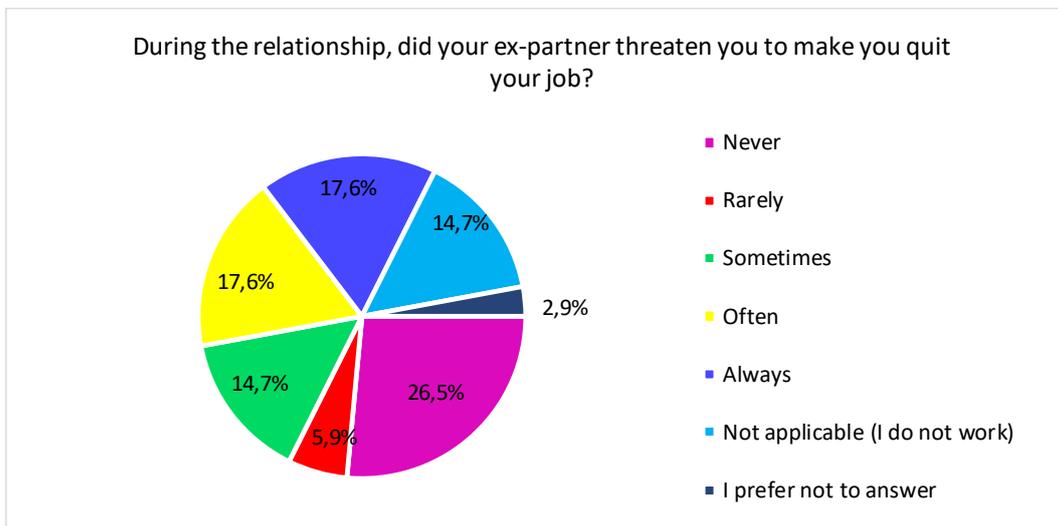
Figure 42 Italy: During the relationship, did your ex-partner ask you to quit your job?



Question 22: During the relationship, did your ex-partner threaten you to make you quit your job?

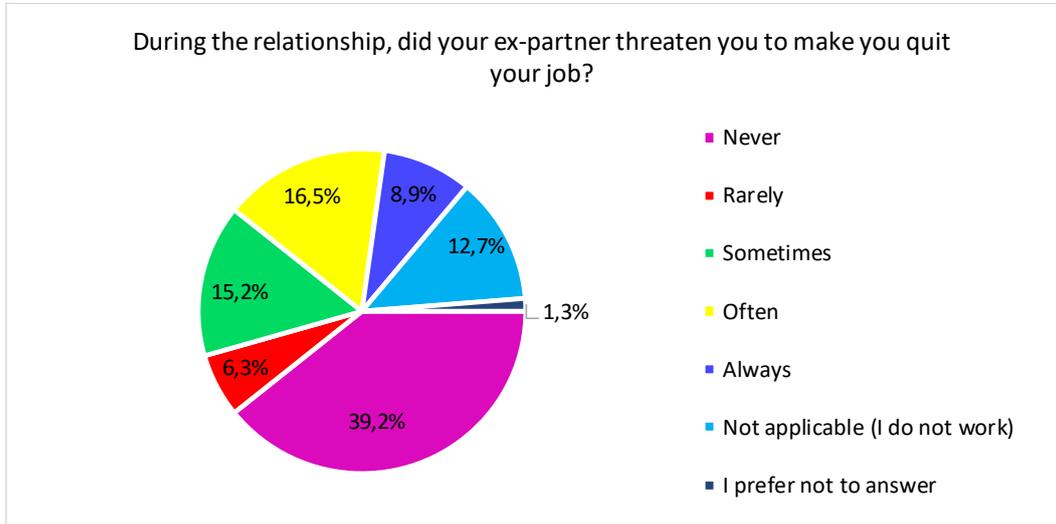
Only one in four Spanish women surveyed (26.5%) never felt threatened by their partner to quit their job. 55.8% suffered these threats and in most cases these threats occurred frequently or always. Finally, 14.7% answered that this situation did not occur because they did not work and 2.9% preferred not to answer.

Figure 43 Spain: During the relationship, did your ex-partner threaten you to make you quit your job?



In Italy, the percentage of women who were never threatened by their ex-partner to quit their job is much higher (39.2%), but the number of women who claim to have suffered this type of harassment is still very high (46.9%) The rest of the respondents stated that they did not work (12.7%) or have preferred not to answer this question (1.3%).

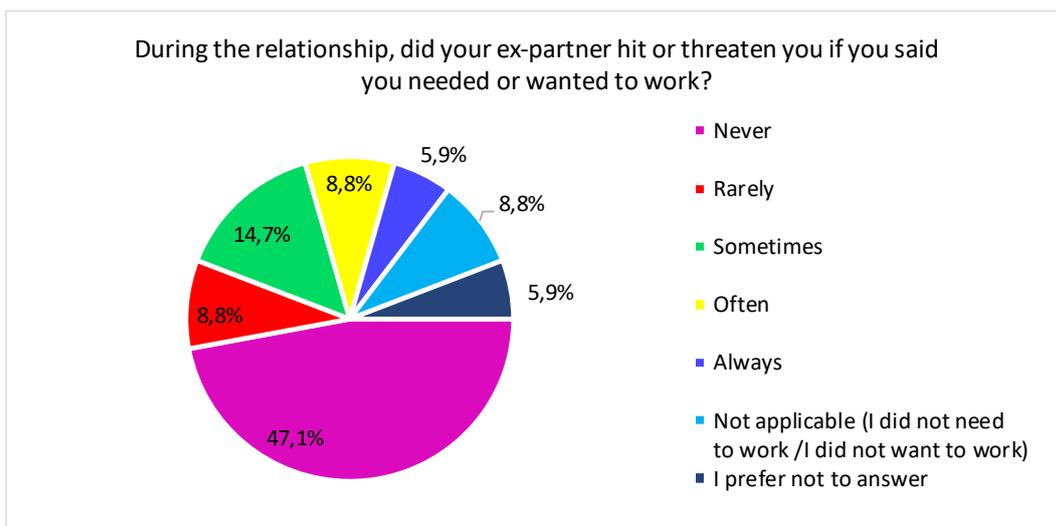
Figure 44 Italy: During the relationship, did your ex-partner threaten you to make you quit your job?



Question 23: During the relationship, did your ex-partner hit or threaten you if you said you needed or wanted to work?

Almost half of those surveyed in Spain (47.1%) state that they were never hit or threatened by their ex-partner if they expressed their desire or need to work. Women who suffered beatings or threats due to this issue reached 38.2%. 8.8% of those surveyed state that this situation did not occur because they did not need or did not want to work and 5.9% preferred not to answer.

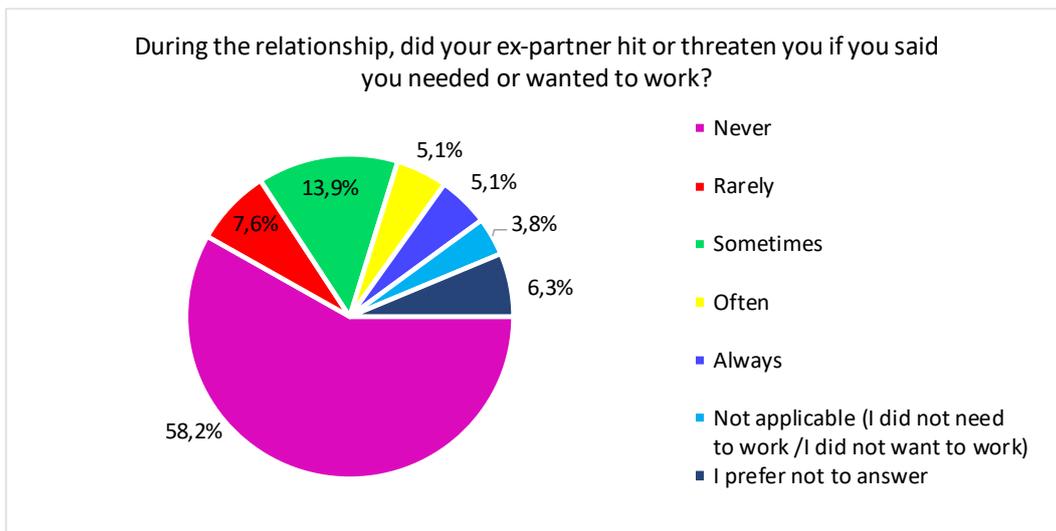
Figure 45 Spain: During the relationship, did your ex-partner hit or threaten you if you said you needed or wanted to work?



In Italy, the percentage of women who say they have not suffered threats or beatings from their ex-partner for expressing their desire or need to work is much higher than in Spain (58.2%). 31.7% of the Italian women

surveyed declare having suffered these threats or beatings. For 3.8%, this question was not applicable because they did not need or did not want to work and 6.3% preferred not to answer.

Figure 46 Italy: During the relationship, did your ex-partner hit or threaten you if you said you needed or wanted to work?

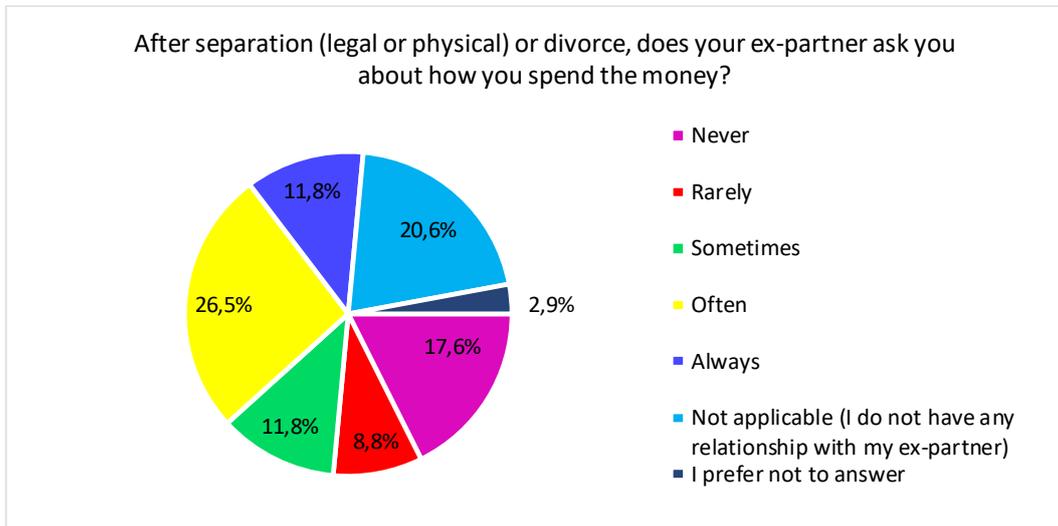


2.1.3 Questions about the economic violence after the relation

Question 24: After separation (legal or physical) or divorce, does your ex-partner ask you about how you spend the money?

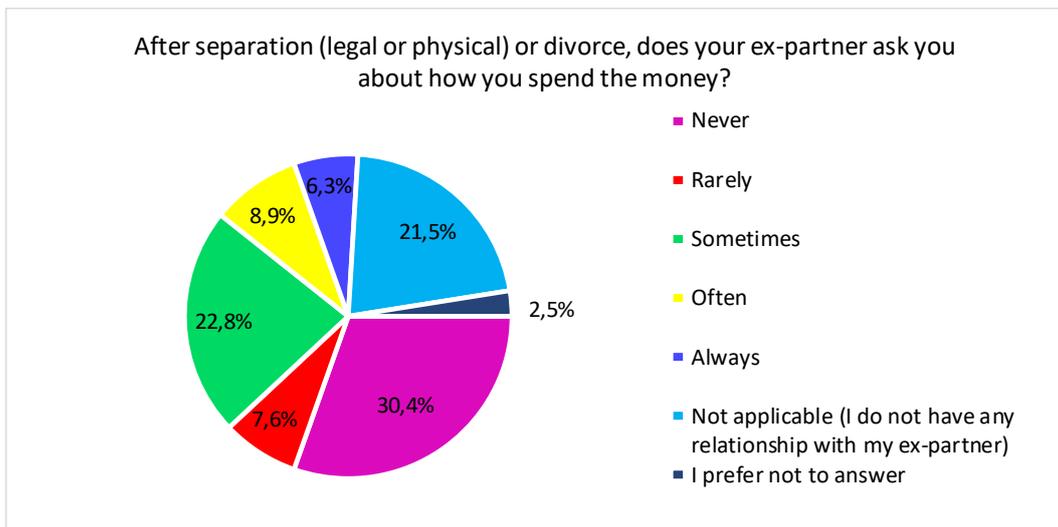
Almost six out of ten women surveyed in Spain (58.9%) state that they feel financially controlled by their ex-partner, even though they no longer live together, compared to 17.6% who affirm that after the separation or divorce their ex-partner has never controlled their expenses. Finally, 20.6% maintain that they do not have any kind of relationship with their ex-partner and 2.9% preferred not to answer.

Figure 47 Spain: After separation (legal or physical) or divorce, does your ex-partner ask you about how you spend the money?



In Italy, the control over the woman's expenses after separation or divorce is lower than in Spain, since the number of women who affirm they do have to explain their expenses to their ex-partner is 45.6%, compared to 30.4% who have never had to give an explanation. 21.5% do not have any relationship with their ex-partner and the remaining 2.5% preferred not to answer.

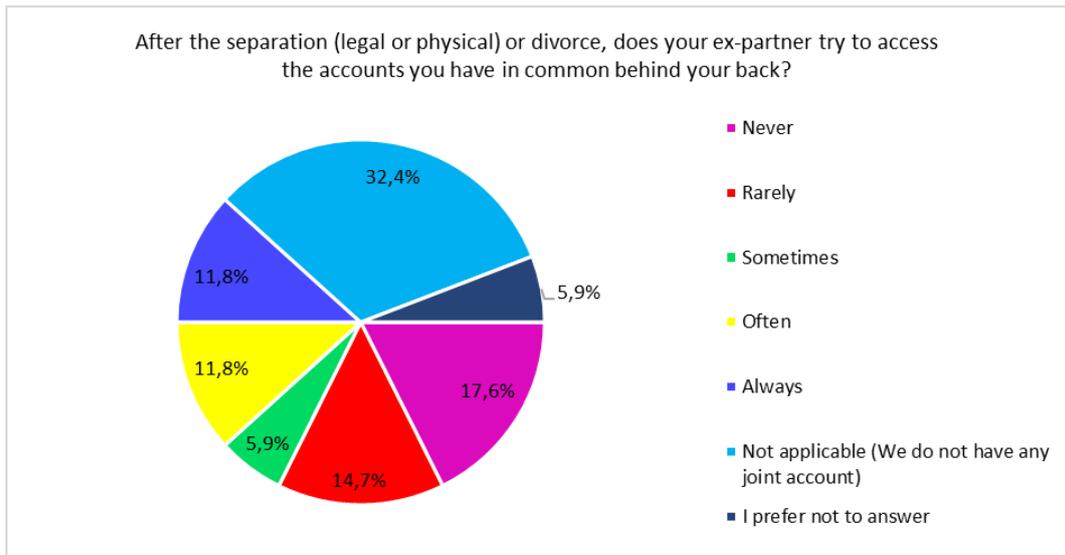
Figure 48 Italy: After separation (legal or physical) or divorce, does your ex-partner ask you about how you spend the money?



Question 25: After the separation (legal or physical) or divorce, does your ex-partner try to access the accounts you have in common behind your back?

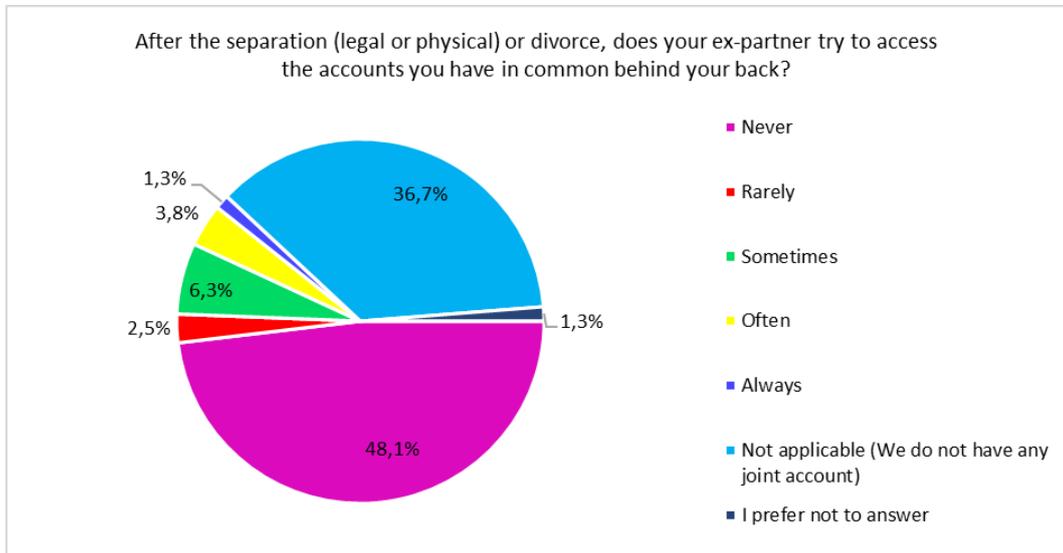
44.2% of those surveyed in Spain maintain that after the separation or divorce their ex-partner tries to access joint accounts without her knowing and only 17.6% affirm that this situation has never occurred. Almost one in three declares that the question is not applicable because she does not have joint accounts and 5.9% chose not to answer.

Figure 49 Spain: After the separation (legal or physical) or divorce, does your ex-partner try to access the accounts you have in common behind your back?



Among Italian women the results are very different. The access of the ex-partner to the accounts, after separation or divorce, has never occurred behind her back in 48.1% of the cases. The attempt to access joint accounts without her knowing, has only taken place in 13.9% of those surveyed. Finally, 38% declare that they do not have joint accounts or that they prefer not to answer this question.

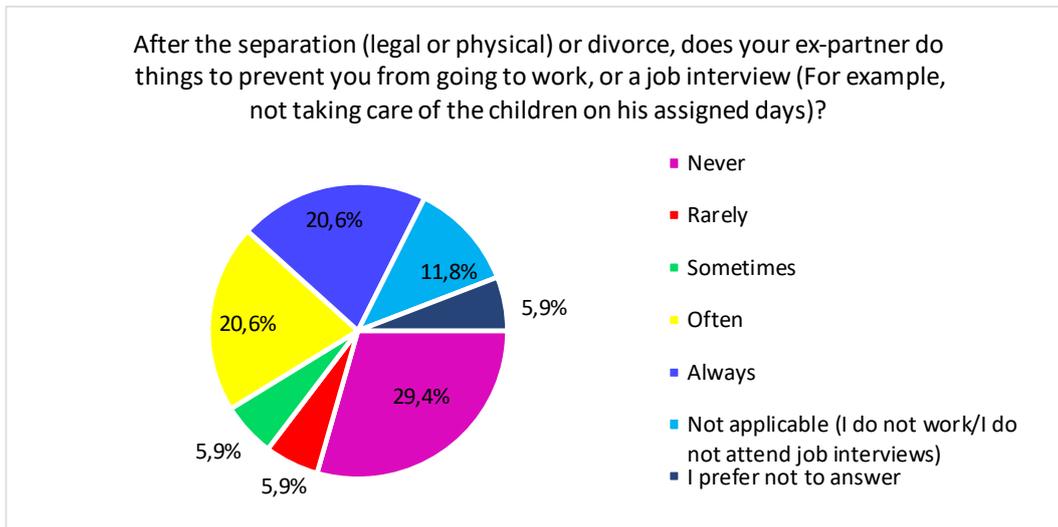
Figure 50 Italy: After the separation (legal or physical) or divorce, does your ex-partner try to access the accounts you have in common behind your back?



Question 26: After the separation (legal or physical) or divorce, does your ex-partner do things to prevent you from going to work, or a job interview (For example, not taking care of the children on his assigned days)?

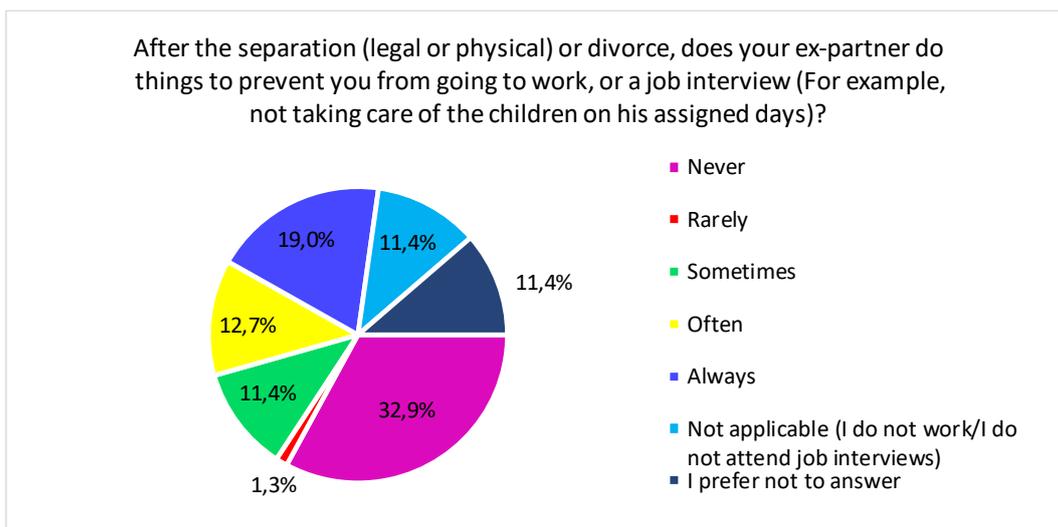
More than half of those surveyed in Spain (53%) say that after separation or divorce her ex-partner does everything possible to prevent her from going to work or to a job interview and, in most cases, this happens often or always. 29.4% answer that they have never suffered from these situations. For the rest, 17.7%, this question is not applicable, because they do not work or attend job interviews, or prefer not to answer.

Figure 51 Spain: After the separation (legal or physical) or divorce, does your ex-partner do things to prevent you from going to work, or a job interview (For example, not taking care of the children on his assigned days)?



Among Italian women, the impediments of her ex-partner so that she cannot go to work or to job interviews after separation or divorce are lower than in Spain. 32.9% have never suffered this type of situation, whereas 44.4% have experienced it at least once, with the majority being those who have suffered this harassment often or always. For the rest of the interviewees, the question is not applicable, or they prefer not to answer.

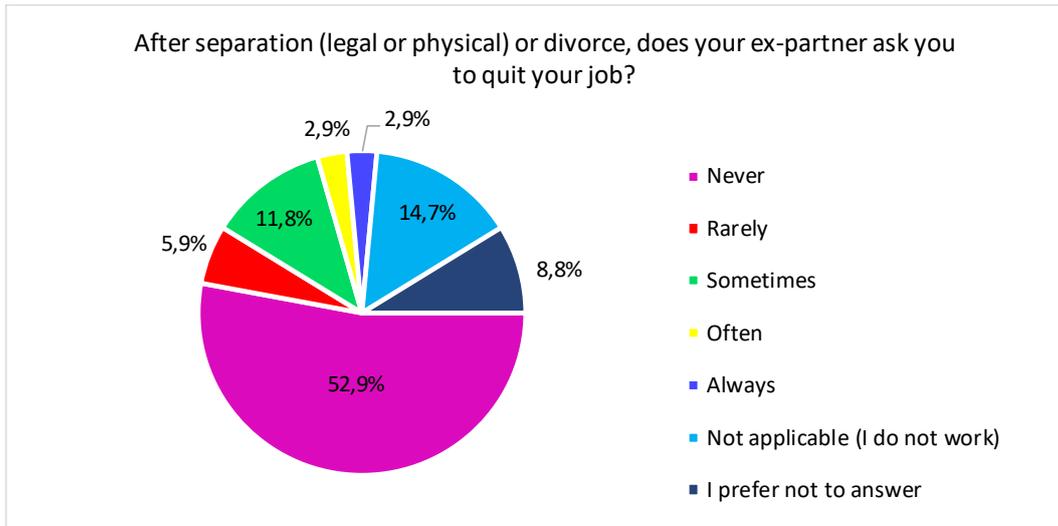
Figure 52 Italy: After the separation (legal or physical) or divorce, does your ex-partner do things to prevent you from going to work, or a job interview (For example, not taking care of the children on his assigned days)?



Question 27: After separation (legal or physical) or divorce, does your ex-partner ask you to quit your job?

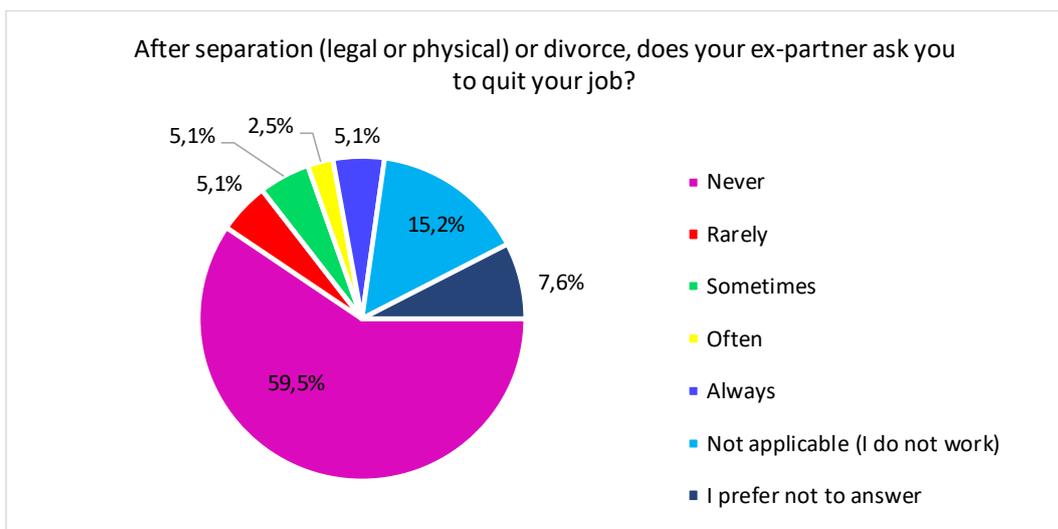
Most women surveyed in Spain (52.9%) declare that after the separation or divorce her ex-partner has never asked her to stop working, but almost one in four (23.5%) claims to have been pressured on some occasions by her ex-partner to quit her working life. Finally, another 23.5% maintain that this question is not applicable because they do not work or have preferred not to answer.

Figure 53 Spain: After separation (legal or physical) or divorce, does your ex-partner ask you to quit your job?



In Italy, the results are better than in Spain. 59.5% of those surveyed have never been pressured by their ex-partner to quit their job, compared to 17.8% who have suffered this situation. For the rest, the question does not apply because they do not work or prefer not to answer.

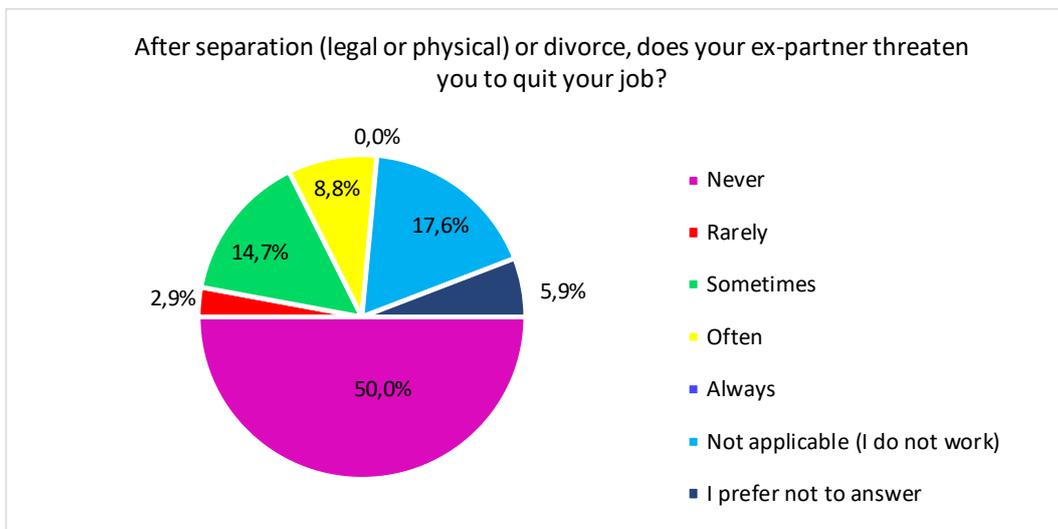
Figure 54 Italy: After separation (legal or physical) or divorce, does your ex-partner ask you to quit your job?



Question 28: After separation (legal or physical) or divorce, does your ex-partner threaten you to quit your job?

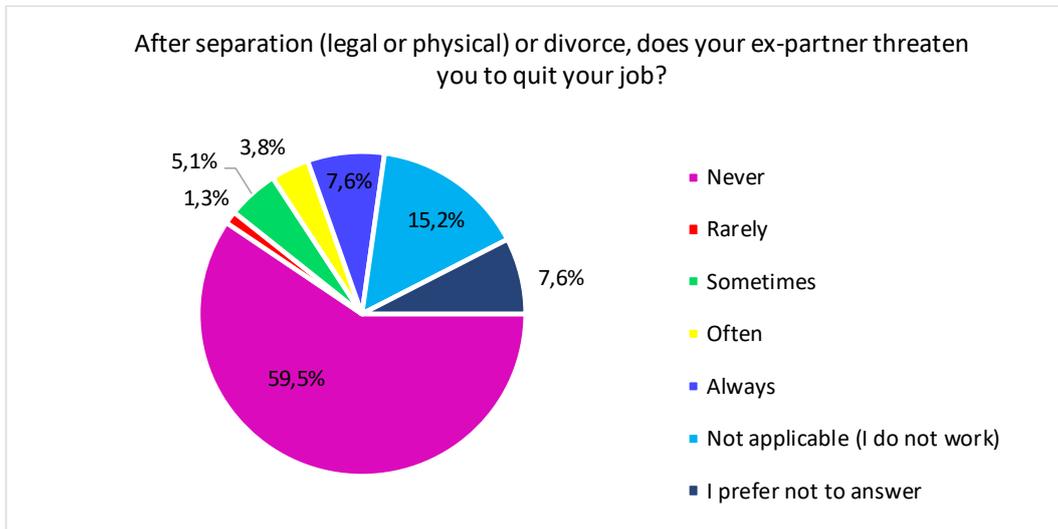
Half of the women surveyed in Spain state that they have never been threatened by their ex-partner to quit their job after separation or divorce, while one in four (26.4%) have suffered these threats. The remaining 23.5% affirm that the question does not apply because they do not work or prefer not to answer.

Figure 55 Spain: After separation (legal or physical) or divorce, does your ex-partner threaten you to quit your job?



In Italy, the clear majority (59.5%) are women who answer that they have never suffered threats to leave the labor market after separation or divorce. Those who have had to endure these threats from their ex-partner reach 17.8%, with the majority responding this always happened. Finally, 22.8% declare that this situation has not occurred because they do not work or prefer not to answer.

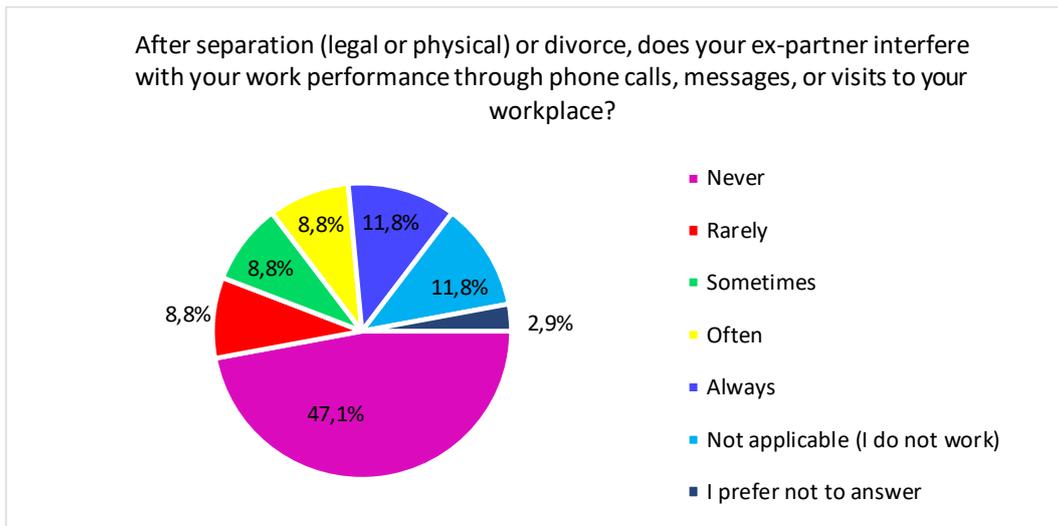
Figure 56 Italy: After separation (legal or physical) or divorce, does your ex-partner threaten you to quit your job?



Question 29: After separation (legal or physical) or divorce, does your ex-partner interfere with your work performance through phone calls, messages, or visits to your workplace?

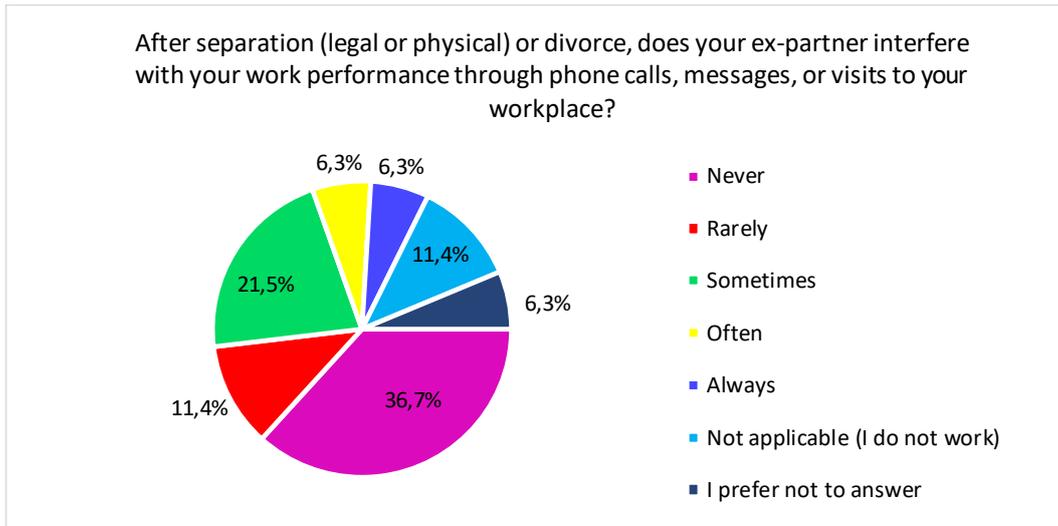
In Spain, almost half of women (47.1%) affirm that after separation or divorce her ex-partner has never influenced her work performance, but there is a high percentage (38.2%) who declare that her work performance has diminished by the actions of her ex-partner. For the remaining 14.7%, the question is not applicable because she does not work or prefers not to answer.

Figure 57 Spain: After separation (legal or physical) or divorce, does your ex-partner interfere with your work performance through phone calls, messages, or visits to your workplace?



In Italy, the interference of the ex-partner in the work performance of women is more common than in Spain. Only 36.7% have never suffered this influence, compared to 45.5% who have seen their work performance diminish due to the actions of their ex-partner. Finally, 17.7% have answered that they do not work or that they prefer not to answer.

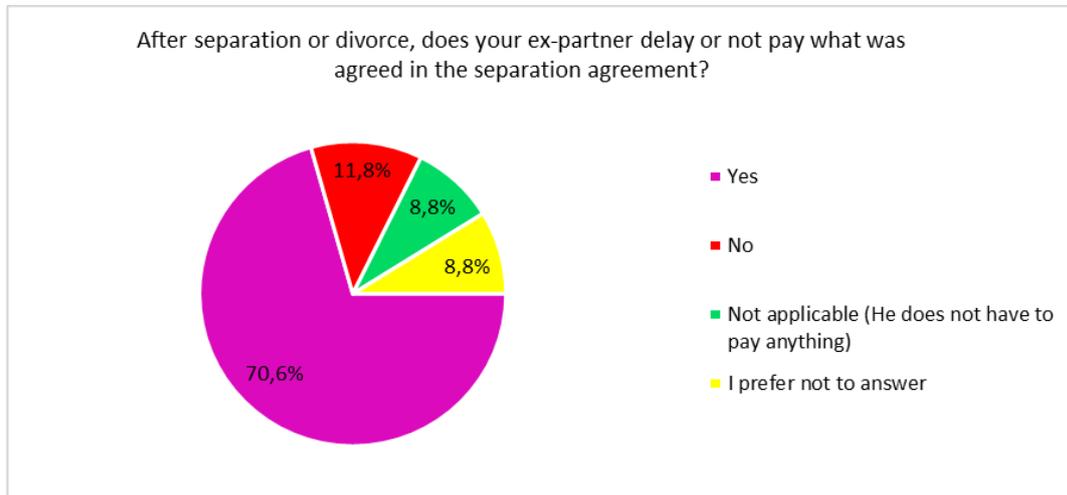
Figure 58 Italy: After separation (legal or physical) or divorce, does your ex-partner interfere with your work performance through phone calls, messages, or visits to your workplace?



Question 30: After separation or divorce, does your ex-partner delay or not pay what was agreed in the separation agreement?

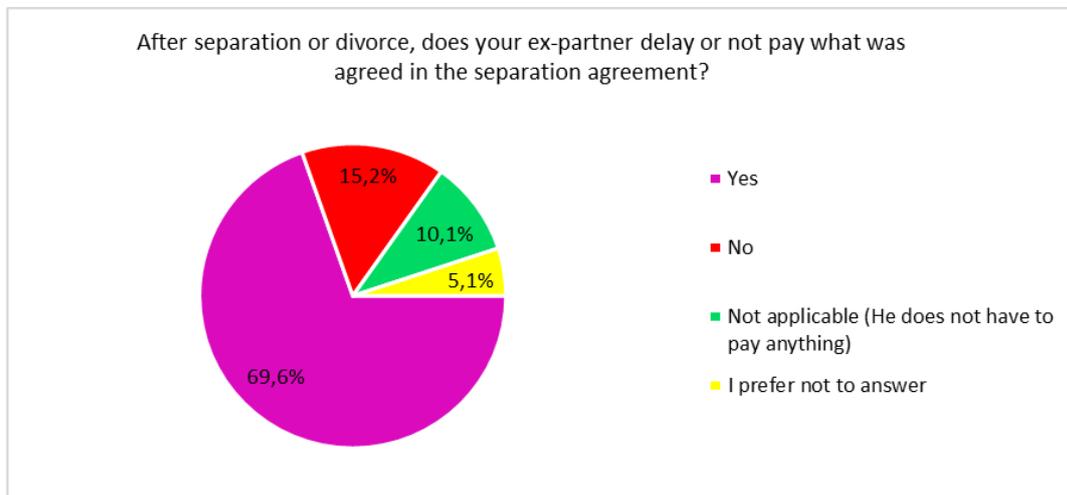
In Spain, 70.6% of women report that their ex-partners are late or do not pay what was agreed in the separation agreement, compared to 11.8% who report that they do comply with their payment obligations. The rest either do not have to pay anything (8.8%) or prefer not to answer (8.8%).

Figure 59 Spain: After separation or divorce, does your ex-partner delay or not pay what was agreed in the separation agreement?



In Italy, the situation is similar to that of Spain, since the percentage of women who declare delays or non-payments is 69.6% compared to 15.2% who declare they do not suffer delays or non-payments.

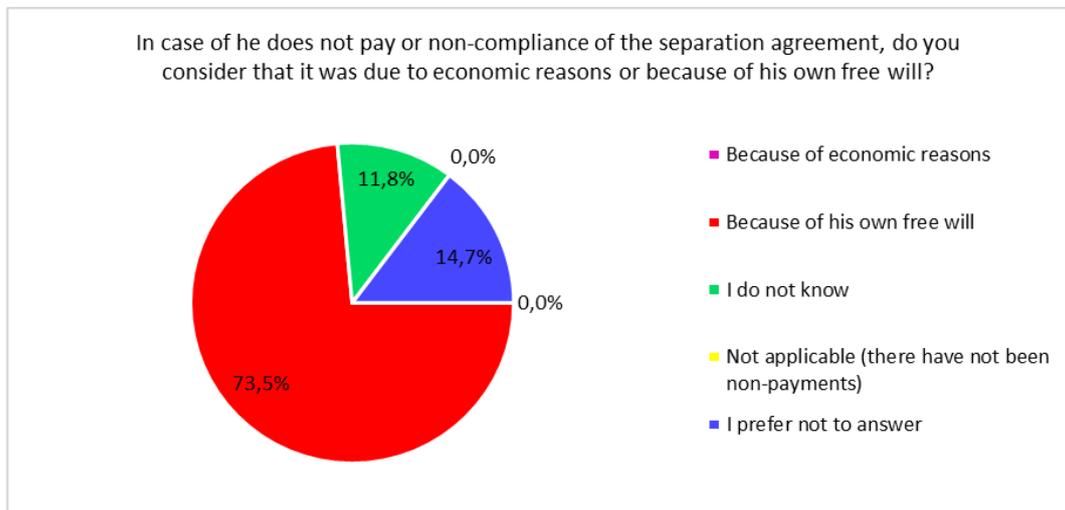
Figure 60 Italy: After separation or divorce, does your ex-partner delay or not pay what was agreed in the separation agreement?



Question 31: Do you consider that he delays or does not pay what was agreed because he is not financially able to pay it or because of his own free will?

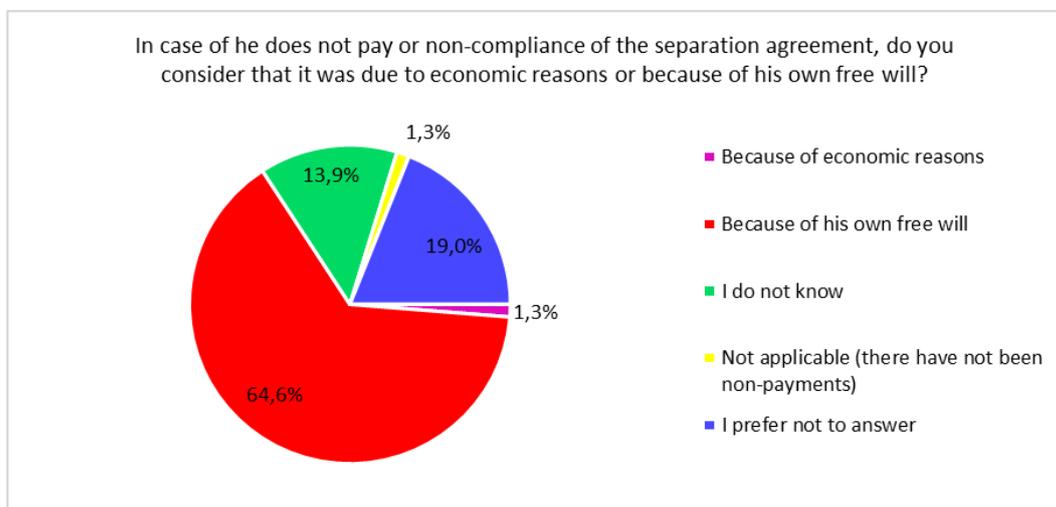
Regarding the reasons for delays or non-payments, almost 3 out of 4 women surveyed in Spain (73.5%) consider that this is because of their ex-partners' own free will, while no woman considers that they cannot afford the payment for economic reasons. The rest of the women state that they do not know the reason (11.8%) or prefer not to answer (14.7%).

Figure 61 Spain: Do you consider that he delays or does not pay what was agreed because he is not financially able to pay it or because of his own free will?



In Italy, the reasons point to a lesser extent than in Spain to the ex-partner's own free will (64.6%). The high percentage of responses that prefer not to answer is noteworthy (19%).

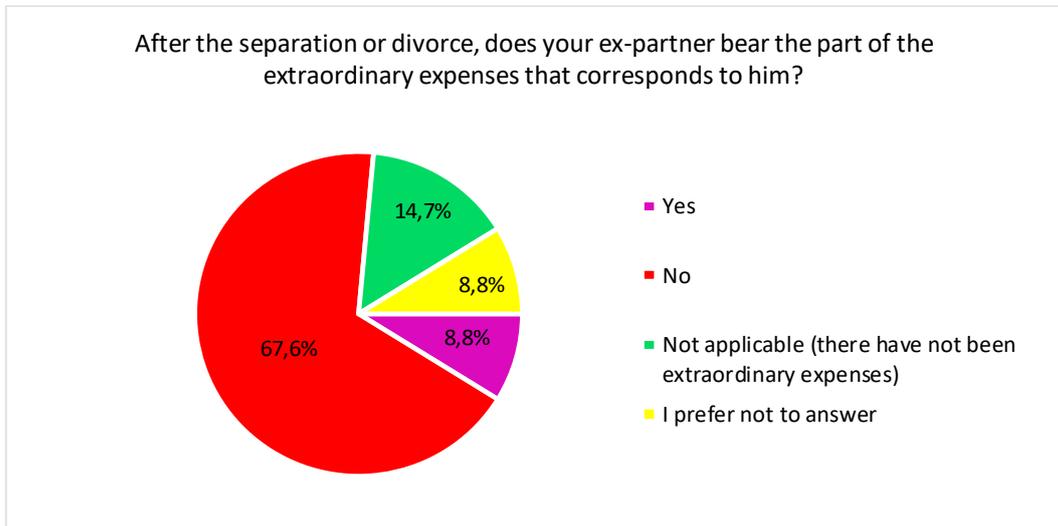
Figure 62 Italy: Do you consider that he delays or does not pay what was agreed because he is not financially able to pay it or because of his own free will?



Question 32: After the separation or divorce, does your ex-partner bear the part of the extraordinary expenses that corresponds to him?

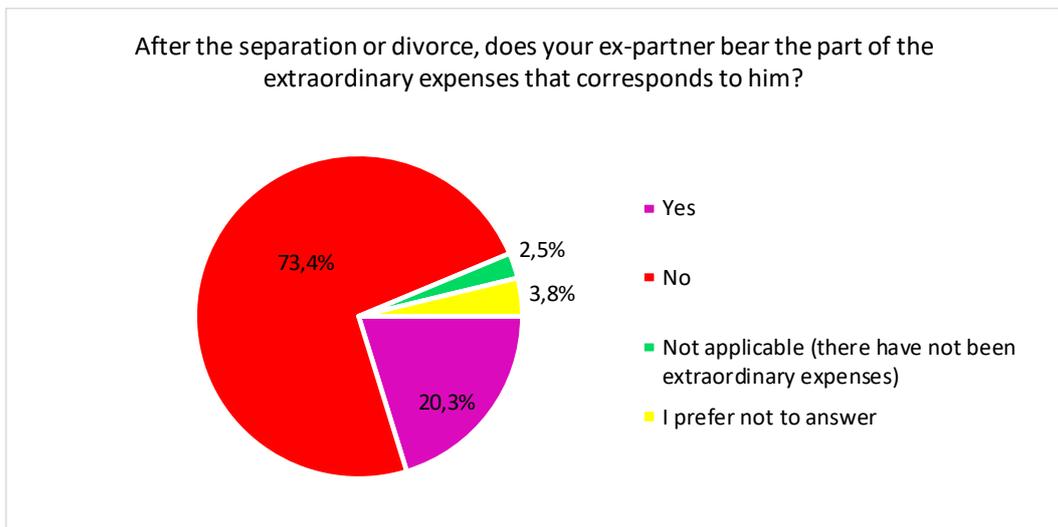
Regarding extraordinary expenses, in Spain two thirds of women declare that their ex-partners do not take care of the part that corresponds to them (67.6%) compared to less than 10% who declare that they do (8.8%). 14.7% have not yet had extraordinary expenses and 8.8% prefer not to answer.

Figure 63 Spain: After the separation or divorce, does your ex-partner bear the part of the extraordinary expenses that corresponds to him?



In Italy, the situation regarding the payment of extraordinary expenses is more polarized than in Spain, since there are more who answer that their ex-partners take care of their part (20.3%) and also those who answer that they do not (73.4%). Just over 6% compared to 23.5% in Spain answered that it was not applicable or did not answer.

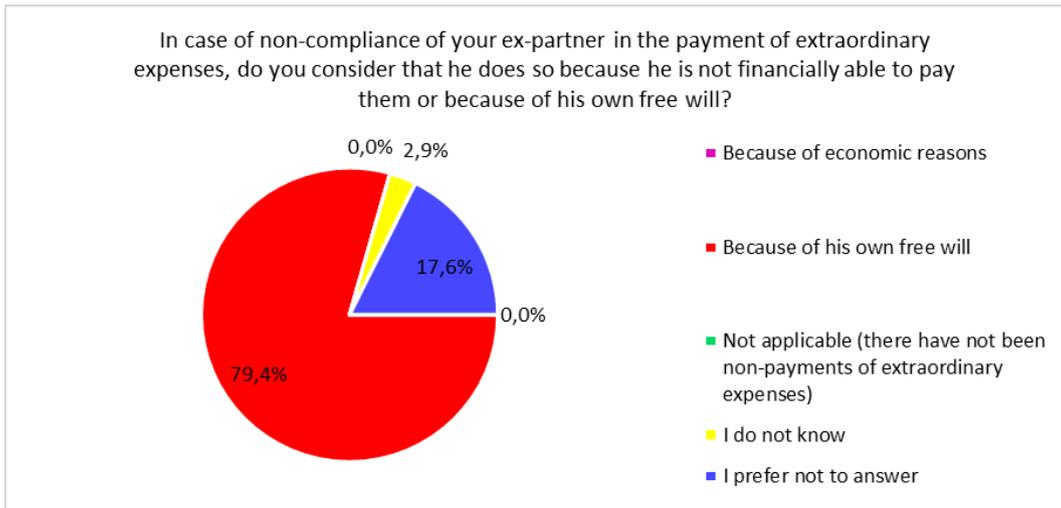
Figure 64 Italy: After the separation or divorce, does your ex-partner bear the part of the extraordinary expenses that corresponds to him?



Question 33: In case of noncompliance of your ex-partner in the payment of extraordinary expenses, do you consider that he does so because he is not financially able to pay them or because of his own free will?

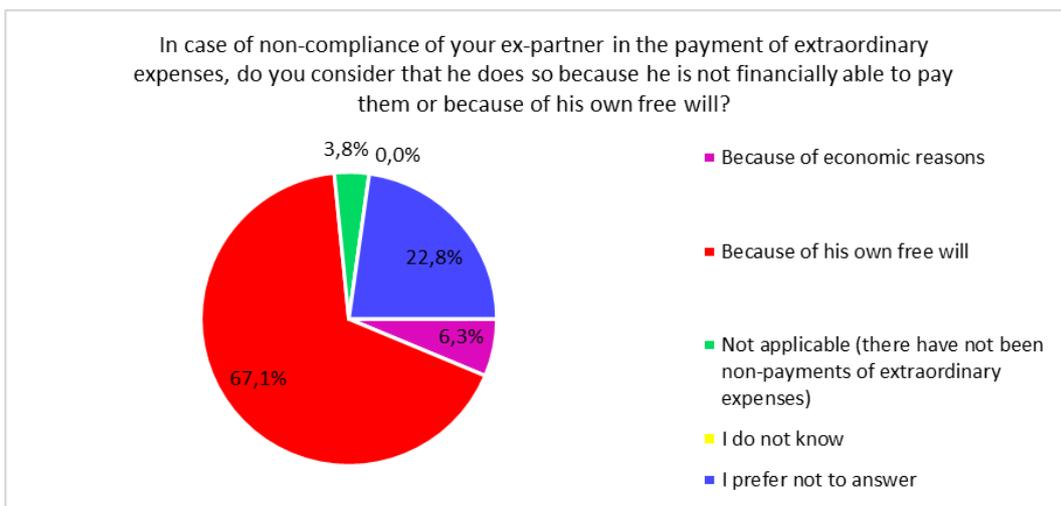
Among the women who have reported non-compliance in the payment of extraordinary expenses in Spain, the main reason they point to is the ex-partner's own free will (79.4%), while none admit that the reason is because of financial troubles of the ex-partner.

Figure 65 Spain: In case of noncompliance of your ex-partner in the payment of extraordinary expenses, do you consider that he does so because he is not financially able to pay them or because of his own free will?



Women in Italy also see the ex-partner's own free will as the main reason for not paying his share of extraordinary expenses, 67.1%, although to a lesser extent than in Spain, 12 points less. The financial troubles are the reason for 6.3% of women. These differences between Spain and Italy when explaining the reasons for non-payments also occurred with regular expenses (question 32).

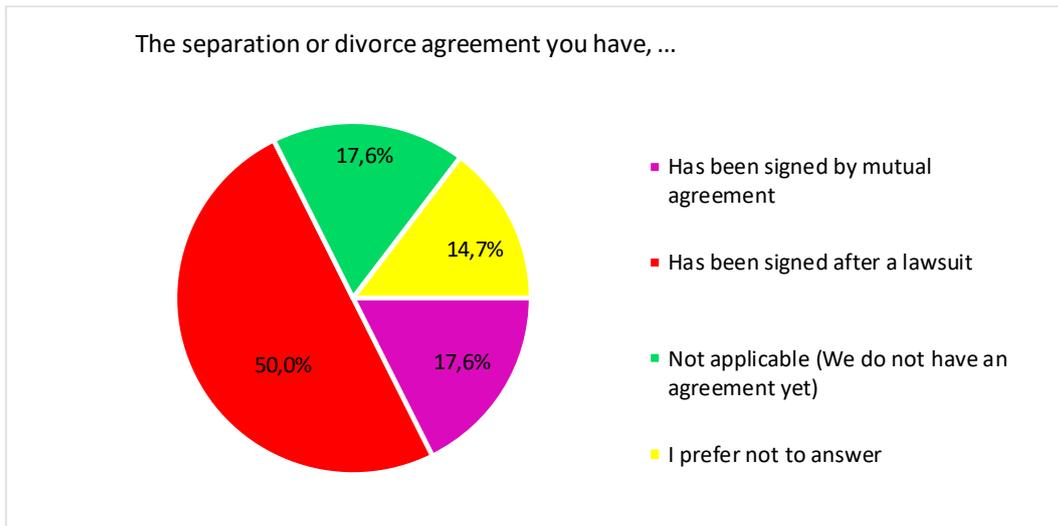
Figure 66 Italy: In case of noncompliance of your ex-partner in the payment of extraordinary expenses, do you consider that he does so because he is not financially able to pay them or because of his own free will?



Question 34: The separation or divorce agreement you have, ...

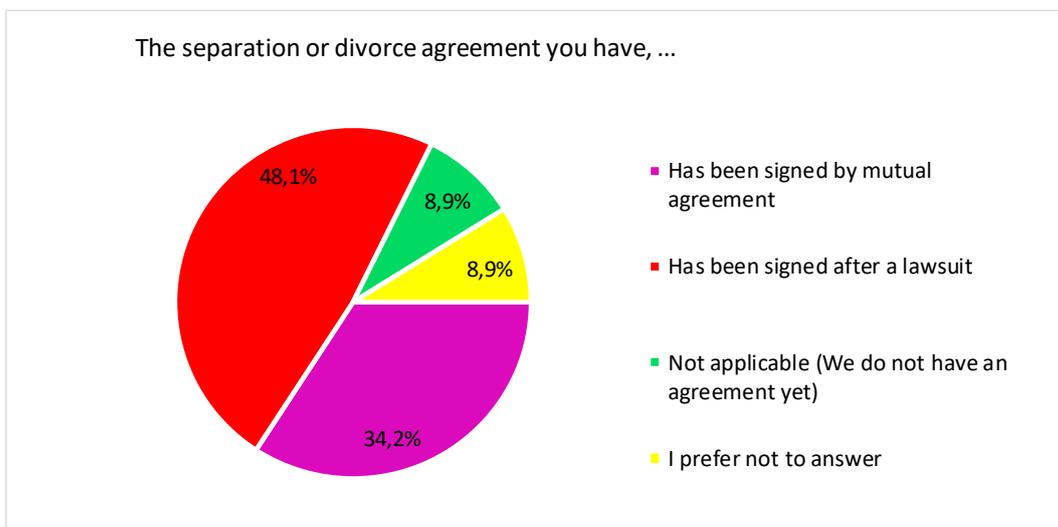
In Spain, the separation agreement has been signed in a minority by mutual agreement, 17.6%, compared to 50% signed after a lawsuit. The rest of the women interviewed still did not have an agreement (17.6%) or preferred not to answer (14.7%).

Figure 67 Spain: The separation or divorce agreement you have, ...



As in Spain, practically half (48.1%) of the women in Italy have signed the separation agreement after a lawsuit, although the percentage of mutual agreement is much higher than in Spain (34.2%). The rest of the women interviewed either did not have an agreement (89%) or did not answer the question (89%).

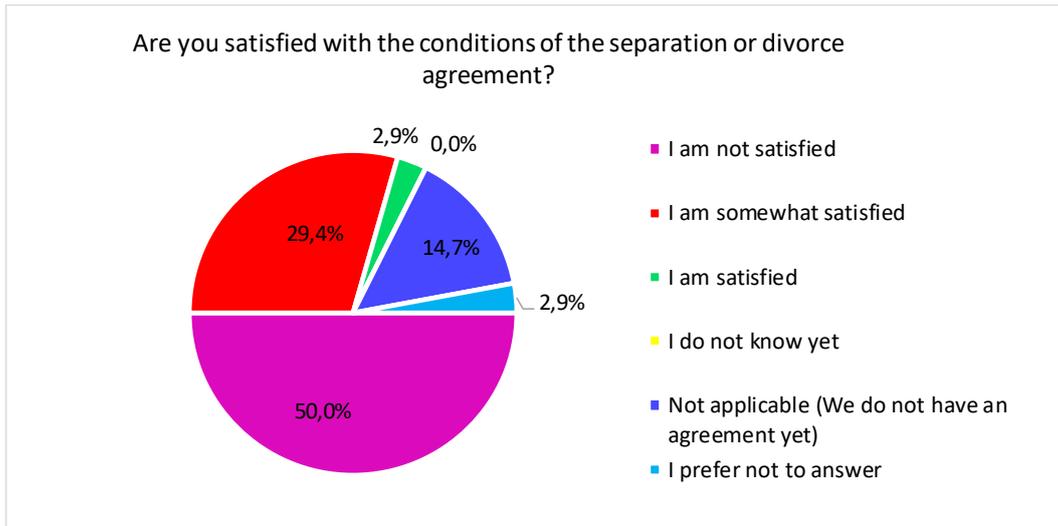
Figure 68 Italy: The separation or divorce agreement you have, ...



Question 35: Are you satisfied with the conditions of the separation or divorce agreement?

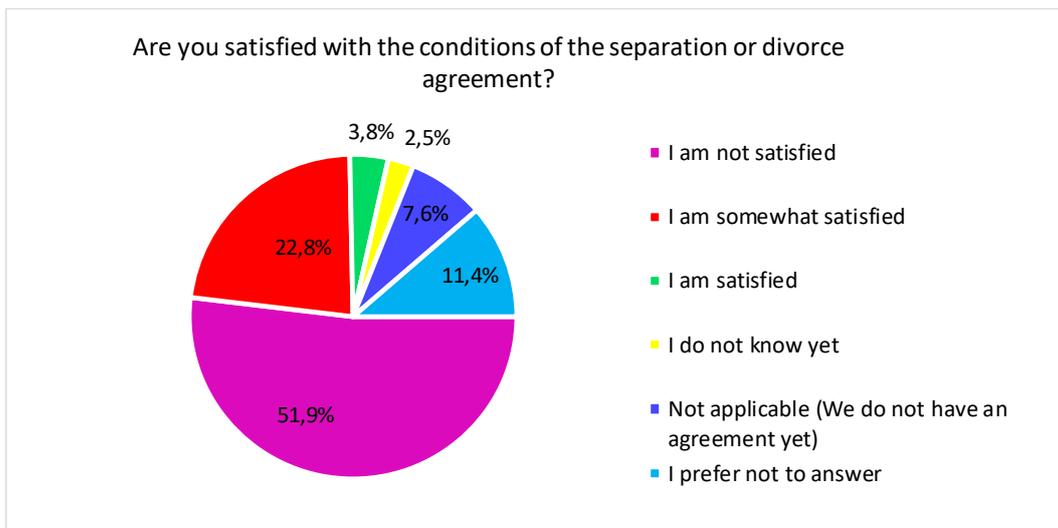
The opinion of women in Spain about their separation agreement is, in general, dissatisfied, with 50% not being satisfied at all and 29.4% being somewhat satisfied. Only 2.9% are satisfied.

Figure 69 Spain: Are you satisfied with the conditions of the separation or divorce agreement?



In Italy, the percentages of women who are satisfied with the agreement are similar to those in Spain. The sum of those who state that they are not satisfied at all (51.9%) or somewhat satisfied (22.8%) is lower than in Spain, but because there are more women who do not answer, it is also very low (3.8 %) the percentage that claims to be satisfied.

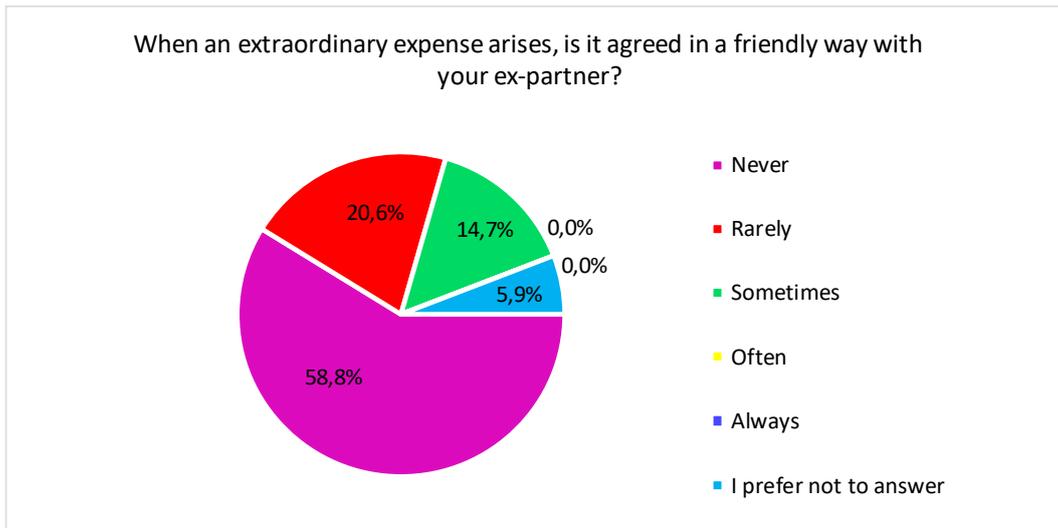
Figure 70 Italy: Are you satisfied with the conditions of the separation or divorce agreement?



Question 36: When an extraordinary expense arises, is it agreed in a friendly way with your ex-partner?

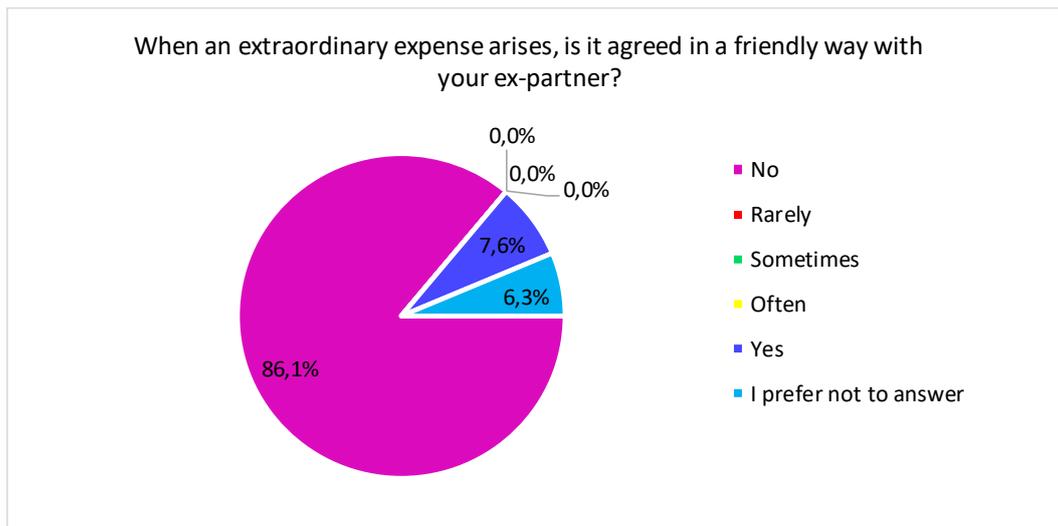
In the case of Spain, the majority consider that the payment of extraordinary expenses is never agreed in a friendly way, with 58.8%. It is striking that nobody has answered that the agreement is always in a friendly way. Only 14.7% affirm that sometimes and 20.6% rarely.

Figure 71 Spain: When an extraordinary expense arises, is it agreed in a friendly way with your ex-partner?



In Italy, it is the overwhelming majority, 86.1%, who never (in the graph it appears with the legend “No”) agreed in a friendly way. Only 7.6% answered yes (the equivalent to always in the Spanish case) and a similar percentage to the Spanish case, prefer not to answer.

Figure 72 Italy: When an extraordinary expense arises, is it agreed in a friendly way with your ex-partner?

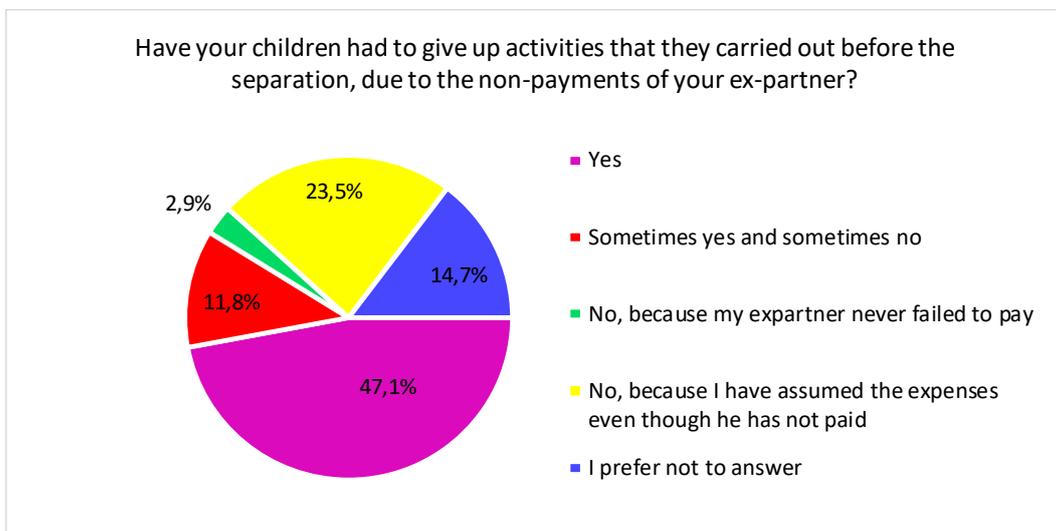


Note: Different answers. "Yes" in Italy is equivalent to "Always" in Spain. "No" in Italy is equivalent to "Never" in Spain.

Question 37: Have your children had to give up activities that they carried out before the separation, due to the non-payments of your ex-partner?

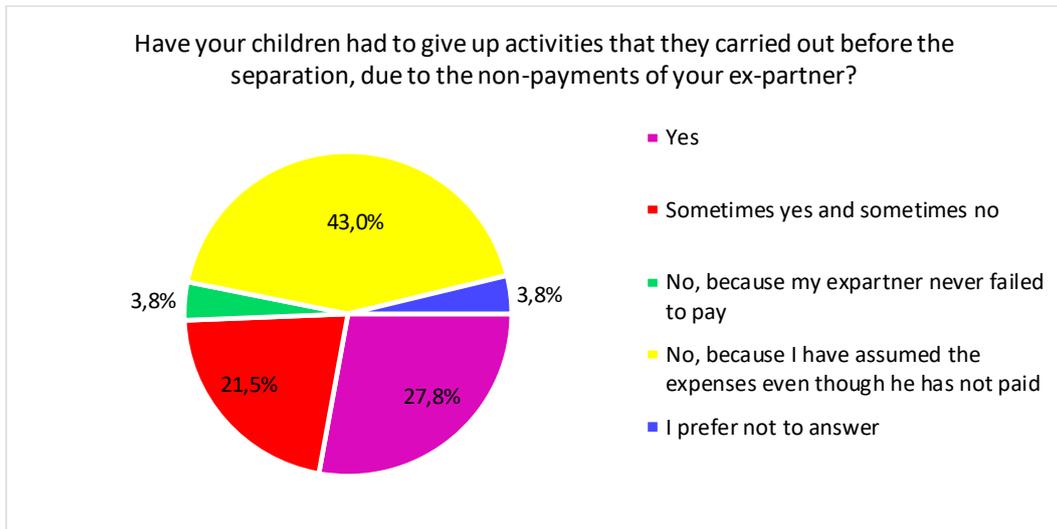
In Spain it is striking that almost half of those surveyed affirm that their children have had to give up activities they previously carried out due to the non-payment of the ex-partner. Almost 25% say that their children have not given them up because the expenses have been assumed by the woman. Only 2.9% indicate that their ex-partner has paid. Also noticeable is the high percentage, 14.7%, who prefer not to answer.

Figure 73 Spain: Have your children had to give up activities that they carried out before the separation, due to the non-payments of your ex-partner?



In the case of Italy, the results are quite different from the Spanish case. The percentage of women who affirm that their children have had to give up the activities is 27.8%, compared to 47.1% in the case of Spain. However, 43% have had to assume the expenses because the ex-partner has not paid, while in the Spanish case it is 23.5%. There is also an important difference of those who prefer not to answer, specifically 3.8%, while in Spain it was 14.7%.

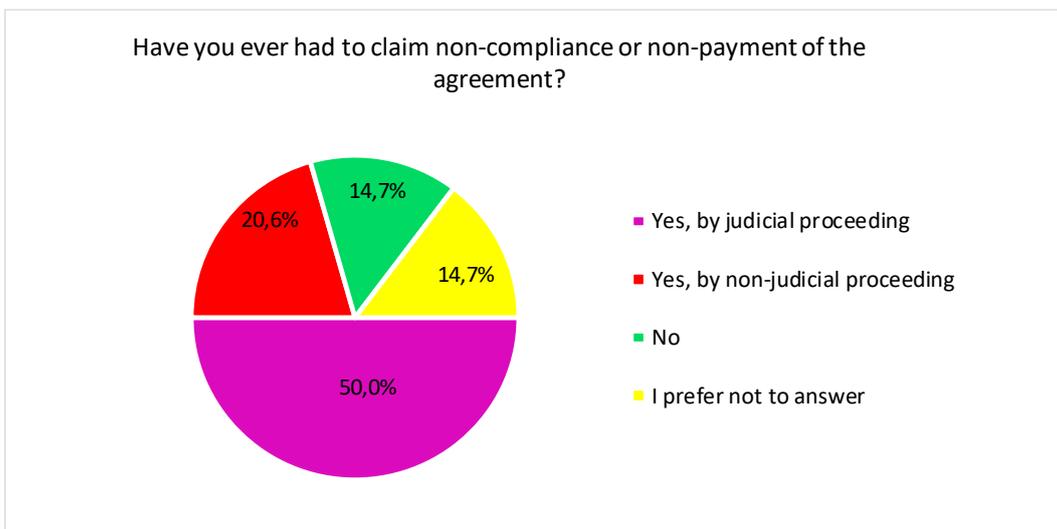
Figure 74 Italy: Have your children had to give up activities that they carried out before the separation, due to the non-payments of your ex-partner?



Question 38: Have you ever had to claim noncompliance or non-payment of the agreement?

In the case of Spain, only 14.7% have not had to claim noncompliance of the agreement. 70.6% have claimed it, the majority being through judicial proceedings, 50%, while 20.6% were through non-judicial proceedings. 14.7% prefer not to answer, exactly the same percentage as in the previous question.

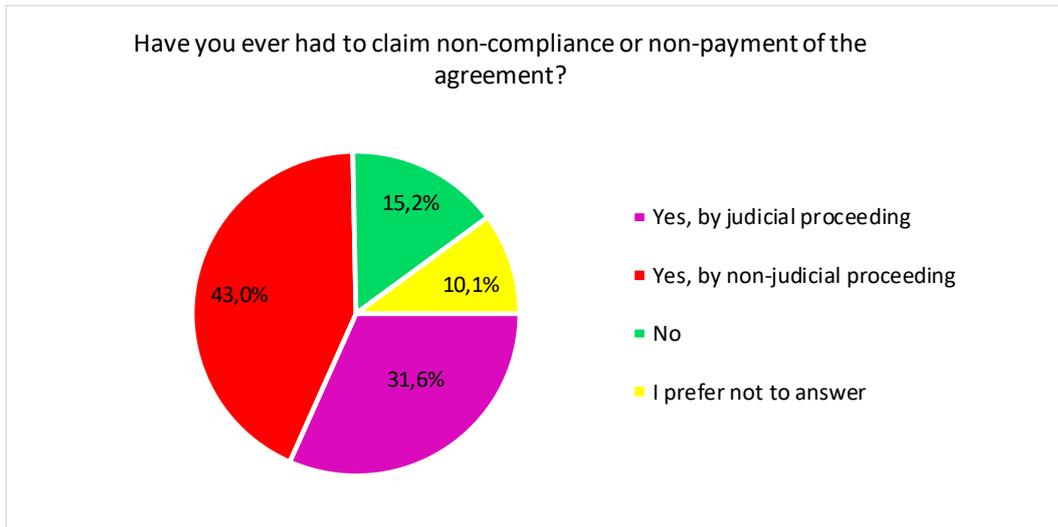
Figure 75 Spain: Have you ever had to claim noncompliance or non-payment of the agreement?



In Italy, the total percentage of those who have ever had to claim noncompliance of the agreement is 74.6%, similar to the total in the Spanish case, which is 70.6%, although their distribution among those who have

followed judicial proceedings has been much lower, 31.6% than in the case of Spain, which is 50%. The percentage of those who have not had to claim is also similar, 15.2% in Italy and 14.7% in Spain.

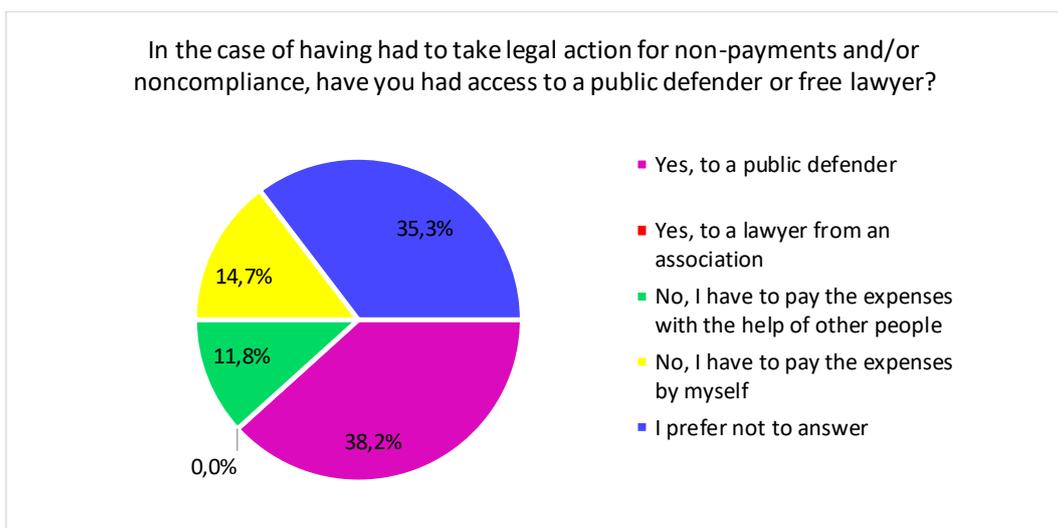
Figure 76 Italy: Have you ever had to claim noncompliance or non-payment of the agreement?



Question 39: In the case of having had to take legal action for non-payments and/or noncompliance, have you had access to a public defender or free lawyer?

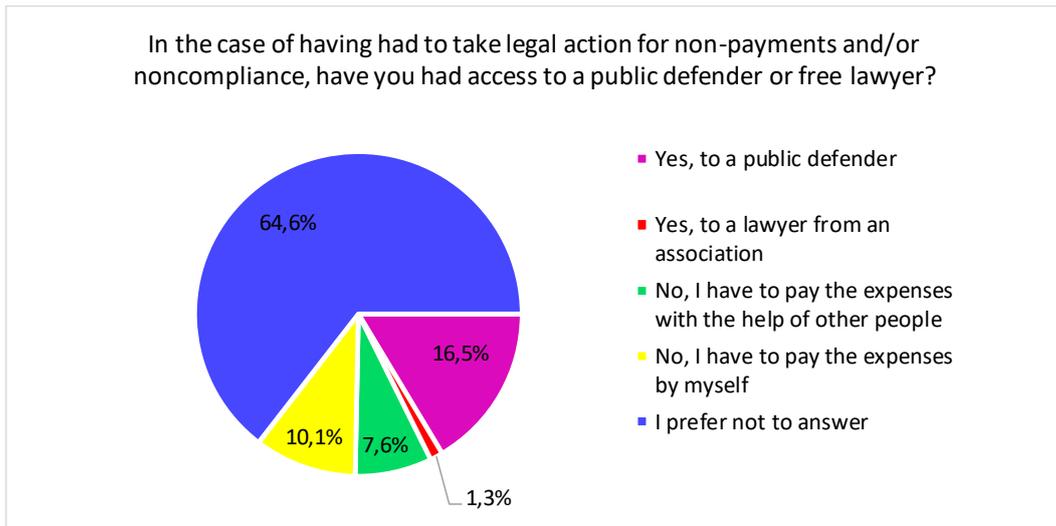
38.2% of women in Spain have had access to a lawyer, and in all cases it has been with a public defender. Slightly more than a quarter have had to pay for themselves or with the help of others. More than a third prefer not to answer.

Figure 77 Spain: In the case of having had to take legal action for non-payments and/or noncompliance, have you had access to a public defender or free lawyer?



In the case of Italy, it is striking the very high percentage of women who prefer not to answer, almost two thirds. Only 17.8% have been able to access a lawyer, in almost all cases with a public defender. 17.7% have assumed the expenses, in most cases by themselves.

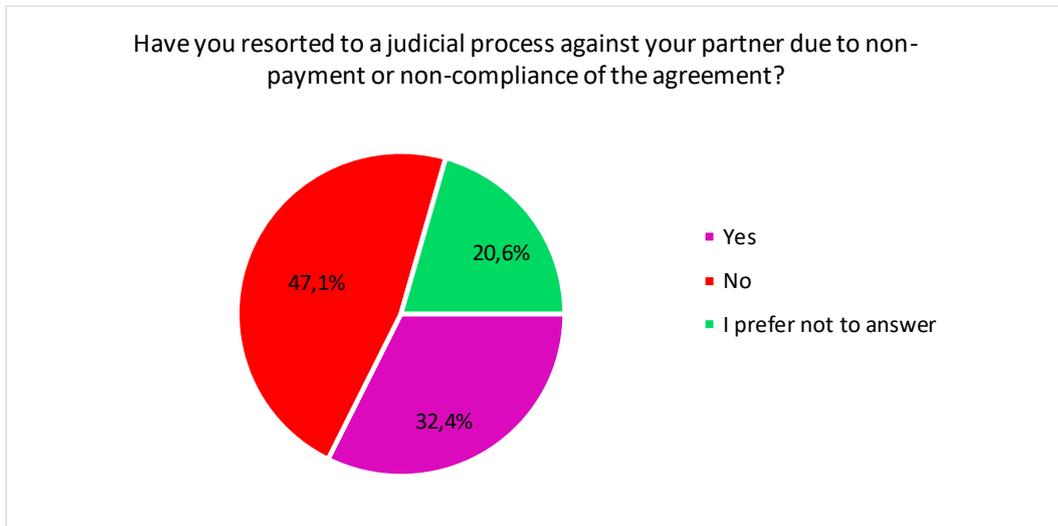
Figure 78 Italy: In the case of having had to take legal action for non-payments and/or noncompliance, have you had access to a public defender or free lawyer?



Question 40: Have you resorted to a criminal proceeding against your partner for non-payment or noncompliance of the separation agreement?

In Spain, the majority of women, with 47.1% of women, have not resorted to a criminal proceeding for non-payment or noncompliance, while 32.4% have done so. There is a high percentage, 20.6%, who have preferred not to answer.

Figure 79 Spain: Have you resorted to a criminal proceeding against your partner for non-payment or non-compliance of the separation agreement?

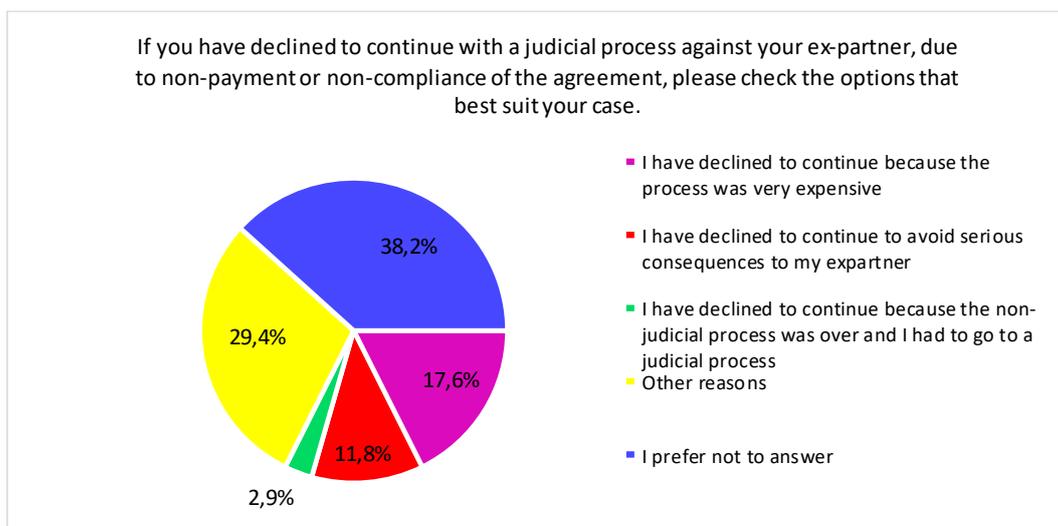


In the case of Italy, this question was not asked.

Question 41: If you have decided not to continue with a judicial proceeding against your ex-partner, due to non-payment or non-compliance of the agreement, please check the options that best suit your case.

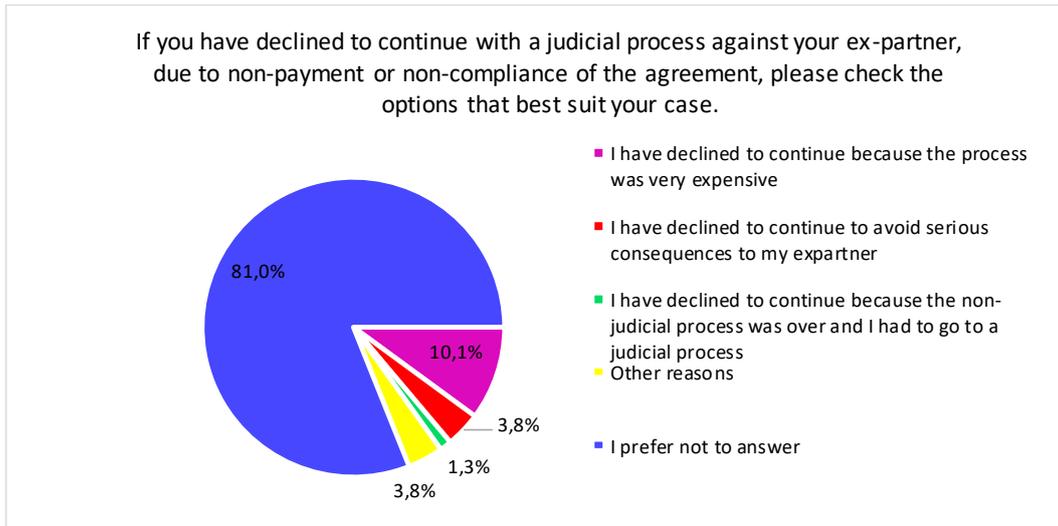
In Spain, the majority prefer not to answer, specifically 38.2%. It should be noted that 17.6% have given up due to the economic cost. And in 11.8% of the cases, they gave up in order to avoid serious consequences for the ex-partner. Almost 30% gave up for other reasons.

Figure 80 Spain: If you have decided not to continue with the judicial proceeding against your ex-partner, due to non-payment or non-compliance of the agreement, please check the options that best suit your case.



In Italy stands out, with 81% of the cases, those who prefer not to answer. 10% do so because of the high cost and only 3.8% to avoid serious consequences for the ex-partner.

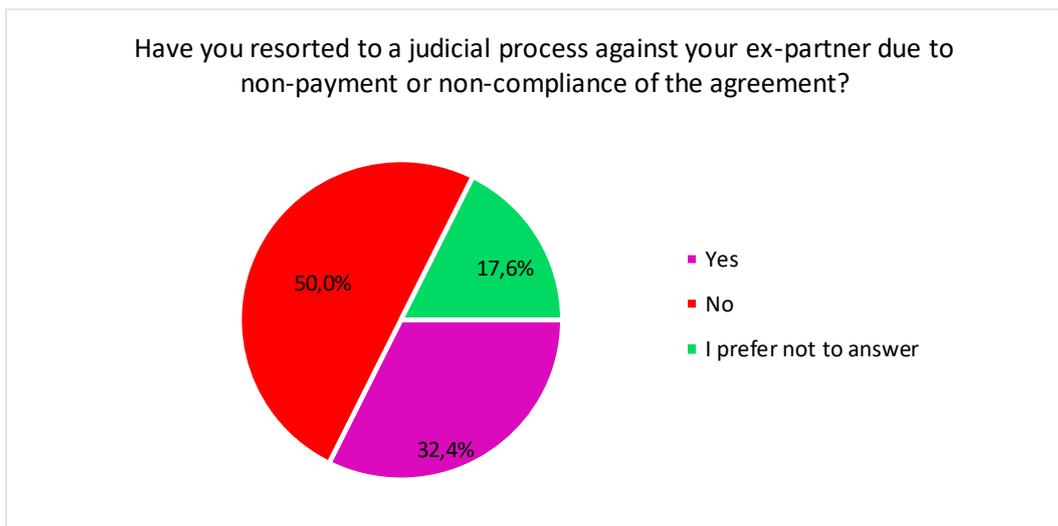
Figure 81 Italy: If you have decided not to continue with the judicial proceeding against your ex-partner, due to non-payment or noncompliance of the agreement, please check the options that best suit your case.



Question 42: Have you resorted to a criminal proceeding against your partner for non-payment or noncompliance of the separation agreement?

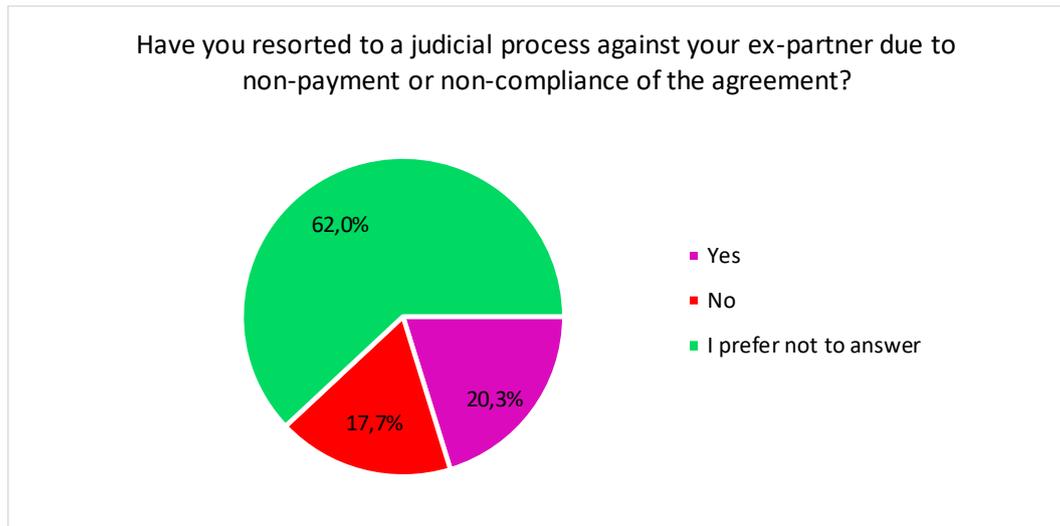
Almost a third of those surveyed in Spain have resorted to criminal proceedings. Exactly half of the respondents have not done so and 17.6% have preferred not to answer.

Figure 82 Spain: Have you resorted to a criminal proceeding against your partner for non-payment or noncompliance of the separation agreement?



In Italy once again almost two-thirds prefer not to answer. The rest of the answers, slightly more than half, have resorted to criminal proceedings, which, in relative terms and discounting those who prefer not to answer, this is greater than in the Spanish case.

Figure 83 Italy: Have you resorted to a criminal proceeding against your partner for non-payment or non-compliance of the separation agreement?



2.2 Econometric analysis the women that not suffer Intimate partner violence (IPV)

2.2.1 General information

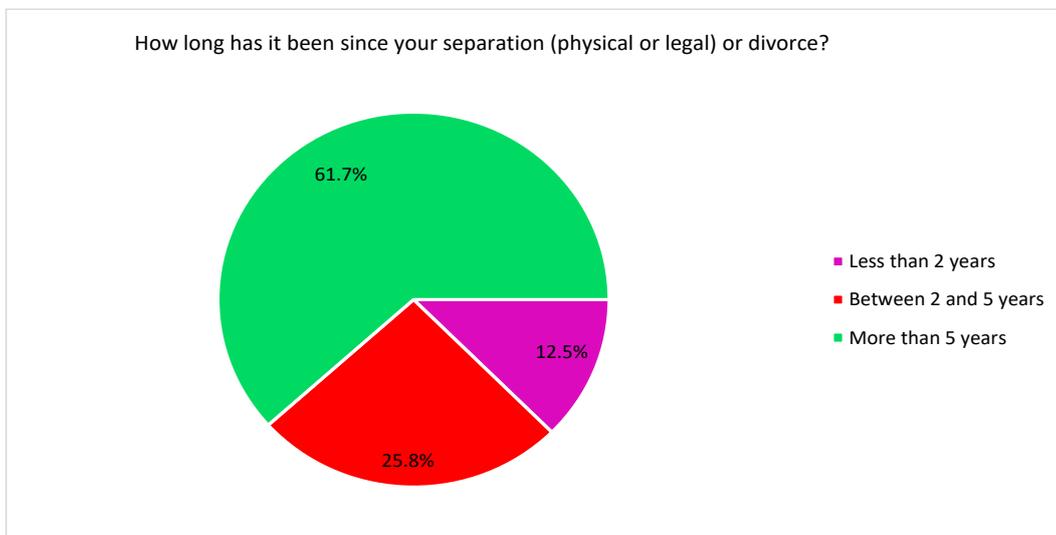
Question 1: How long has it been since your separation (physical or legal) or divorce?

The age of the person is also important, and economically this is also important.

With this question we want to have information about how long it has been since the separation. This information is important, and in our work, we must obtain information from all differential situations. It is foreseeable that the first years of the separation will undoubtedly be of adaptation and organization in the economic sphere, since there is a change from a joint expense and income structure to another one that is separated. Time is also important in terms of judicial resolution processes, and even for the behavior of individuals and the appearance of behaviors of economic violence. The perspective of the temporary distancing of separation is also of interest.

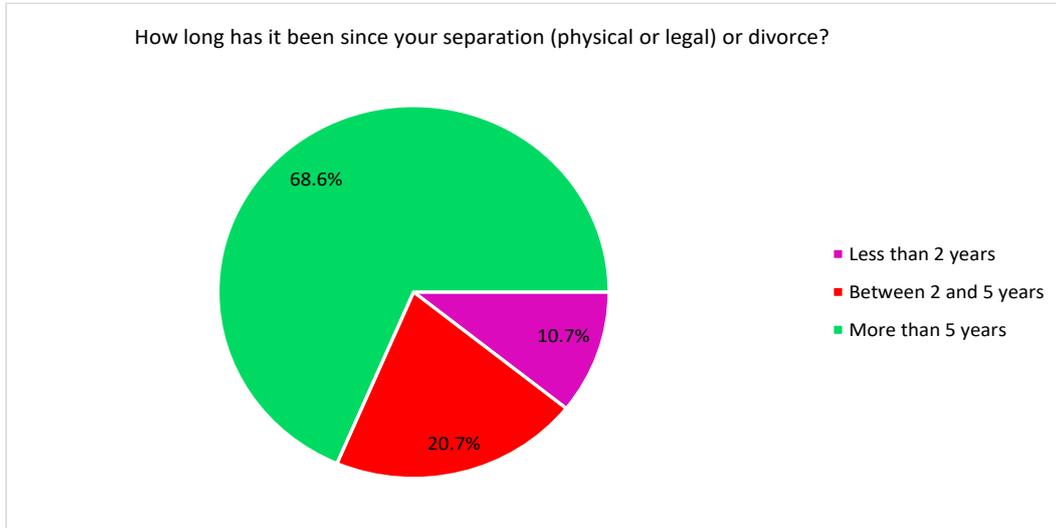
In the case of Spain, 61.7% of the women surveyed have been separated for more than 5 years and 12.5% for less than 2 years.

Figure 84 Spain: How long has it been since your separation (physical or legal) or divorce?



In the case of Italy, the percentage of women participating in the survey who have been separated or divorced for less than 2 years is 10.7%, with 68.6% being the percentage of women who have been separated for more than 5 years.

Figure 85 Italy: How long has it been since your separation (physical or legal) or divorce?

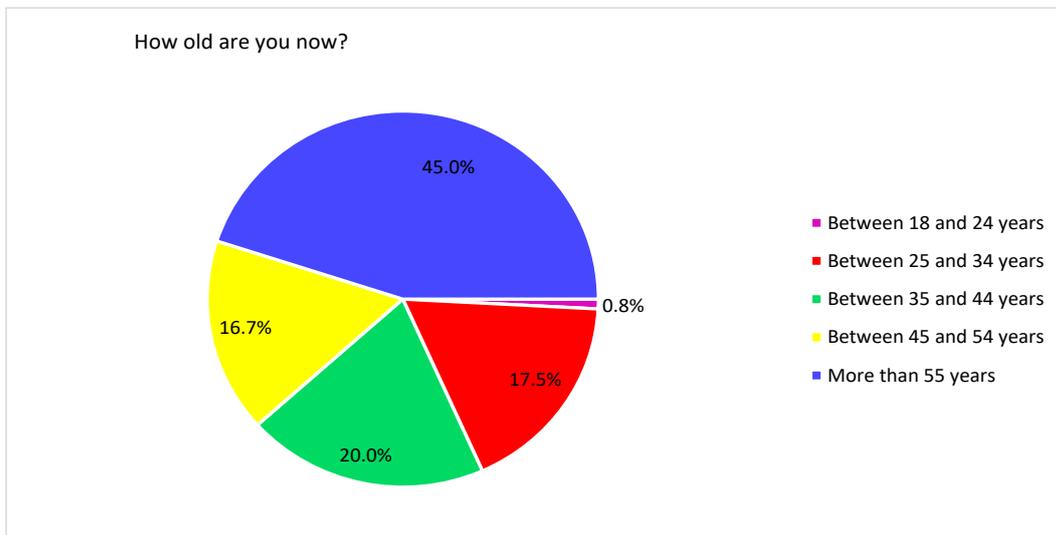


Question 2: How old are you now?

The age of the person is also important, and economically this is also important; given that access to the labor market depends on the age.

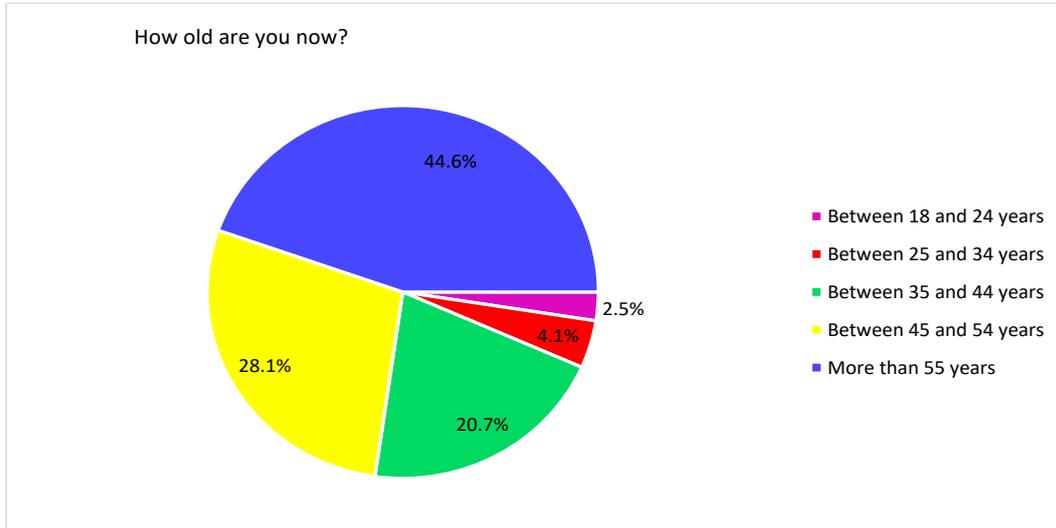
In Spain, 55% of the sample is made up of women under the age of 55, with the age distribution shown below.

Figure 86 Spain: How old are you now?



In Italy, the sample includes 44.6% of women over the age of 55.

Figure 87 Italy: How old are you now?

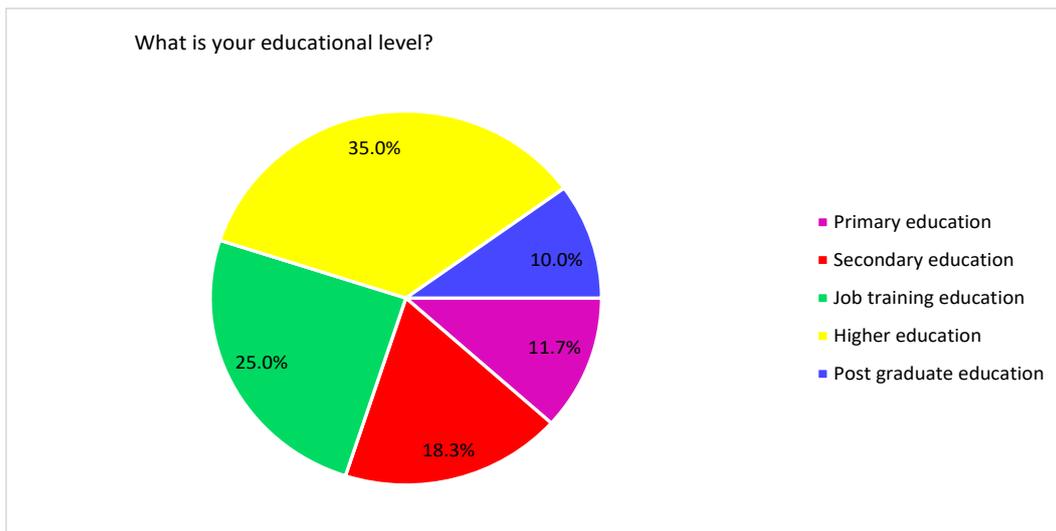


Question 3: What is your educational level?

Qualification and educational level are essential when it comes to having a job and an external source of income. Hence the interest in analyzing different results of women with different educational levels.

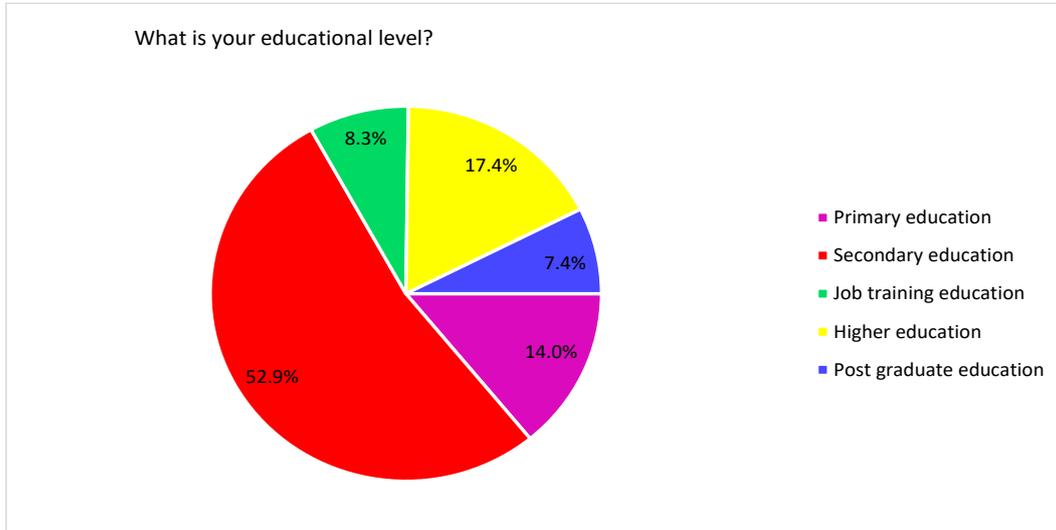
In Spain, the considered sample is made up of 35% of women with higher education, while 11.7% only have a primary education level.

Figure 88 Spain: What is your educational level?



In the case of Italy, the highest percentage of women analyzed, 52.9%, has an educational level of secondary education.

Figure 89 Italy: What is your educational level?

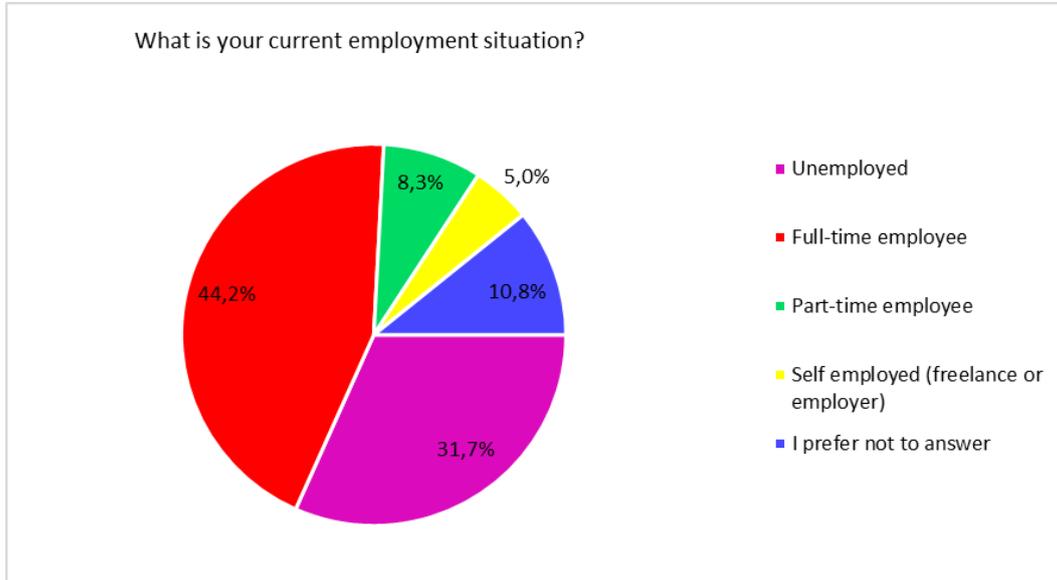


Question 4: What is your current employment situation?

The fact that the woman is working outside the home could be considered a factor that may contribute to the reduction of economic violence. The empowerment of women is an important factor in reducing and even eliminating economic violence, at least after separation. If the woman is financially independent, even if there are non-payments and noncompliance and, these do not generate the same violence as if the woman is financially dependent on her ex-partner. Therefore, it is of interest to know whether or not women are working; although this information must be completed with the financial resources available.

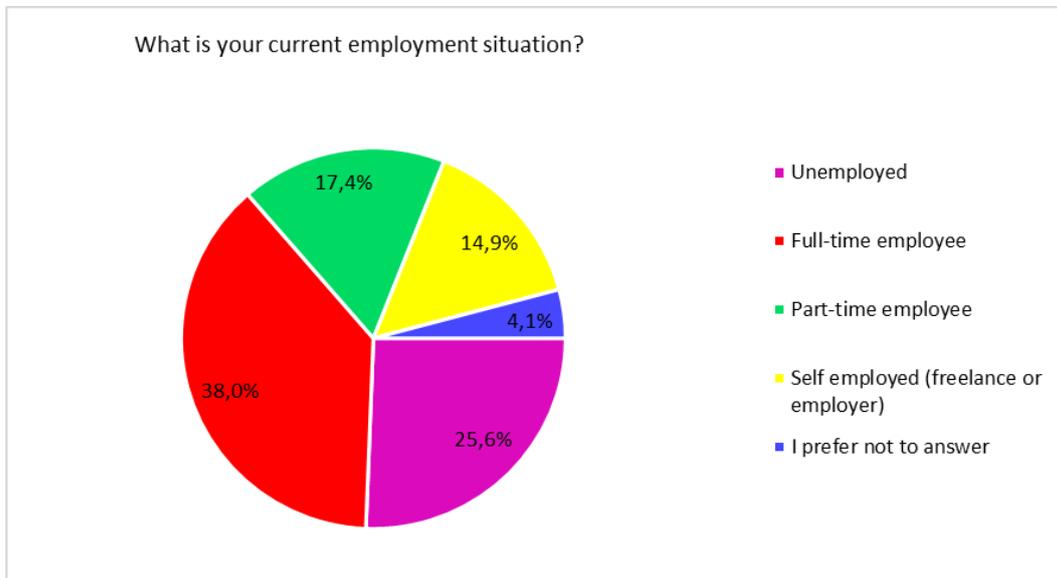
In the case of Spain, 44.2% of the women participating in the survey are employed full-time; 31.7% are unemployed.

Figure 90 Spain. What is your current employment situation?



The analysis in Italy indicates that 38% of the women participating in the survey are employed full-time; 25.6% are unemployed.

Figure 91 Italy: What is your current employment situation?



Questions from 5 to 8

- Question 5: How many children under the age of 3 do you have, from your relationship with your ex-partner?

- Question 6: How many children between the ages of 4 and 12 do you have, from your relationship with your ex-partner?
- Question 7: How many children between the ages of 12 and 18 do you have, from the relationship with your ex-partner?
- Question 8: How many children over the age of 18 do you have, from your relationship with your ex-partner?

It is important for the study to consider women who have children, and for this reason all the surveys have been carried out with women with children. The age of these children has been shown to be a relevant variable in personal interviews previously carried out. The fact of having children over the age of 12, who enjoy greater independence, and do not limit women from being able to fulfill working hours without the need for help or with less help, is relevant information.

Questions 5 through 8 collect information on the number of children by age group.

The results for the case of Spain are collected in the following four graphs, where we see that 7.5% of the women surveyed have children under the age of 3; while 27.6% have a child between the ages of 4 and 12; 11.7% between the ages of 12 and 18; and 60% have more than one child over the age of 18.

Figure 92 Spain: How many children under the age of 3 do you have, from your relationship with your ex-partner?

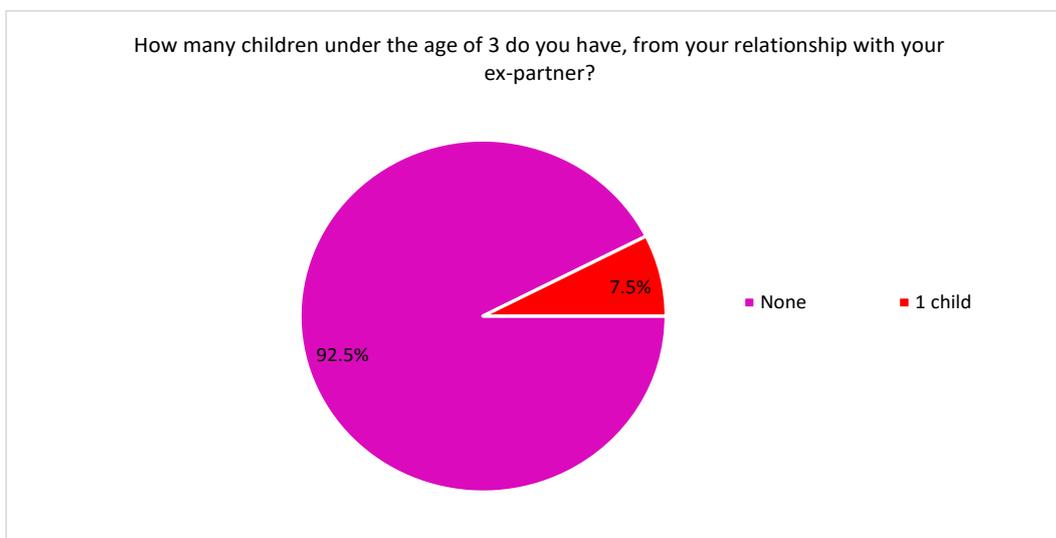


Figure 93 Spain: How many children between the ages of 4 and 12 do you have, from your relationship with your ex-partner?

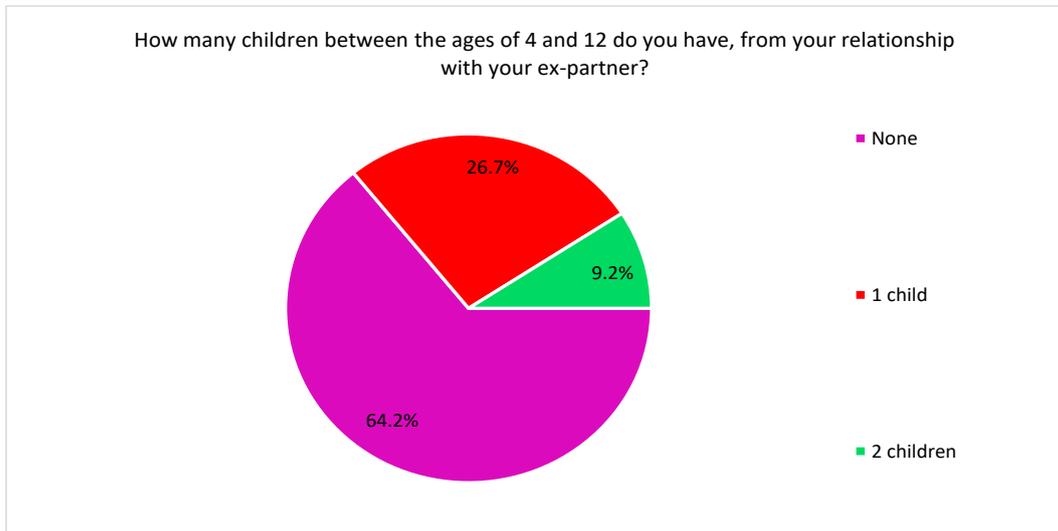


Figure 94 Spain: How many children between the ages of 12 and 18 do you have, from the relationship with your ex-partner?

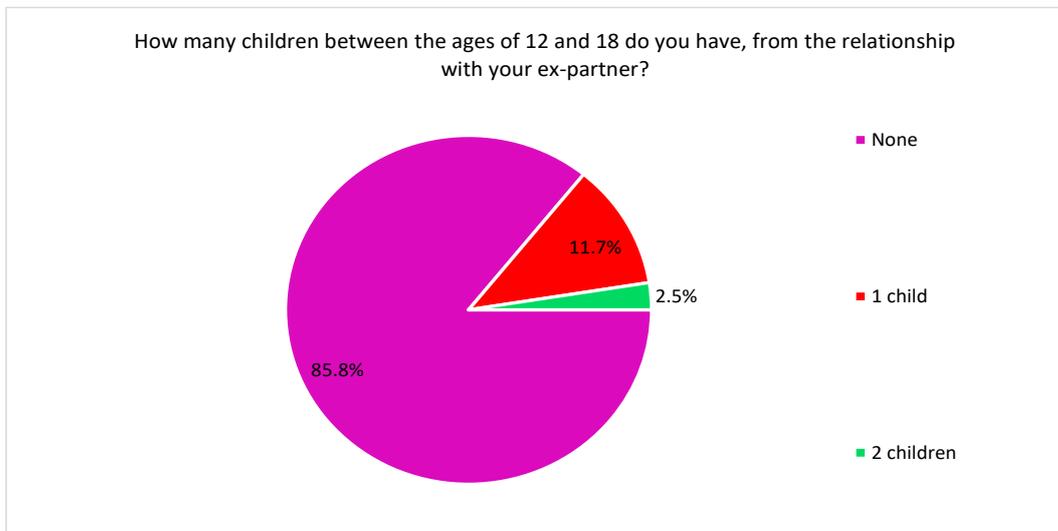
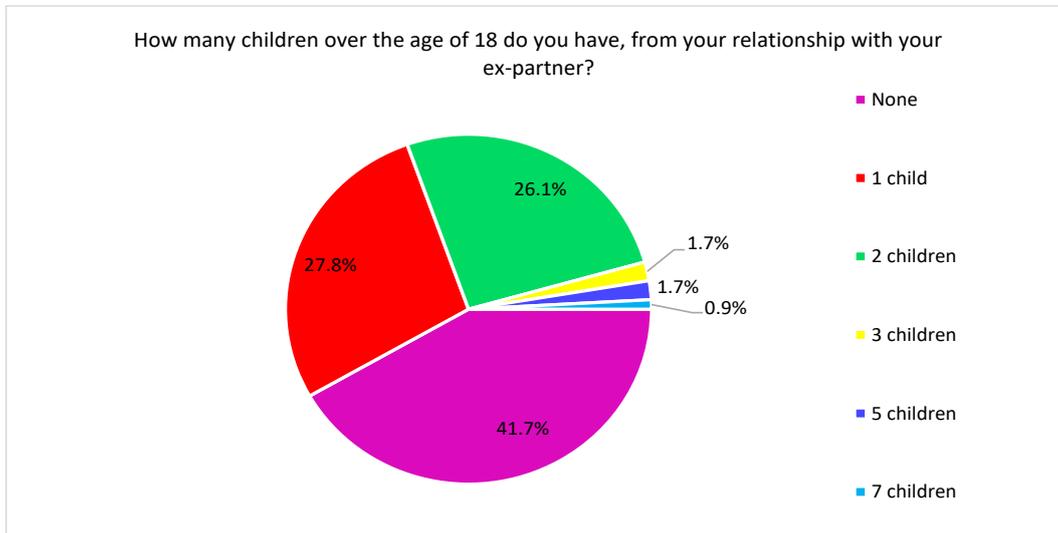


Figure 95 Spain: How many children over the age of 18 do you have, from your relationship with your ex-partner?



The results for the case of Italy are collected in the following four graphs, where we can see that 1.7% of the women surveyed have children under the age of 3; while 22.3% have a child between the ages of 4 and 12; 15.7% between the ages of 12 and 18; and 64% have more than one child over the age of 18.

Figure 96 Italy: How many children under the age of 3 do you have, from your relationship with your ex-partner?

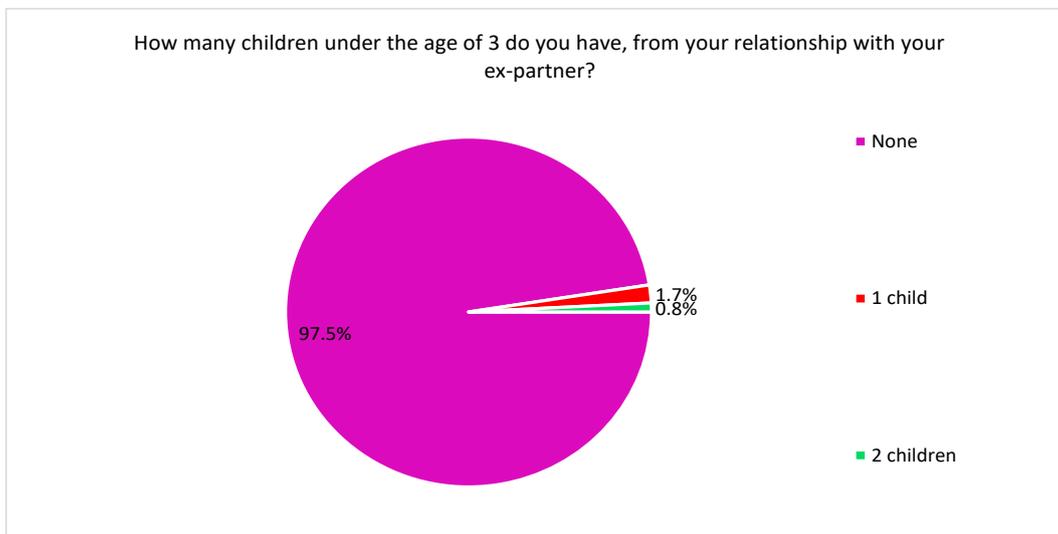


Figure 97 Italy: How many children between the ages of 4 and 12 do you have, from your relationship with your ex-partner?

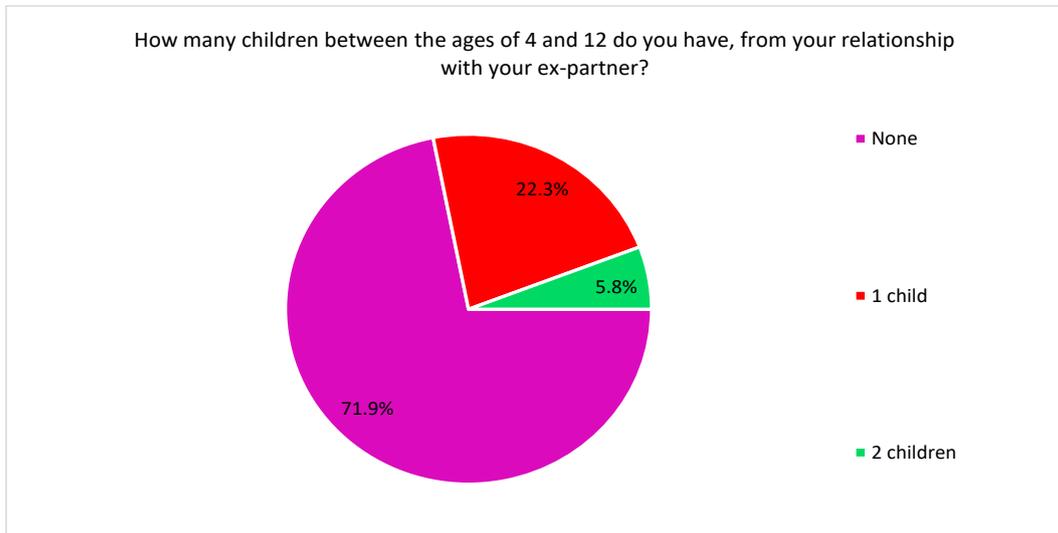


Figure 98 Italy: How many children between the ages of 12 and 18 do you have, from the relationship with your ex-partner?

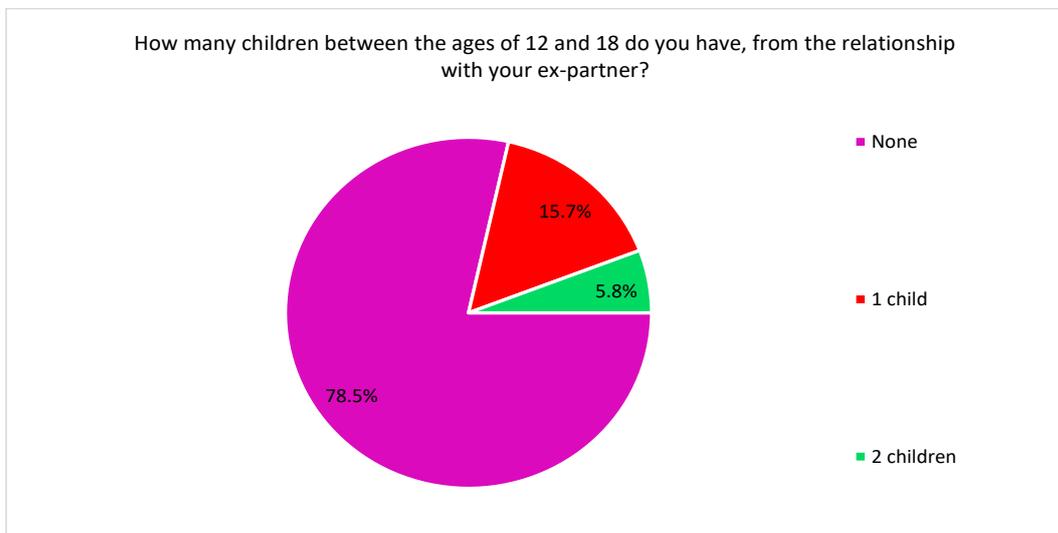
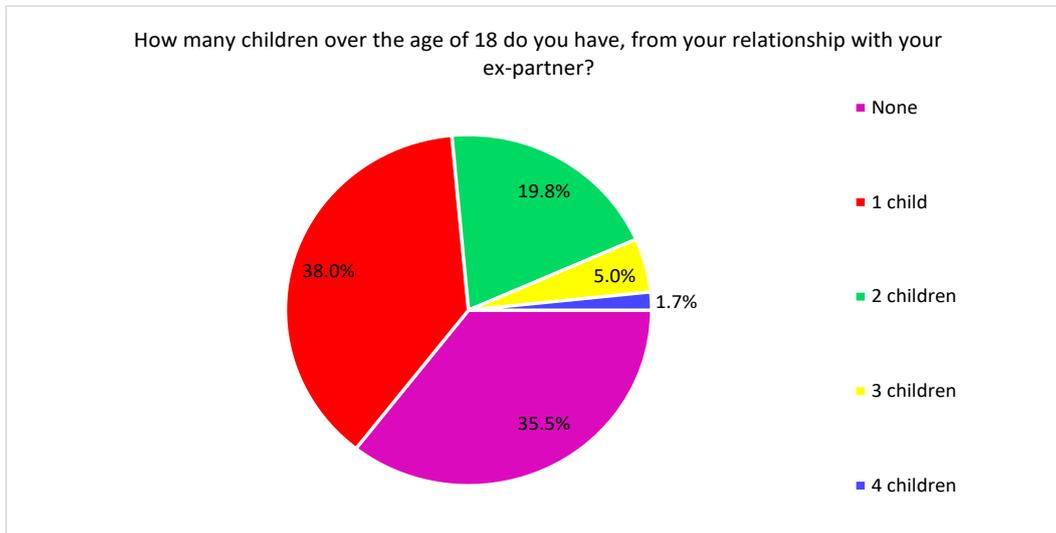


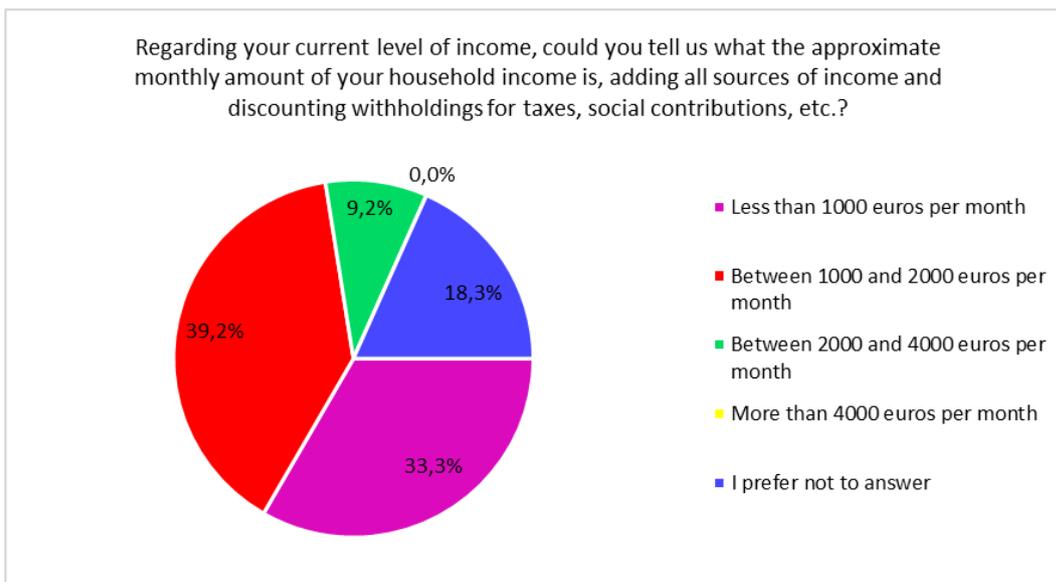
Figure 99 Italy: How many children over the age of 18 do you have, from your relationship with your ex-partner?



Question 9: Regarding your current level of income, could you tell us what the approximate monthly amount of your household income is, adding all sources of income and discounting withholdings for taxes, social contributions, etc.?

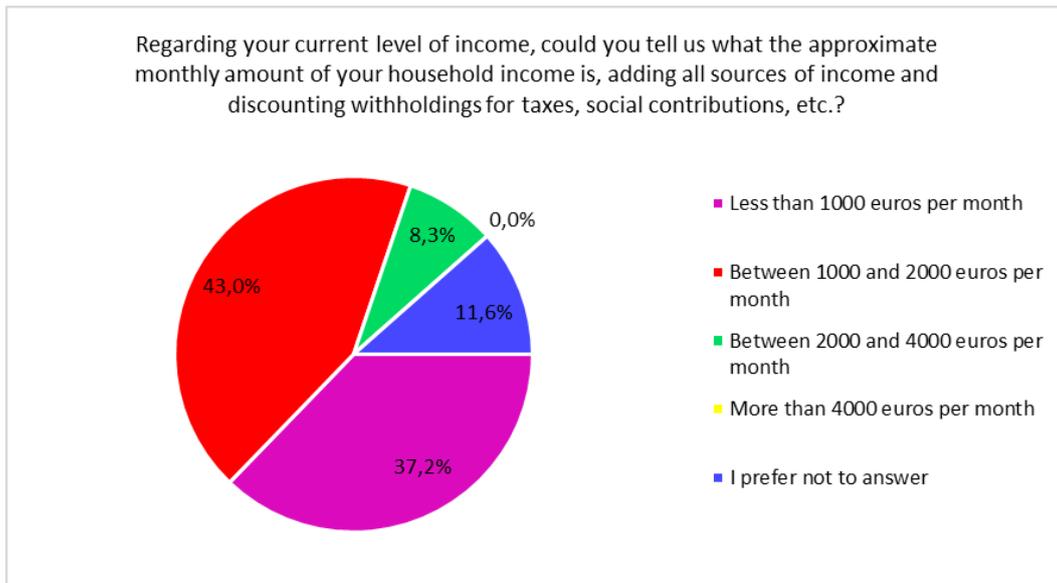
The income level of women is fundamental in the analysis we want to carry out. In the case of Spain, 33.3% of women have a monthly income smaller than 1,000 euros.

Figure 100 Spain: Regarding your current level of income, could you tell us what the approximate monthly amount of your household income is, adding all sources of income and discounting withholdings for taxes, social contributions, etc.?



In the case of Italy, 37.2% of the women interviewed have incomes below 1,000 euros.

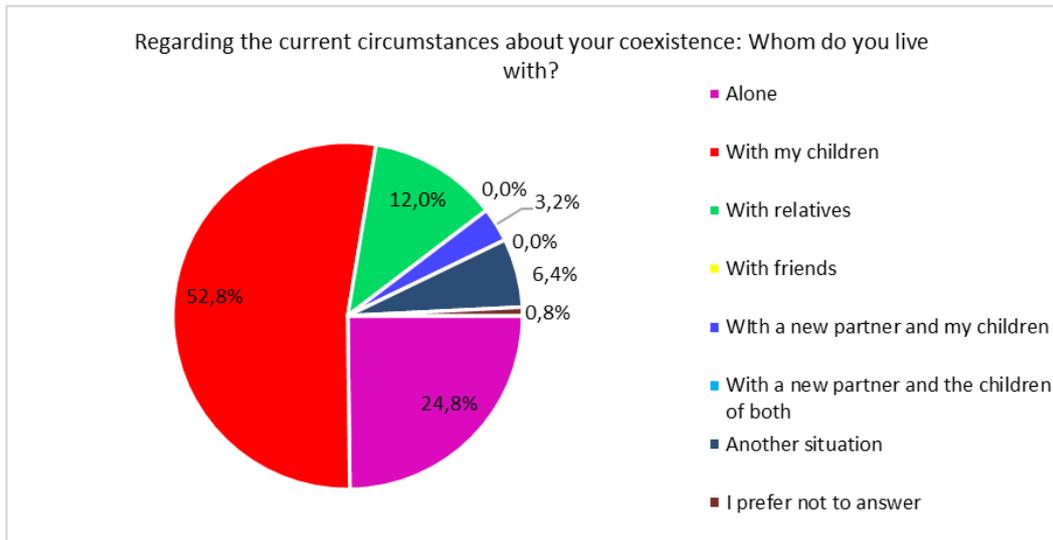
Figure 101 Italy: Regarding your current level of income, could you tell us what the approximate monthly amount of your household income is, adding all sources of income and discounting withholdings for taxes, social contributions, etc.?



Question 10: Regarding the current circumstances about your coexistence: Whom do you live with? You can answer by indicating more than one option.

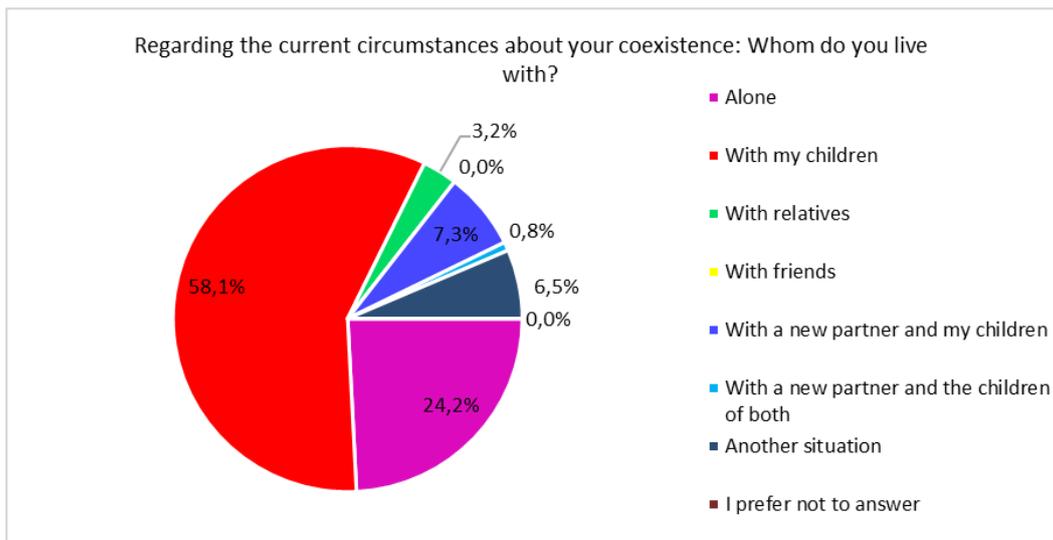
Slightly more than half of the Spanish women interviewed say they live with their children (52.8%) and a quarter live alone. Regarding the remaining 25%, the majority with 12% live with relatives, 3.2% with their children and a new partner, 6.4% are in a different situation and 0.8% do not answer. Nobody claims to live with friends, or with their new partner and the children of both.

Figure 102 Spain: Regarding the current circumstances about your coexistence: Whom do you live with? You can answer by indicating more than one option.



In Italy, 58.1% (6 points more than in Spain) say that they live with their children, and also about a quarter live alone. The rest is divided between those who live with relatives with 3.2% (almost 9 points less than in Spain), those who live with their children and a new partner with 7.3% (four points more than in Spain), those who live in a different situation with 6.5% (practically the same as in the case of Spain), and 0.8% live with their new partner and the children of both. Nobody claims to live with friends, as happened with the Spanish women, and finally, none of them prefers not to answer.

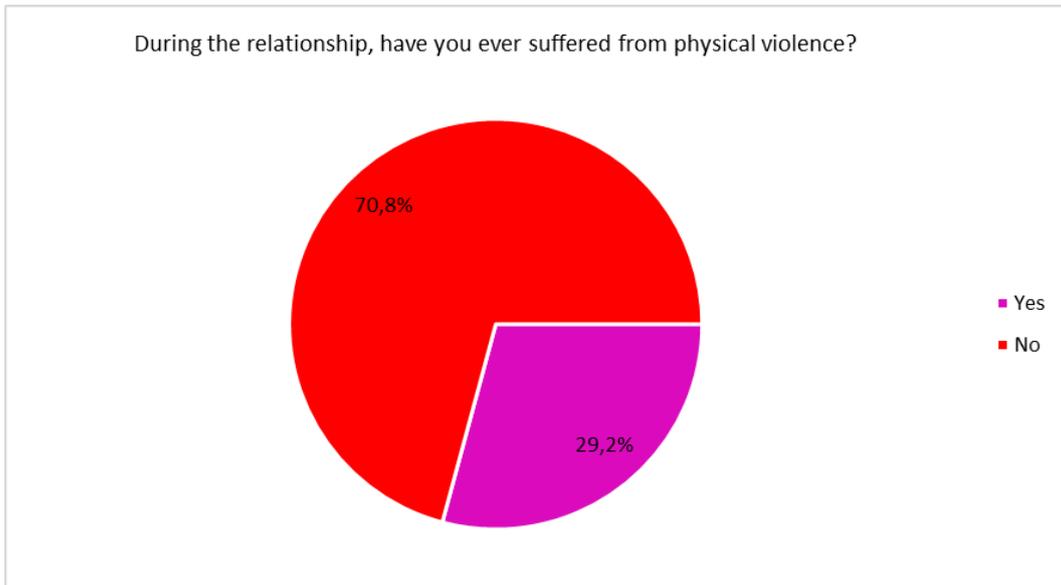
Figure 103 Italy: Regarding the current circumstances about your coexistence: Whom do you live with? You can answer by indicating more than one option.



Question 11: During the relationship, have you ever suffered from physical violence?

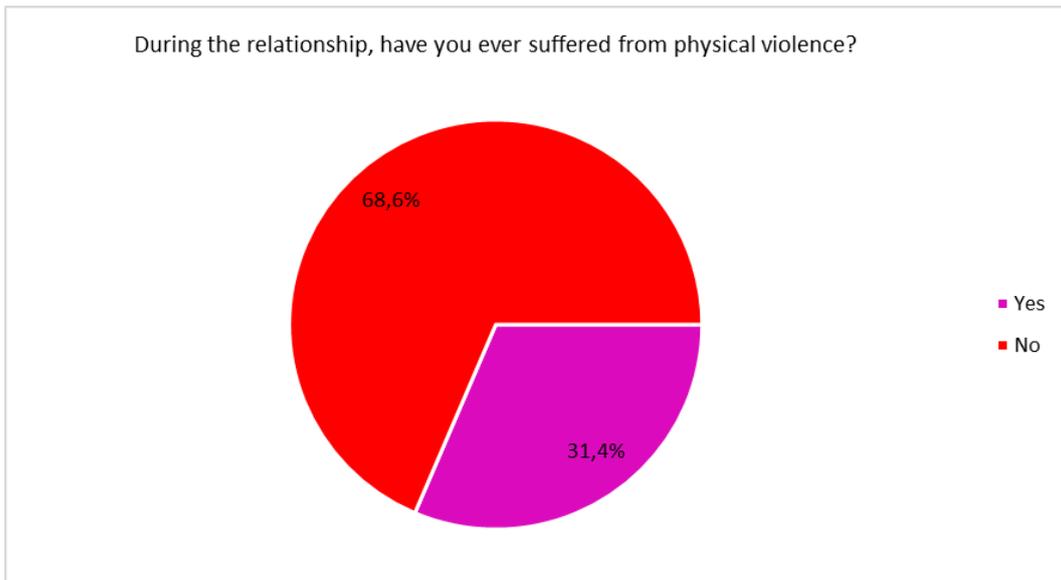
The vast majority of women surveyed in Spain (70.8%) state that they have never suffered from physical violence, while 29.2% claim to have suffered it.

Figure 104 Spain: During the relationship, have you ever suffered from physical violence?



The results for the women surveyed in Italy are very similar. 68.6% affirm that they have never suffered from physical violence and 31.4% have suffered it (2 points more than in Spain).

Figure 105 Italy: During the relationship, have you ever suffered from physical violence?

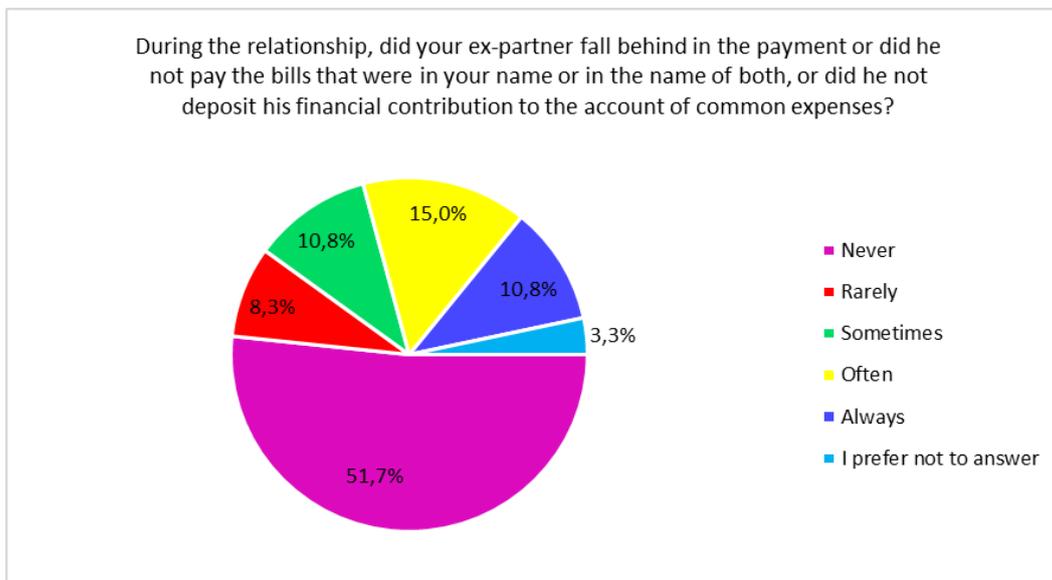


2.2.2 Questions about the economic violence during the relationship

Question 12: During the relationship, did your ex-partner fall behind in the payment or did he not pay the bills that were in your name or in the name of both, or did he not deposit his financial contribution to the account of common expenses?

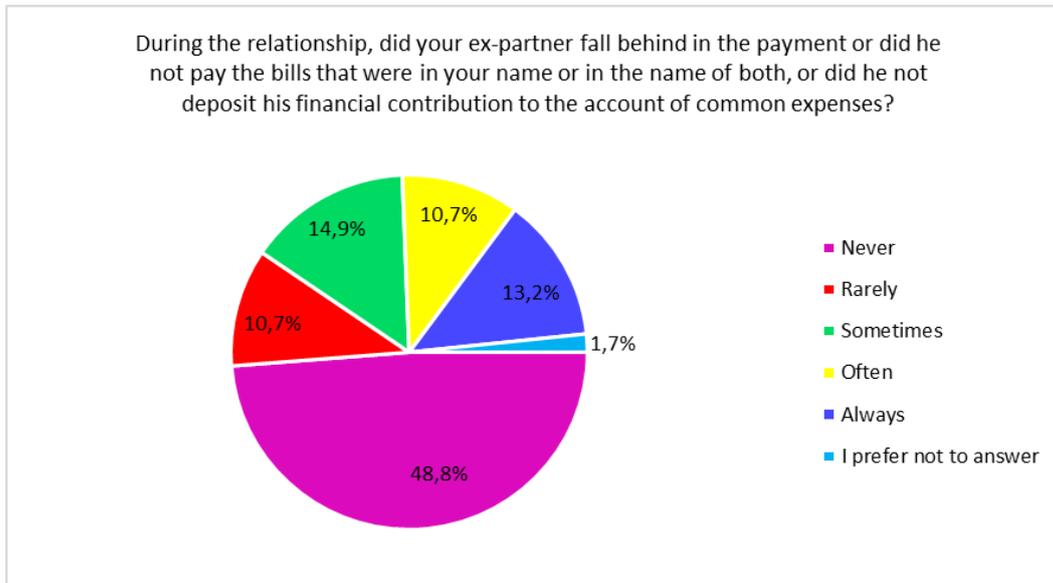
A little more than half of women in Spain (51.7%) say that the situation stated in the question never happened, against 44.9% who had to cope with it. Out of that 44.9%, 8.3% say this rarely happened and 10.8% sometimes. On the other hand, a quarter have suffered this situation often (15%) or always (10.8%). 3.3% of surveyed prefer not to answer.

Figure 106 Spain: During the relationship, did your ex-partner fall behind in the payment or did he not pay the bills that were in your name, or in the name of both, or did he not deposit his financial contribution to the account of common expenses?



In Italy, the situation is similar with almost half of the women (48.8%) who affirm that the question stated never happened, compared to 49.5% (44.9% in Spain) who had to cope with it. 10.7% (8.3% in Spain) say this rarely happened and 14.9% sometimes (4 points more than in Spain). On the other hand, almost a quarter have suffered this situation often (10.7% compared to 15% in Spain) or always (13.2% compared to 10.8% in Spain). 1.7% of the Italian women surveyed prefer not to answer.

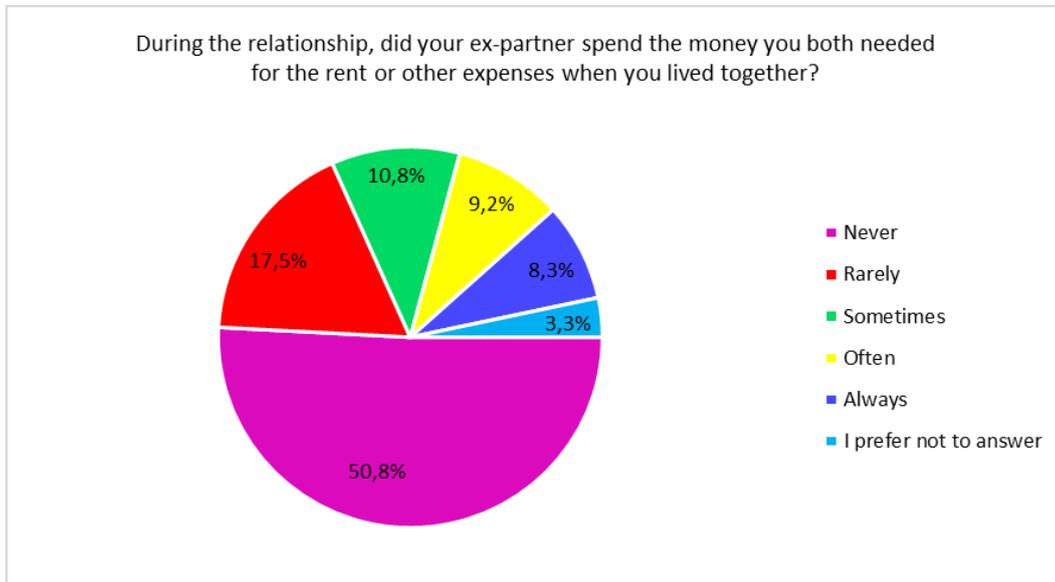
Figure 107 Italy: During the relationship, did your ex-partner fall behind in the payment or did he not pay the bills that were in your name, or in the name of both, or did he not deposit his financial contribution to the account of common expenses?



Question 13: During the relationship, did your ex-partner spend the money you both needed for the rent or other expenses when you lived together?

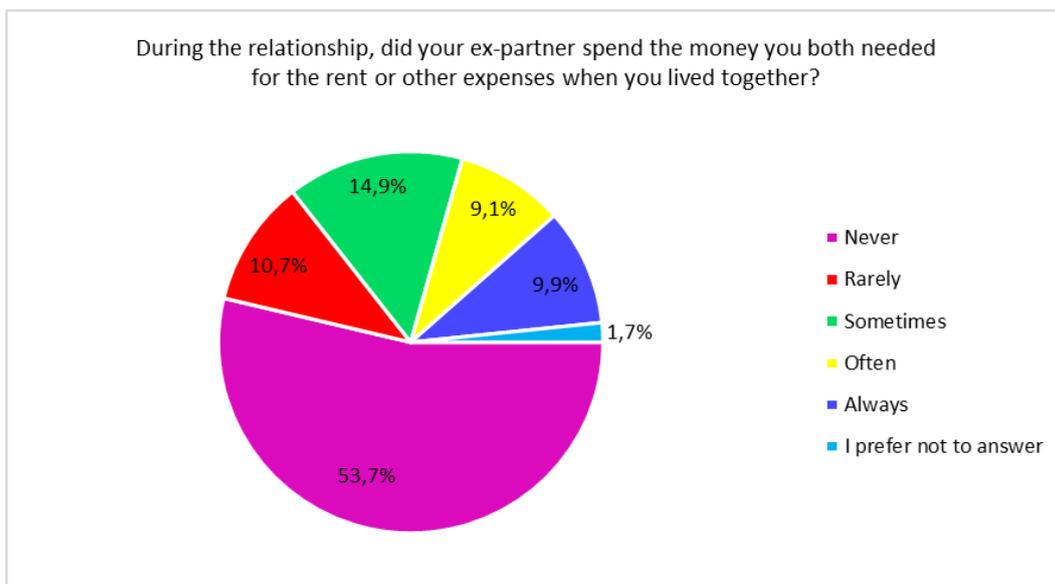
According to the results of the survey, half of the ex-partners of Spanish women never spent the money needed for rent or other expenses and 17.5% stated that they rarely did so. However, almost 30% of the women admit that their ex-partners always spent the money (8.3%), often (9.2%) or sometimes (10.8%). Therefore, 45.8 % have come to suffer from this situation to a greater or lesser extent. 3.3% of those surveyed prefer not to answer.

Figure 108 Spain: During the relationship, did your ex-partner spend the money you both needed for the rent or other expenses when you lived together?



In Italy, the survey shows that 53.7%, compared to 50.8% in Spain, of ex-partners never spent the money they both needed for rent or other expenses. The percentage of women who declare that their ex-partners rarely spent that money is 10.7 (7 points lower than in Spain), 14.9% that this happened sometimes (4 points higher than in Spain), 9.1% state that this often happened (practically the same as in Spain) and 9.9% that this always happened (1.5 points higher than in Spain). Therefore, 44.6% (45.8% in Spain) have suffered from this situation to a greater or lesser extent. Being 1.7% who decide not to answer.

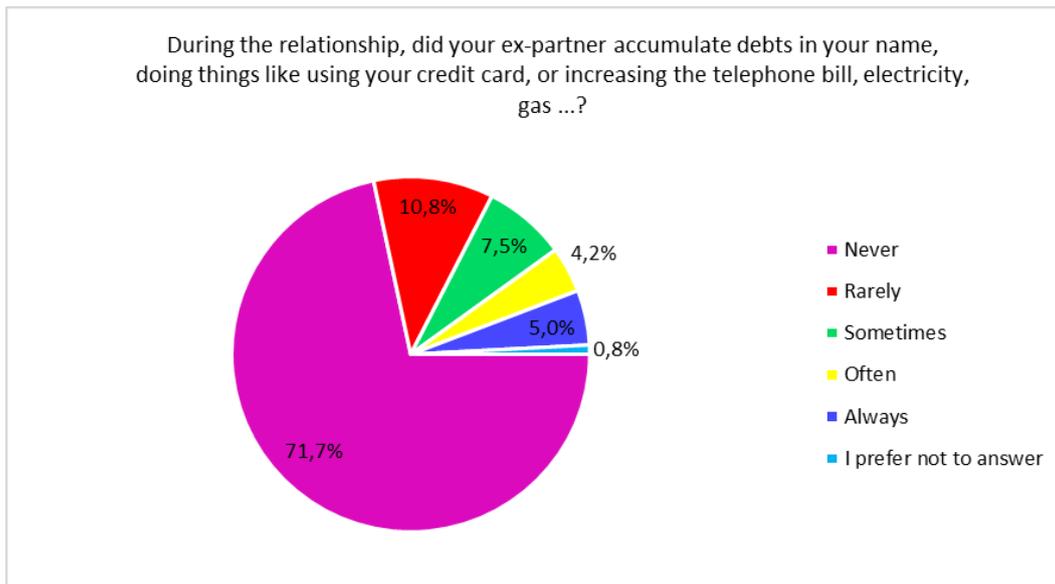
Figure 109 Italy: During the relationship, did your ex-partner spend the money you both needed for the rent or other expenses when you lived together?



Question 14: During the relationship, did your ex-partner accumulate debts in your name, doing things like using your credit card, or increasing the telephone bill, electricity, gas ...?

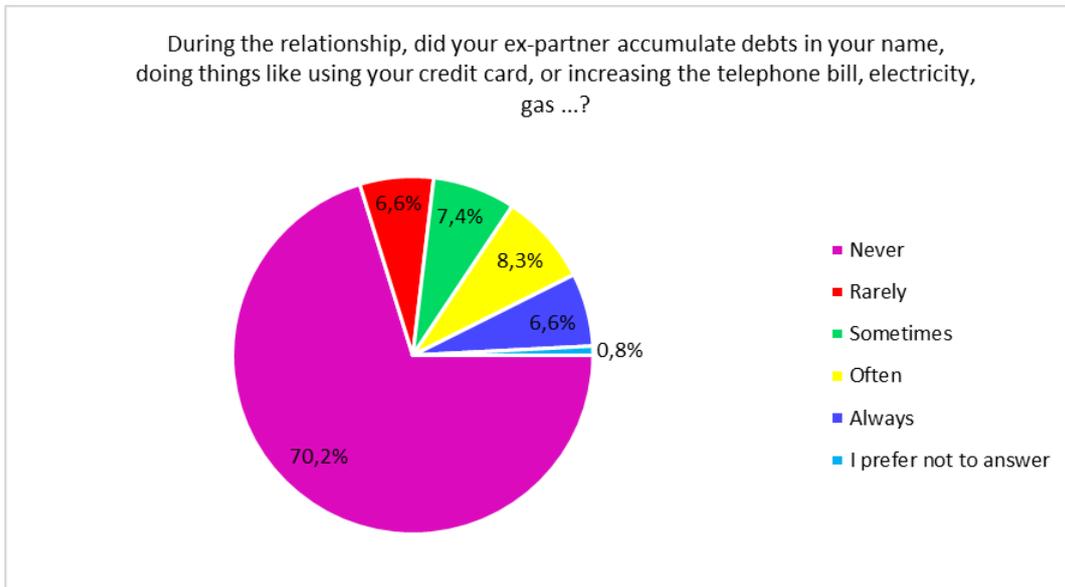
In Spain, just over a quarter of women (27.5%) state that her ex-partner accumulated debts in her name. This situation occurs: always in 5% of cases, often in 4.2%, sometimes in 7.5% and rarely in 10.8%. Compared to 71.7% where this situation never occurred. 0.8% of those surveyed prefer not to answer.

Figure 110 Spain: During the relationship, did your ex-partner accumulate debts in your name, doing things like using your credit card, or increasing the telephone bill, electricity, gas ...?



The results for the case of Italy show, in a similar way to Spain, that the majority, 70.2% (1.5 points less than in Spain) of the ex-partners of Italian women never accumulated debts in their name. Like the Spanish women, only 0.8% did not answer. Regarding the remaining 28.9% (27.5% in Spain), the answers are divided between: those who always accumulated debts with 6.6% (10.8% in Spain); those who often did so with 8.3% (almost double that in Spain); those who did it sometimes with 7.4% (practically the same as in Spain) and finally, those who rarely did it with 6.6% (more than 4 points lower than in Spain).

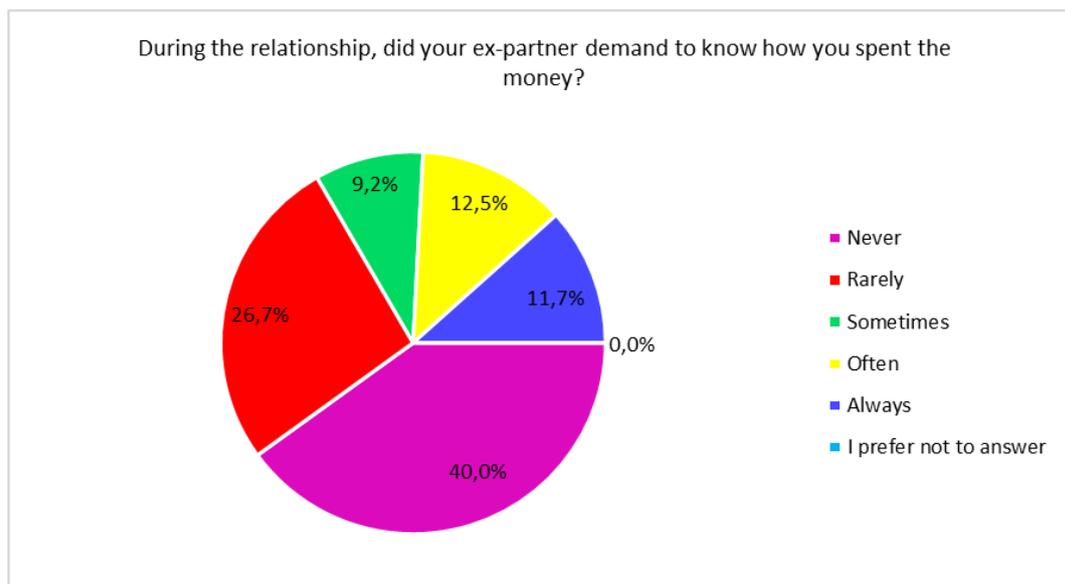
Figure 111 Italy: During the relationship, did your ex-partner accumulate debts in your name, doing things like using your credit card, or increasing the telephone bill, electricity, gas ...?



Question 15: During the relationship, did your ex-partner demand to know how you spent the money?

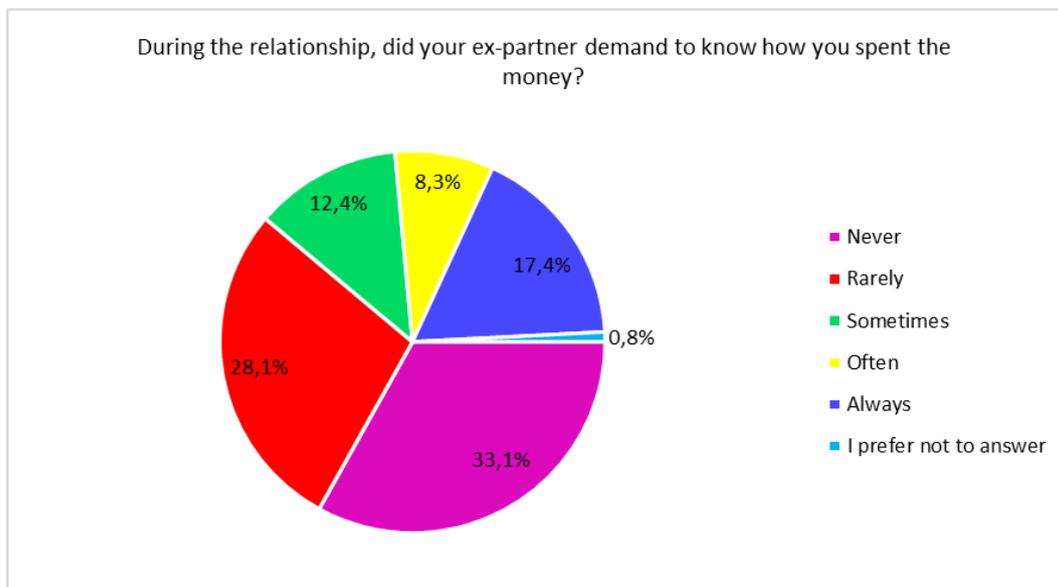
The Spanish women state that never (40%) or rarely (26.7%) their ex-partners demanded to know how they spent the money. The remaining 30% state that it sometimes happened to them (9.2%), often (12.5%) or always (11.7%). If we consider the women who have gone through this situation, the percentage is 60%. All the interviewees have chosen to answer this question.

Figure 112 Spain: During the relationship, did your ex-partner demand to know how you spent the money?



Comparing the results obtained in Spain and Italy, we can see that in Italy the percentage of women whose ex-partner demanded to know how they spent the money is higher with 66.2% (in Spain it was 60%). At 28.1% (26.7% in Spain) this situation rarely happened; at 12.4% (9.2% in Spain) this happened sometimes; 8.3% (12.5% in Spain) often and 17.4% (11.7% in Spain) this always happened. There is 0.8% who decide not to answer.

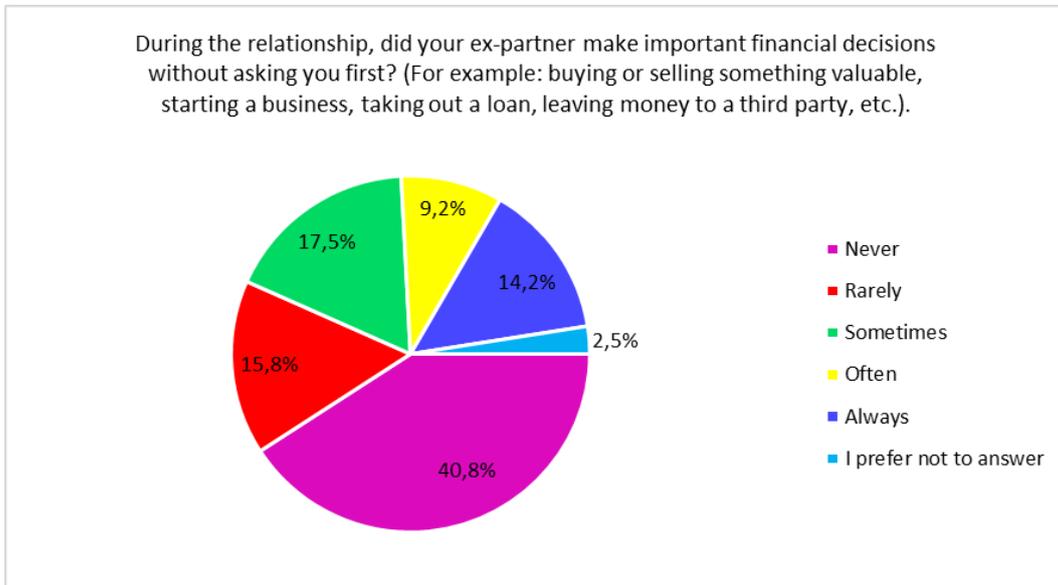
Figure 113 Italy: During the relationship, did your ex-partner demand to know how you spent the money?



Question 16: During the relationship, did your ex-partner make important financial decisions without asking you first? (For example: buying or selling something valuable, starting a business, taking out a loan, leaving money to a third party, etc.).

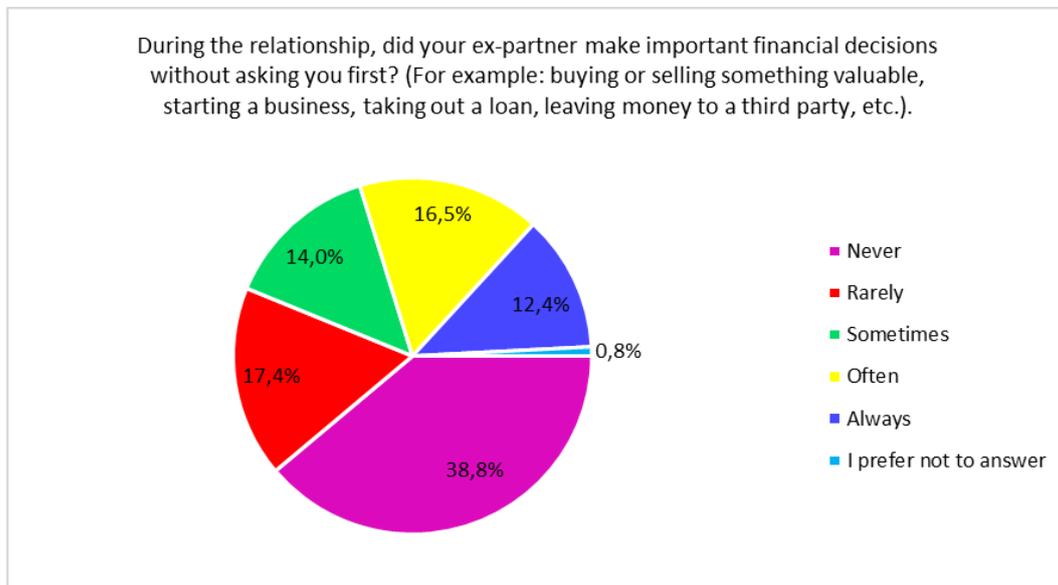
Based on the responses given in Spain, mostly men never (40.8%) or rarely (15.8%) made important economic decisions without first asking their ex-partners. This happened sometimes for 17.5%, often for 9.2% or always for 14.2%. 2.5% prefer not to answer.

Figure 114 Spain: During the relationship, did your ex-partner make important financial decisions without asking you first? (For example: buying or selling something valuable, starting a business, taking out a loan, leaving money to a third party, etc.).



If we now observe the responses given in Italy, the sum of men who never (38.8% compared to 40.8% in Spain) or rarely (17.4% compared to 15.8% in Spain) made important economic decisions without first asking their ex-partners is the same as in Spain. This situation occurred sometimes for 14% (3.5 points less than in Spain), often for 16.5% (7 points more than in Spain) or always for 12.4% (2 points less than in Spain). 0.8% of women prefer not to answer.

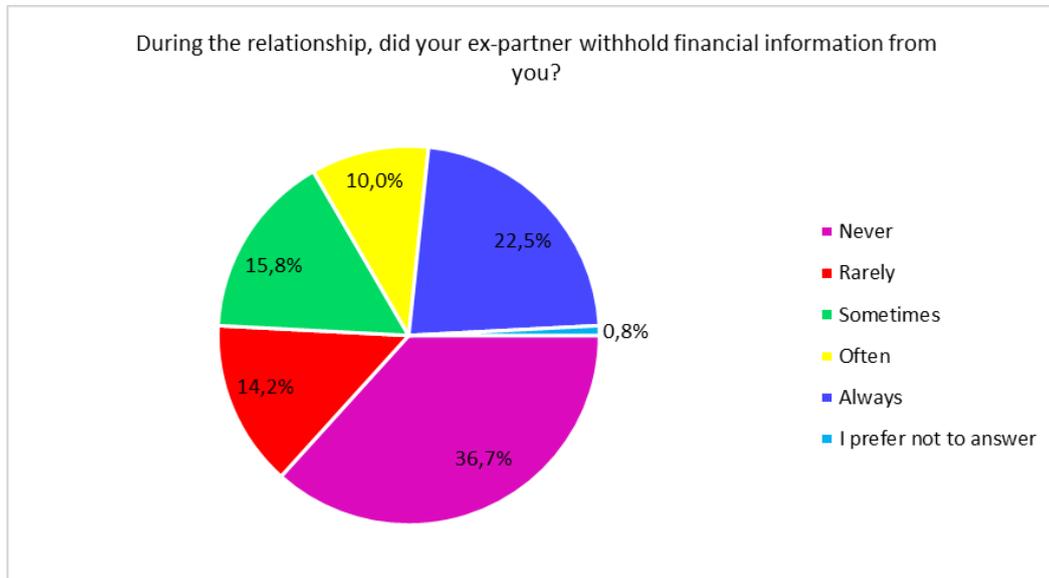
Figure 115 Italy: During the relationship, did your ex-partner make important financial decisions without asking you first? (For example: buying or selling something valuable, starting a business, taking out a loan, leaving money to a third party, etc.).



Question 17: During the relationship, did your ex-partner withhold financial information from you?

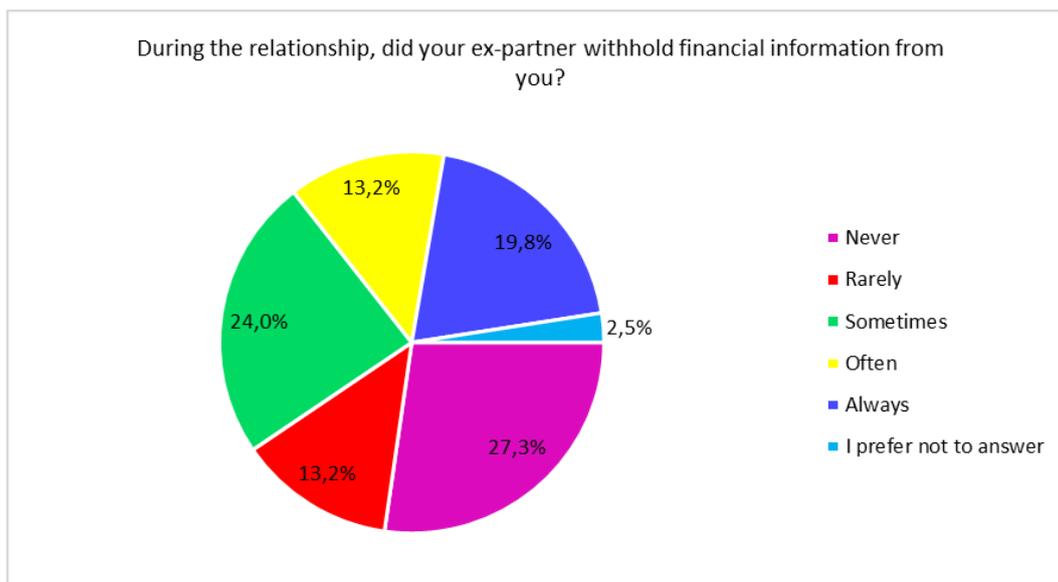
Almost a quarter of Spanish women admit that their ex-partner always withheld financial information from them, while 10% did it often, 15.8% sometimes and 14.2% rarely. 62.5% had financial information concealed to some extent, compared to 36.7% who never had information concealed. 0.8% of respondents preferred not to answer.

Figure 116 Spain: During the relationship, did your ex-partner withhold financial information from you?



In Italy, the situation is worse with only 27.3% who think that they were never concealed financial information and 70.2% who claim to have suffered this situation. For 19.8%, their ex-partners always withheld financial information (22.5% in Spain), while 13.2% did it often (10% in Spain), 24% sometimes (15.8% in Spain) and 13.2% rarely (10% in Spain). 2.5% of the respondents preferred not to answer.

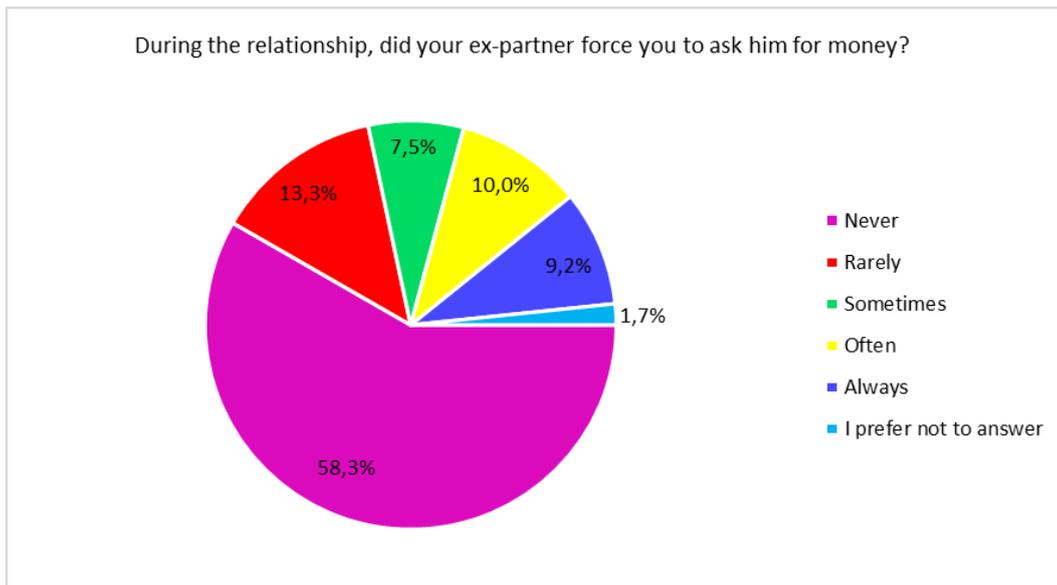
Figure 117 Italy: During the relationship, did your ex-partner withhold financial information from you?



Question 18: During the relationship, did your ex-partner force you to ask him for money?

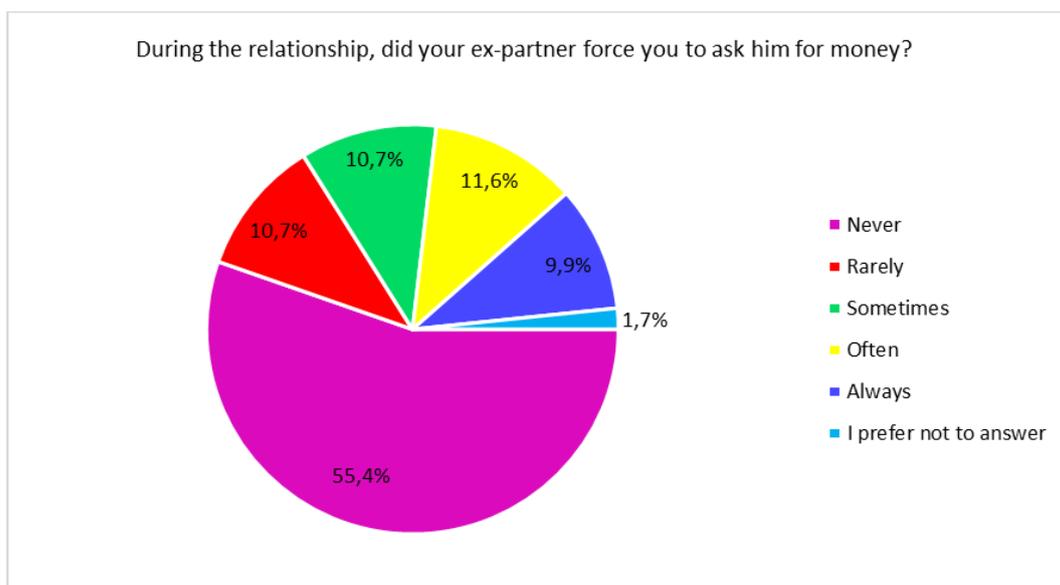
In Spain, mostly, with 58.3%, ex-partners did not force them to ask him for money. There is 1.7% who has preferred not to answer. The remaining 40% state that it occurred rarely (13.3%), sometimes (7.5%), often (10%) or always (9.2%).

Figure 118 Spain: During the relationship, did your ex-partner force you to ask him for money?



In Italy also for the most part, although with 3 points less than in Spain, ex-partners did not force them to ask for money (55.4%). There is also 1.7% who have preferred not to answer, and the rest (42.9%) are distributed almost in the same way among the interviewees who state that it happened rarely (10.7%), sometimes (10.7%), often (11.6%) or always (9.9%).

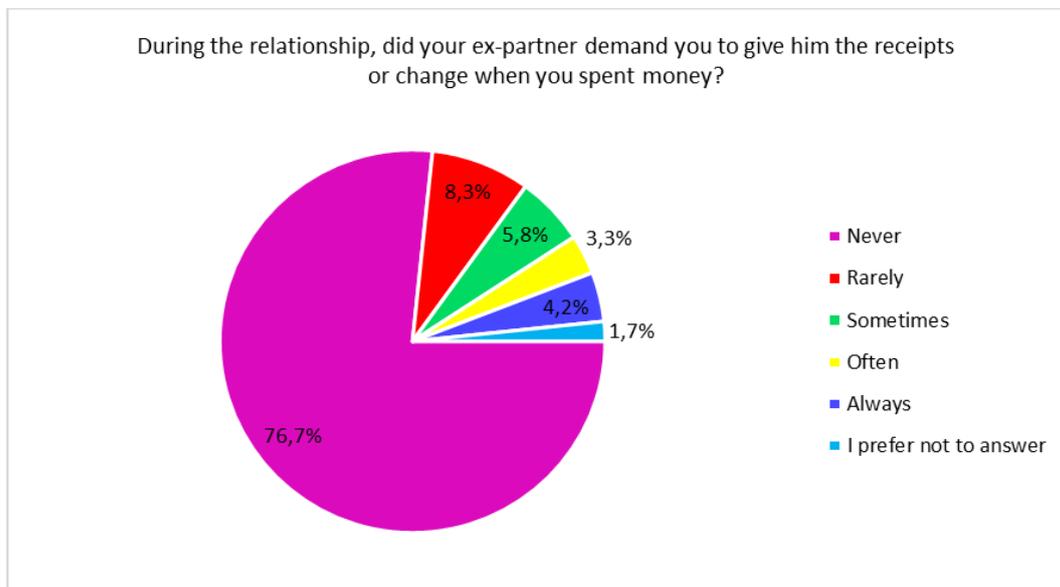
Figure 119 Italy: During the relationship, did your ex-partner force you to ask him for money?



Question 19: During the relationship, did your ex-partner demand you to give him the receipts or change when you spent money?

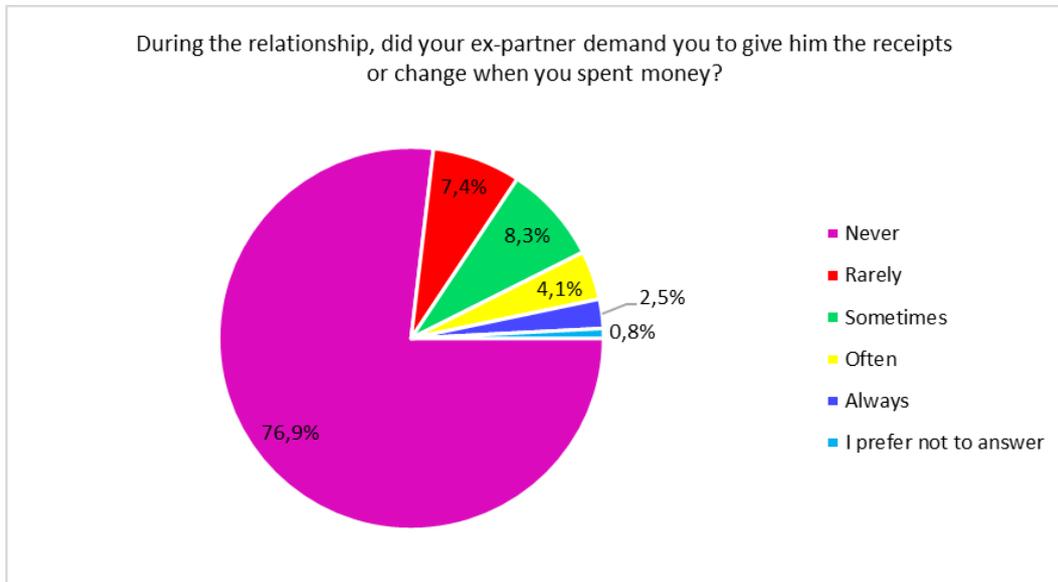
About three-quarters of Spanish women (76.7%) say that her ex-partner did not demand her to give the receipt or change when she spent money. For the remaining 21.6%, this situation occurred rarely (8.3%), always (4.2%), often (3.3%) or sometimes (5.8%). 1.7% decide not to answer.

Figure 120 Spain: During the relationship, did your ex-partner demand you to give him the receipts or change when you spent money?



Also, in Italy, and with practically the same percentage as in Spain, just over three quarters state that her ex-partner did not demand the receipts or change when she spent money. At 7.4% this situation occurred rarely (one point less than in Spain), at 2.5% (4.2% for Spanish women) they were always asked for receipts or change, at 4.1% (3.3% for Spanish women) often and 8.3% sometimes (5.8% for Spanish women). Therefore, this situation occurred to 22.3% of Italian women. 0.8% decide not to answer compared to 1.7% in Spain.

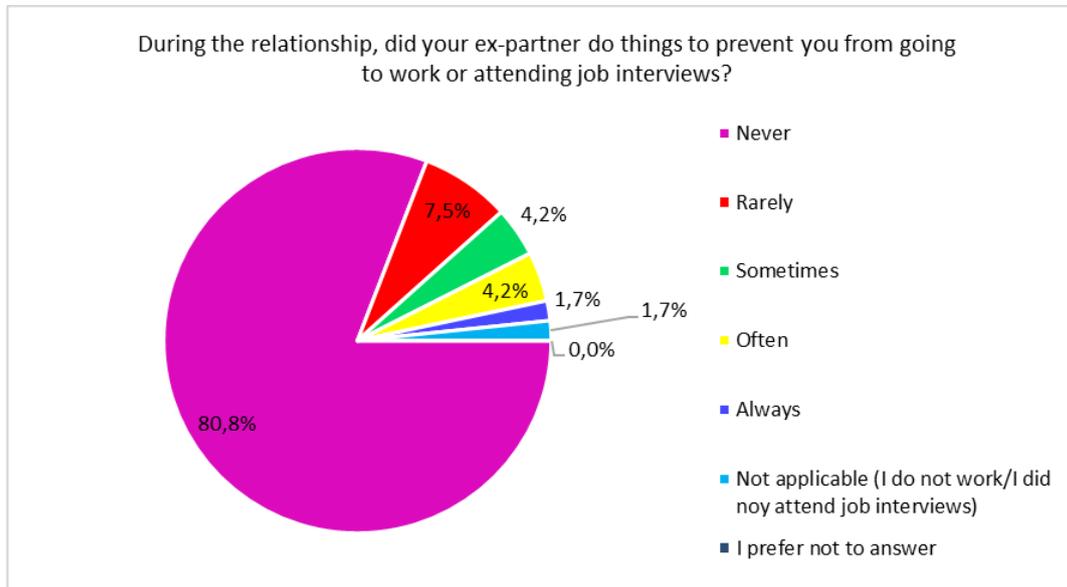
Figure 121 Italy: During the relationship, did your ex-partner demand you to give him the receipts or change when you spent money?



Question 20: During the relationship, did your ex-partner do things to prevent you from going to work or attending job interviews?

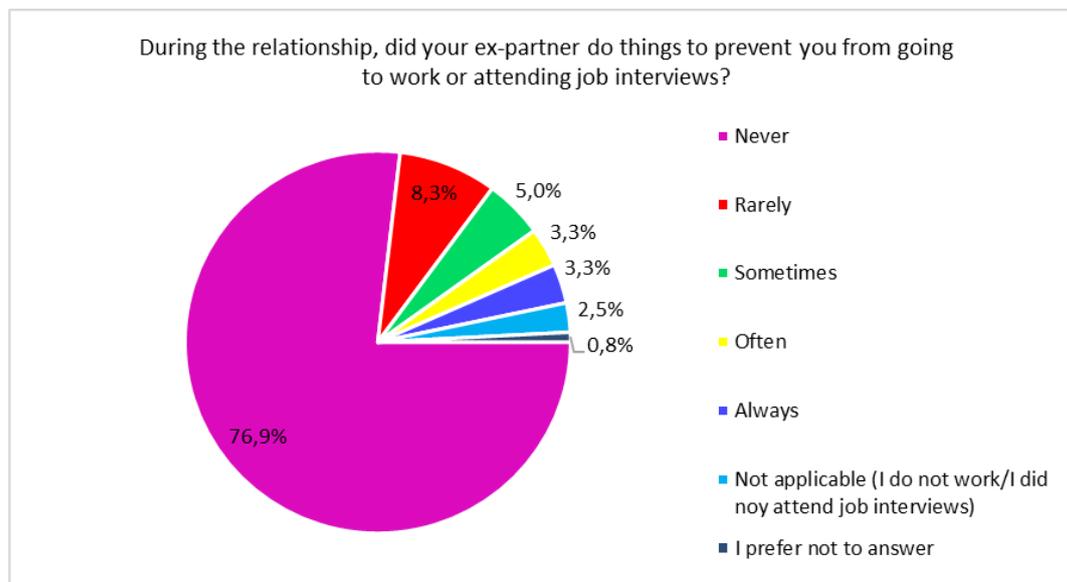
The vast majority of women surveyed in Spain (80.8%) state that during the relationship their ex-partner never prevented them from going to work or attending job interviews. Among the women who affirmed that they did suffer from this harassment (17.6 %), the majority argue that these situations rarely or sometimes occurred, and only for 5.9% their ex-partner made them unable to work frequently or always.

Figure 122 Spain: During the relationship, did your ex-partner do things to prevent you from going to work or attending job interviews?



In the case of women surveyed in Italy, the results are very similar. 76.9% affirm that during the relationship they never had any impediments from their ex-partner to enter the labor market, compared to 19.9% of women who suffered this situation, although in most cases it was rarely or sometimes.

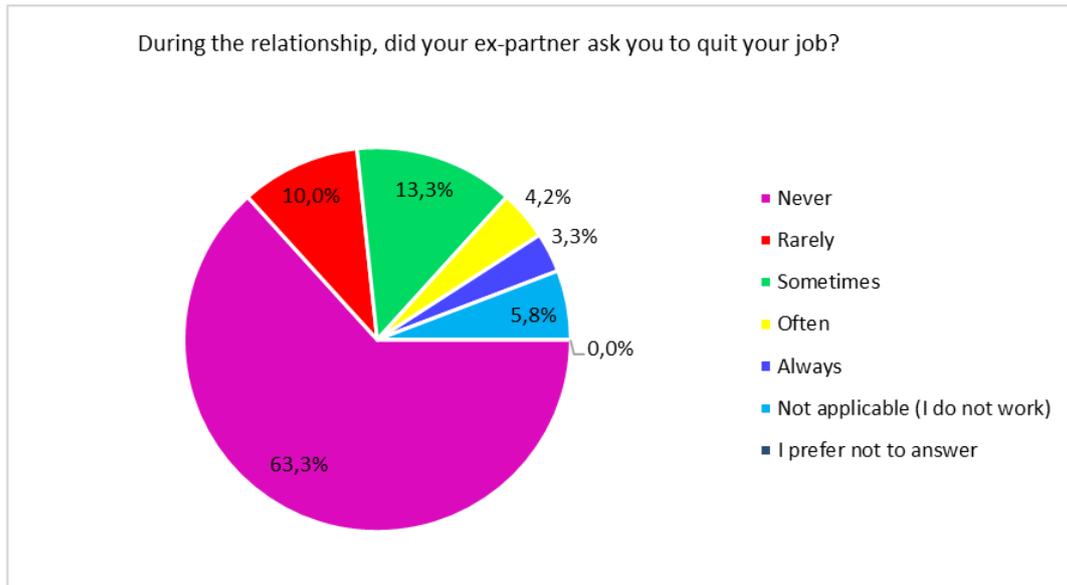
Figure 123 Italy: During the relationship, did your ex-partner do things to prevent you from going to work or attending job interviews?



Question 21: During the relationship, did your ex-partner ask you to quit your job?

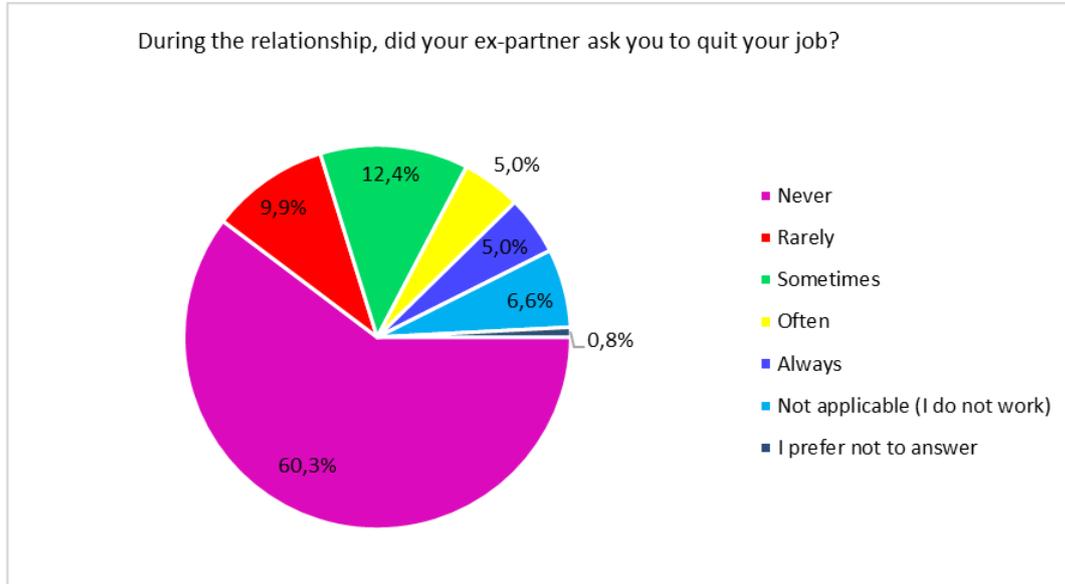
Almost two out of three respondents in Spain (63.3%) maintain that their ex-partner never asked them to stop working, but 30.8% did suffer this pressure during their relationship. The rest of the respondents (5.8%) stated that they did not work during their relationship.

Figure 124 Spain: During the relationship, did your ex-partner ask you to quit your job?



In Italy, the results are somewhat worse than in Spain as the percentage of women who state that they were never pressured by their ex-partner to leave work falls to 60.3 %. While those who say that their ex-partner told them not to work rises to 32.3%. Furthermore, this situation occurred often or always in 10% of the respondents. For the rest, this situation did not occur because they did not work or preferred not to answer.

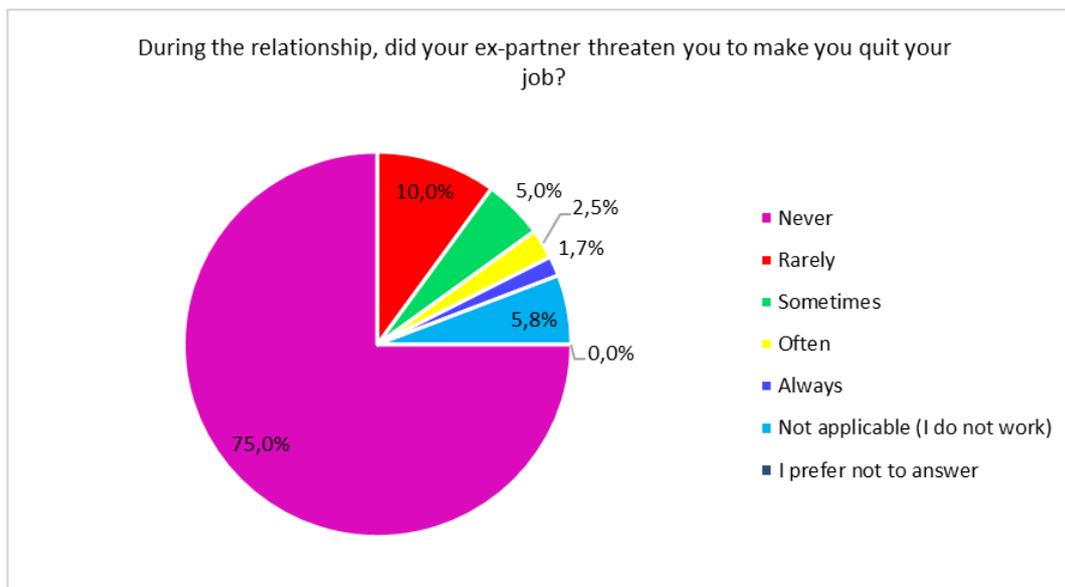
Figure 125 Italy: During the relationship, did your ex-partner ask you to quit your job?



Question 22: During the relationship, did your ex-partner threaten you to make you quit your job?

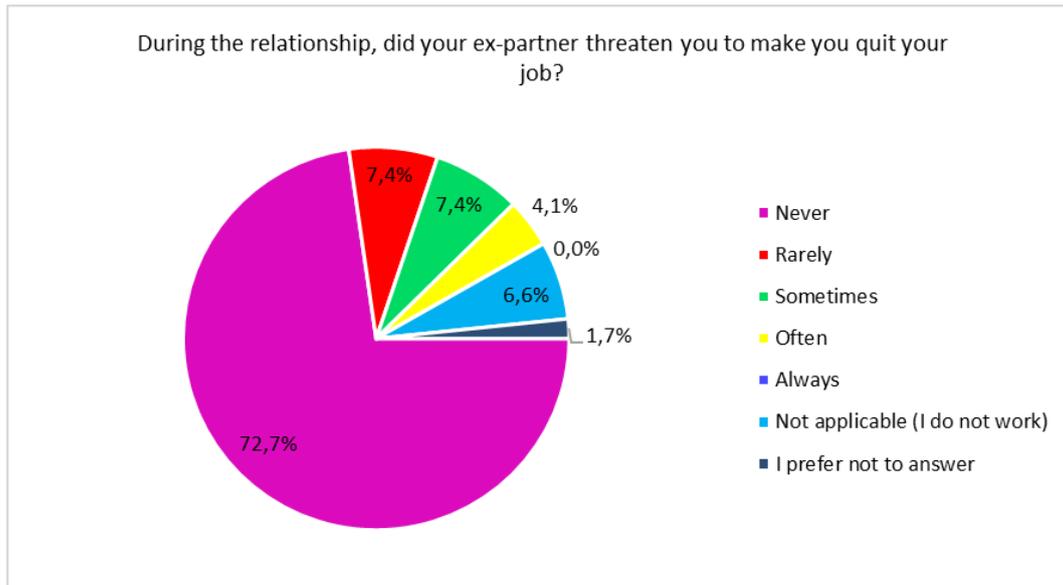
The vast majority of Spanish women surveyed (75%) never felt threatened by their ex-partner to quit their job. 18.2% suffered these threats and in almost half of these cases women were threatened frequently or always. Finally, 5.8% maintain that they did not work during the relationship with their ex-partner.

Figure 126 Spain: During the relationship, did your ex-partner threaten you to make you quit your job?



In Italy, the percentage of women who were never threatened by their ex-partner to quit their job falls to 72.7 %, with similar figures to those in Spain (18.9 %) who claim to have suffered this. The rest stated that they did not work (6.6%) or preferred not to answer this question (1.7%).

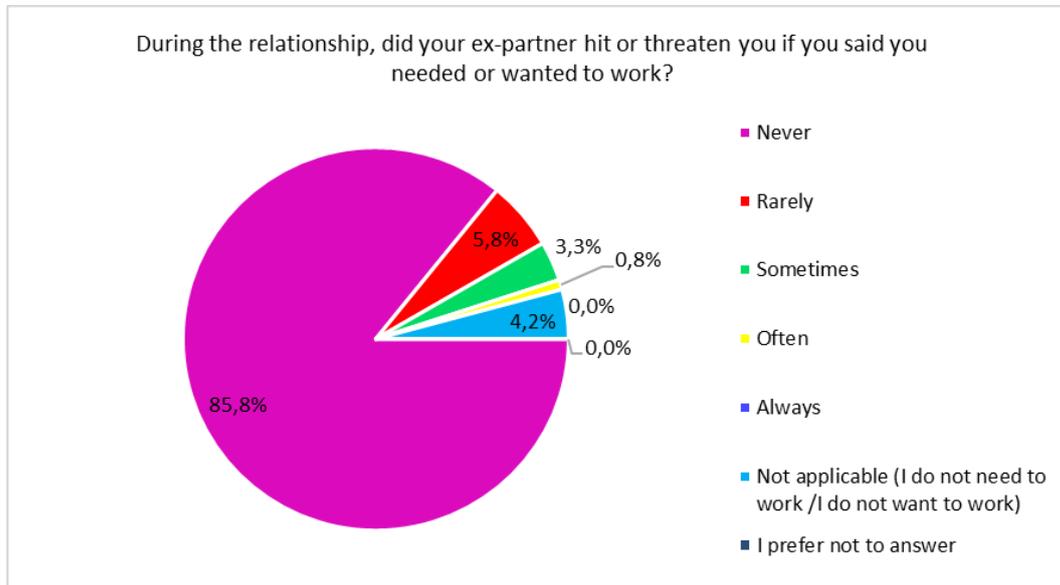
Figure 127 Italy: During the relationship, did your ex-partner threaten you to make you quit your job?



Question 23: During the relationship, did your ex-partner hit or threaten you if you said you needed or wanted to work?

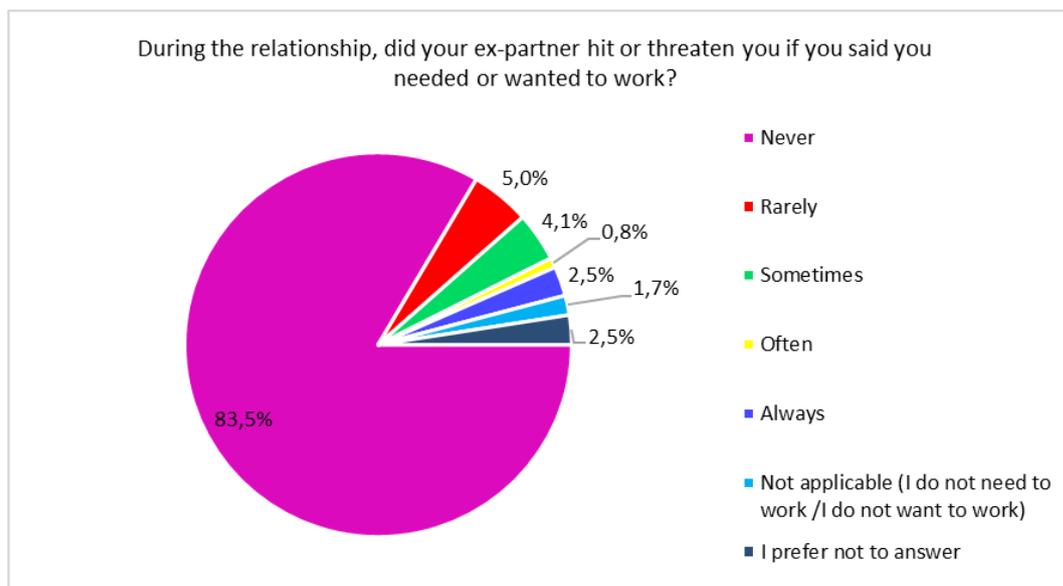
The vast majority of those surveyed in Spain (85.8 %) state that they were never hit or threatened by their ex-partner if they expressed their desire or need to work, but one in ten (9.9%) suffered these threats or beatings. The rest of the women (4.2%) state that this situation did not occur because they did not need or did not want to work.

Figure 128 Spain: During the relationship, did your ex-partner hit or threaten you if you said you needed or wanted to work?



In Italy, the percentage of women who say they have not suffered threats or beatings from their ex-partner for expressing their desire or need to work is also the majority (83.5%) but lower than in Spain. 12.4 % of the Italian women surveyed declare having suffered these threats or beatings. For 1.7%, this question was not applicable because they did not need or did not want to work, and 2.5% preferred not to answer.

Figure 129 Italy: During the relationship, did your ex-partner hit or threaten you if you said you needed or wanted to work?

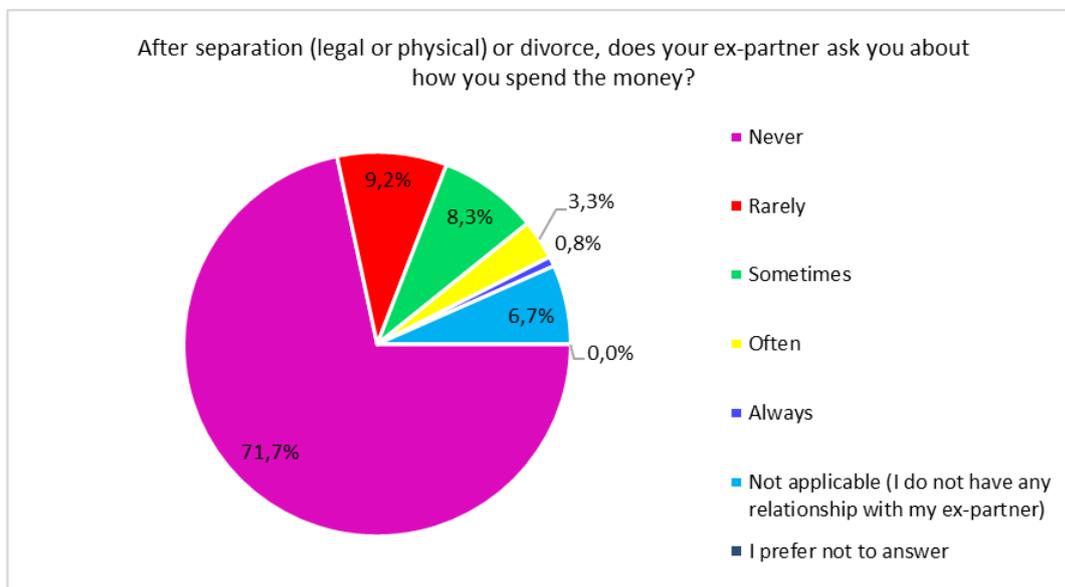


2.2.3 Questions about the economic violence after the relationship

Question 24: After separation (legal or physical) or divorce, does your ex-partner ask you about how you spend the money?

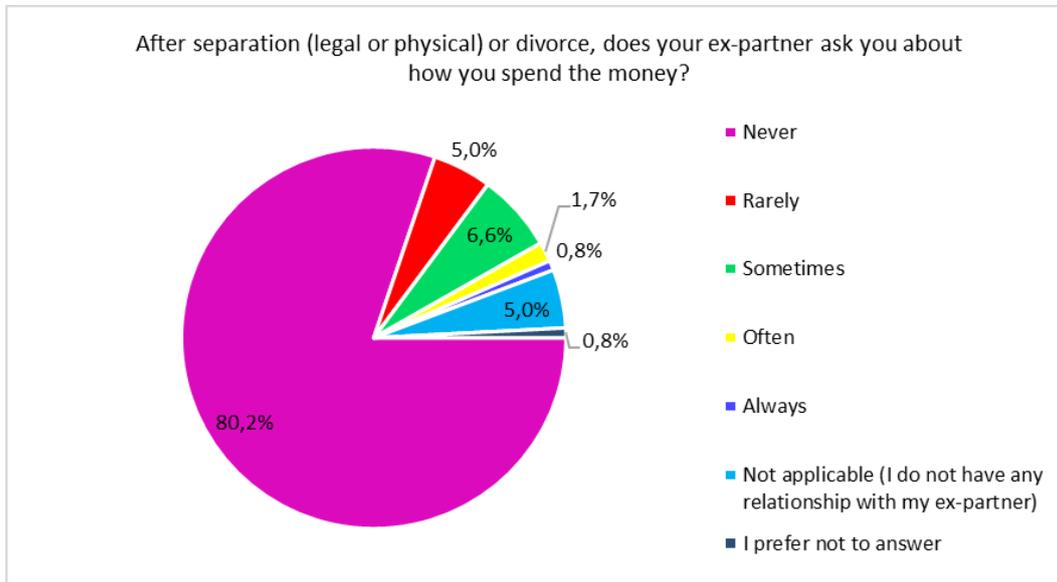
The women surveyed in Spain affirm in a majority (71.7%) that after the separation or divorce their ex-partner has never controlled their expenses. However, it is striking that 21.6% state that they feel financially controlled by their ex-partner although they no longer live together. Finally, 6.7% maintain that they do not have any kind of relationship with their ex-partner.

Figure 130 Spain: After separation (legal or physical) or divorce, does your ex-partner ask you about how you spend the money?



In Italy, the control over the woman's expenses after separation or divorce is lower than in Spain, since 80.2% affirm that their ex-partner never asks them about how they spend the money. 14.1% have had to give an explanation on this matter, even if this has only happened a few times. The rest (5.8%) do not have any relationship with their ex-partner or prefer not to answer.

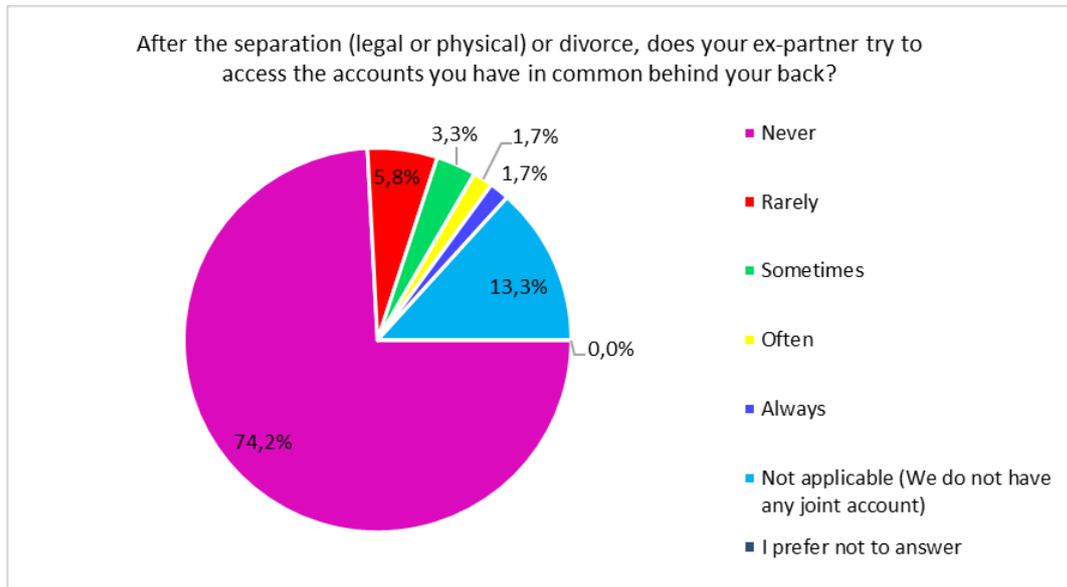
Figure 131 Italy: After separation (legal or physical) or divorce, does your ex-partner ask you about how you spend the money?



Question 25: After the separation (legal or physical) or divorce, does your ex-partner try to access the accounts you have in common behind your back?

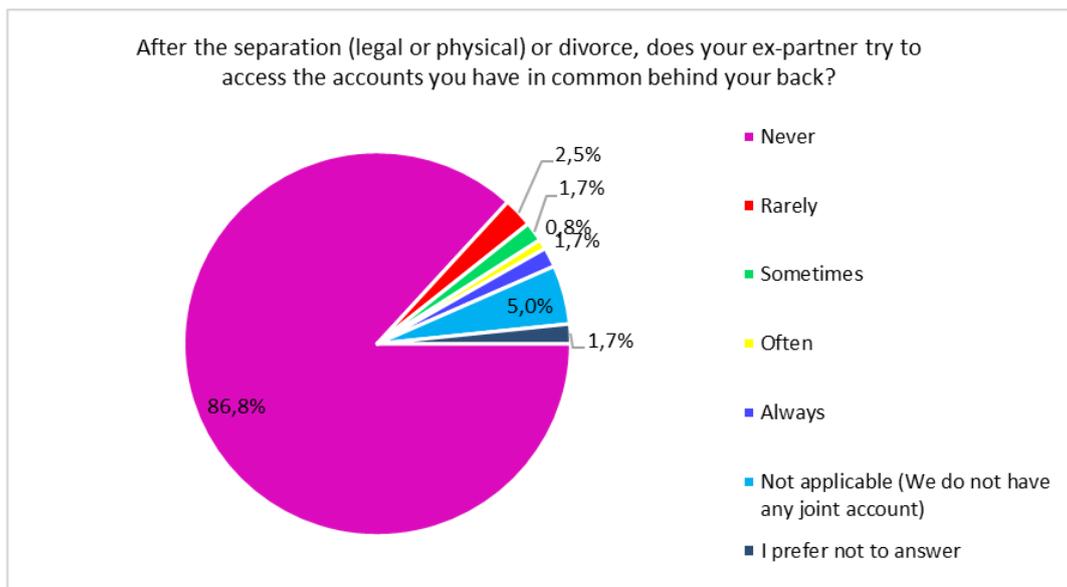
Regarding joint accounts after separation or divorce, three out of four Spanish women declare that their ex-partner never tries to access them without her knowing. This situation has occurred, although rarely, in 12.5% of those surveyed. 13.3% state that the question does not proceed because they do not have accounts in common.

Figure 132 Spain: After the separation (legal or physical) or divorce, does your ex-partner try to access the accounts you have in common behind your back?



Among Italian women, the access of the ex-partner, after separation or divorce, to the joint accounts has never occurred behind their backs in 86.8% of the cases. The attempt to access to joint accounts without her knowing has taken place in 6.7% of the respondents. Finally, 6.7% declare that they do not have accounts in common or they prefer not to answer this question.

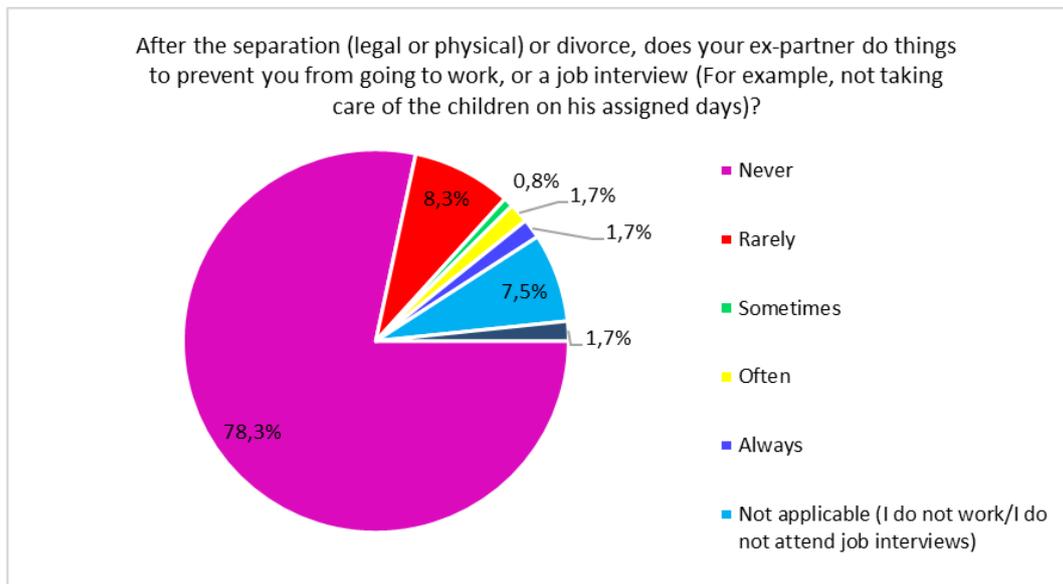
Figure 133 Italy: After the separation (legal or physical) or divorce, does your ex-partner try to access the accounts you have in common behind your back?



Question 26: After the separation (legal or physical) or divorce, does your ex-partner do things to prevent you from going to work, or a job interview (For example, not taking care of the children on his assigned days)?

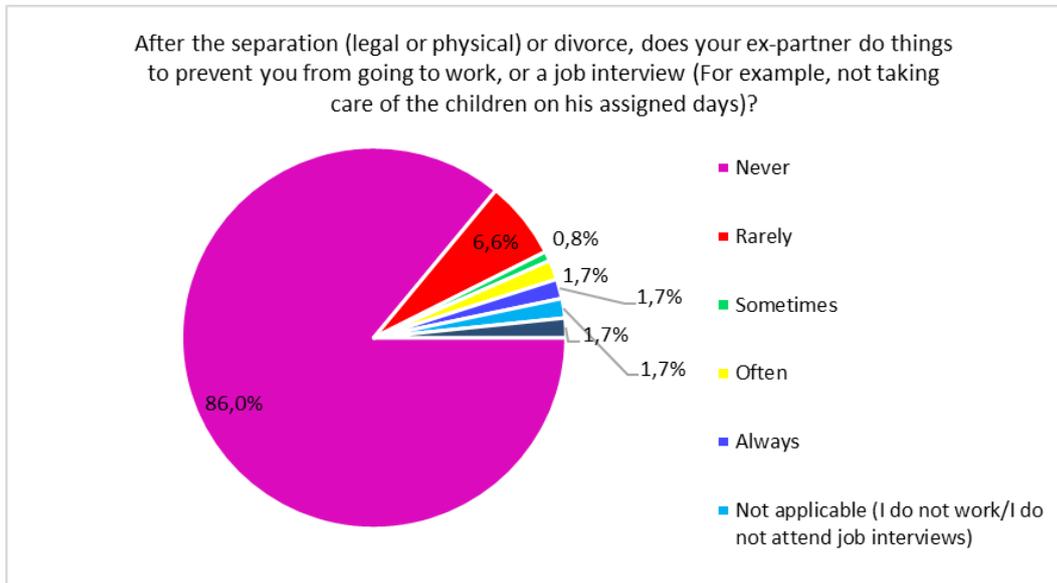
The vast majority of those surveyed in Spain (78.3%) answered that after the separation or divorce her ex-partner has never done anything to prevent her from going to work or a job interview. 12.5% have suffered these situations and for the rest, 9.2%, this question is not applicable, because they do not work or attend job interviews, or prefer not to answer.

Figure 134 Spain: After the separation (legal or physical) or divorce, does your ex-partner do things to prevent you from going to work, or a job interview (For example, not taking care of the children on his assigned days)?



Among Italian women, the impediments of her ex-partner so that she cannot go to work or to job interviews after separation or divorce is much lower than in Spain. The 86% have never experienced this type of situation, and 10.8% have sometimes suffer this situation, and for the remaining 3.4%, this question does not apply or prefer not to answer.

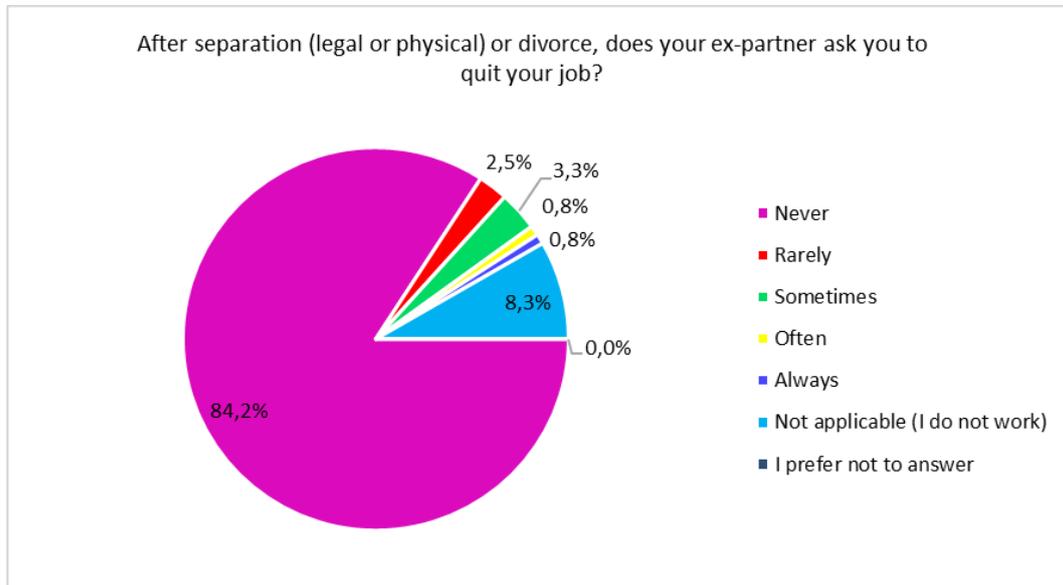
Figure 135 Italy: After the separation (legal or physical) or divorce, does your ex-partner do things to prevent you from going to work, or a job interview (For example, not taking care of the children on his assigned days)?



Question 27: After separation (legal or physical) or divorce, does your ex-partner ask you to quit your job?

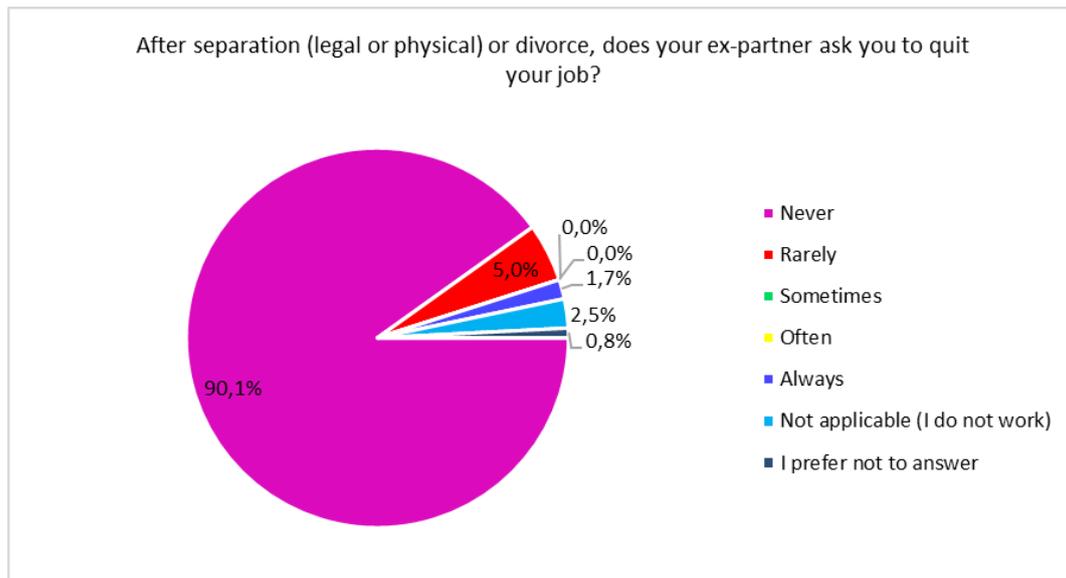
84.2% of the women surveyed in Spain state that after the separation or divorce her ex-partner has never asked her to stop working, but 7.4% state that they have been pressured on some occasions by their ex-partner to quit their working life. Finally, 8.3% maintain that this question does not apply because she does not work.

Figure 136 Spain: After separation (legal or physical) or divorce, does your ex-partner ask you to quit your job?



In Italy, the results are more conclusive than in Spain. 90.1% of those surveyed have never been pressured by their ex-partner to leave their job, compared to 6.7% who have suffered this situation. For the rest, the question does not apply because she does not work or prefers not to answer.

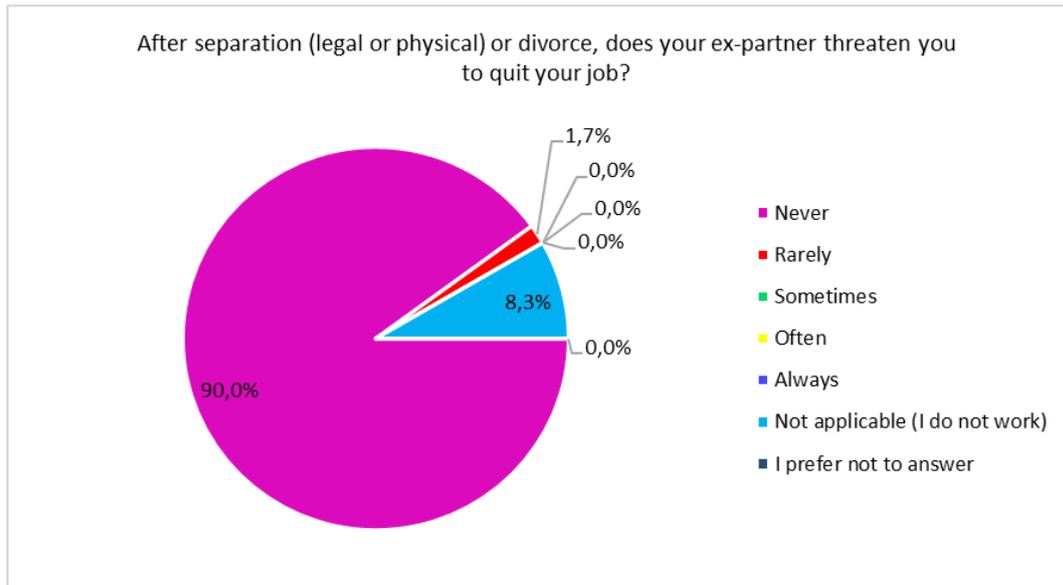
Figure 137 Italy: After separation (legal or physical) or divorce, does your ex-partner ask you to quit your job?



Question 28: After separation (legal or physical) or divorce, does your ex-partner threaten you to quit your job?

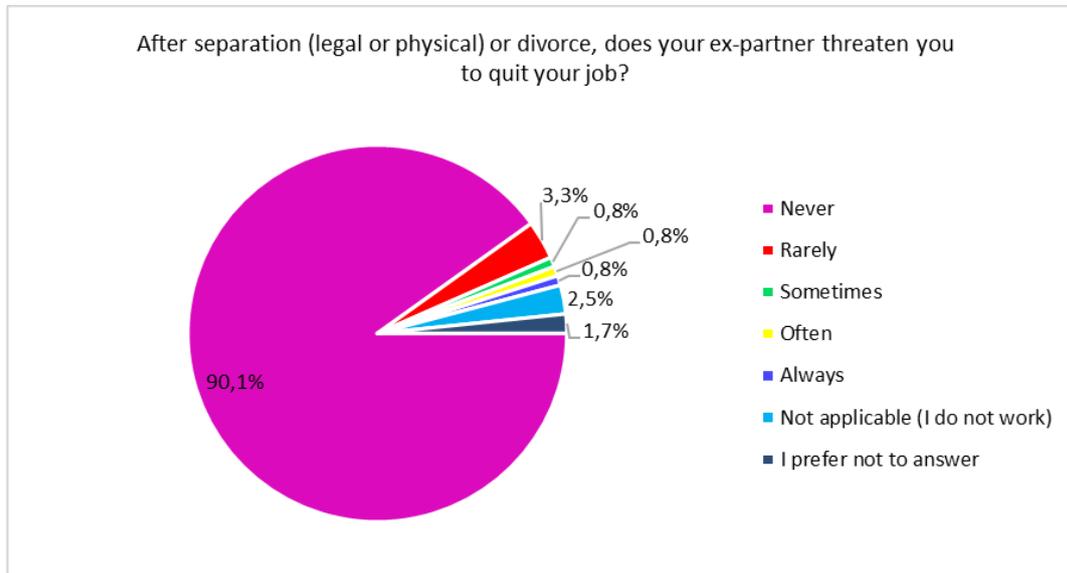
The women surveyed in Spain state, in 90% of the cases, that they have never been threatened by their ex-partner to quit their job after separation or divorce. Only 1.7% have suffered these threats and the remaining 8.3% affirm that the question is not applicable because they do not work.

Figure 138 Spain: After separation (legal or physical) or divorce, does your ex-partner threaten you to quit your job?



In Italy, also a wide majority (90.1%) of women respond they have never been threatened to quit the labor market after separation or divorce. But the number of women who has suffered this situation is higher (5.7%). Finally, 4.2% declare that this situation has not occurred to them because they do not work or prefer not to answer.

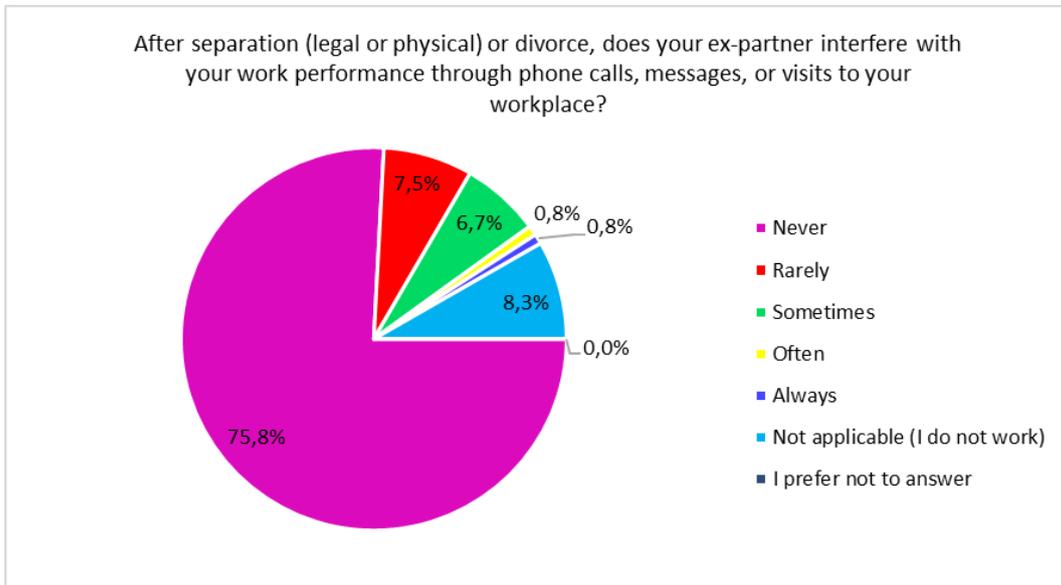
Figure 139 Italy: After separation (legal or physical) or divorce, does your ex-partner threaten you to quit your job?



Question 29: After separation (legal or physical) or divorce, does your ex-partner interfere with your work performance through phone calls, messages, or visits to your workplace?

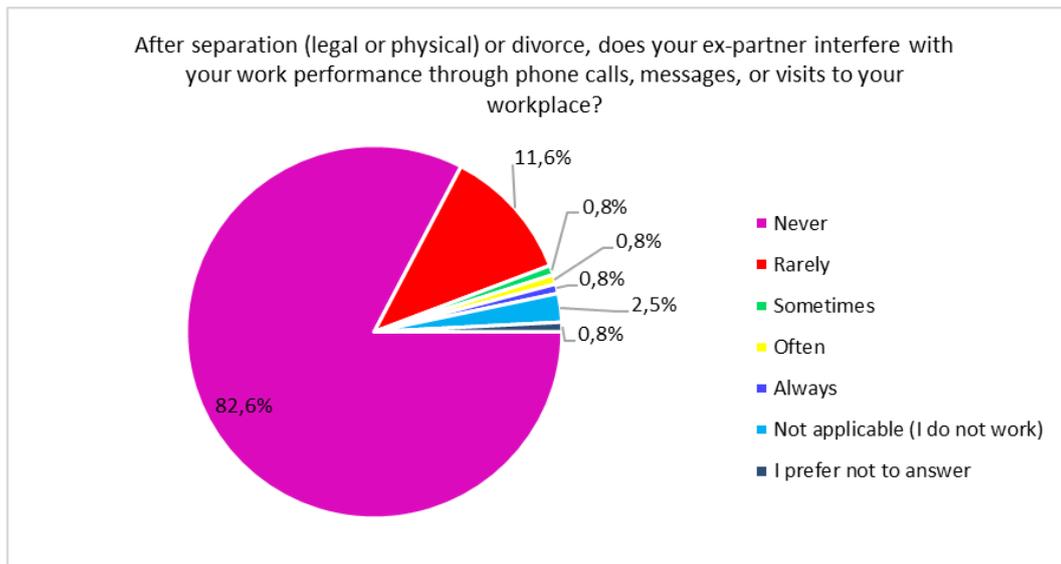
In Spain, three out of four women say that after separation or divorce her ex-partner has never influenced her work performance. For 15.8%, her work performance has diminished by the actions of her ex-partner, but almost always this situation has occurred rarely or sometimes but not frequently. For the remaining 8.3% the question is not applicable because they do not work.

Figure 140 Spain: After separation (legal or physical) or divorce, does your ex-partner interfere with your work performance through phone calls, messages, or visits to your workplace?



In Italy, the interference of the ex-partner in the work performance of women is less common than in Spain. 82.6% have never suffered this influence, while 14% say that this has happened but not frequently. Finally, 3.3% have said that they do not work or that they prefer not to answer.

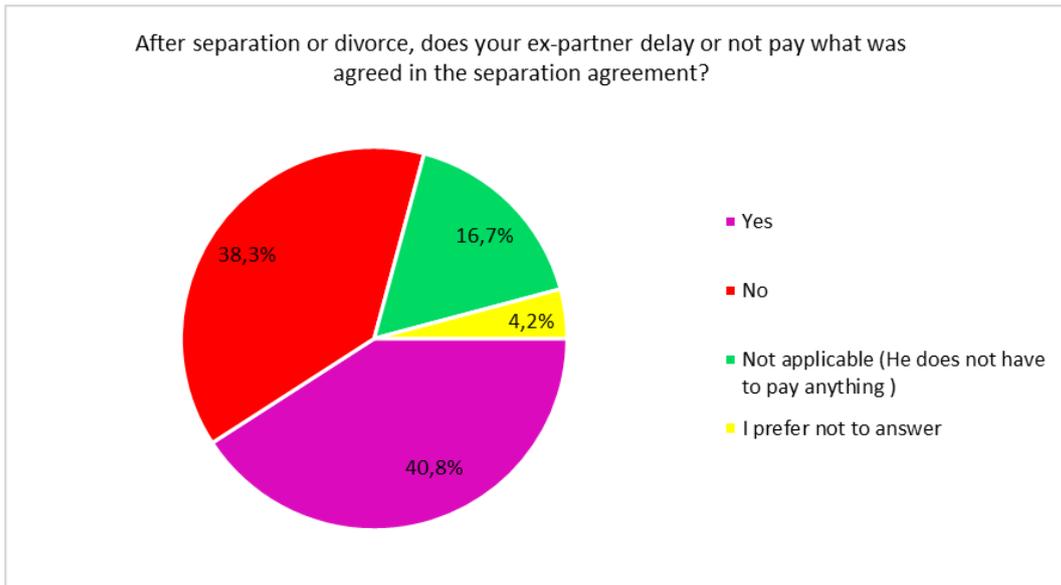
Figure 141 Italy: After separation (legal or physical) or divorce, does your ex-partner interfere with your work performance through phone calls, messages, or visits to your workplace?



Question 30: After separation or divorce, does your ex-partner delay or not pay what was agreed in the separation agreement?

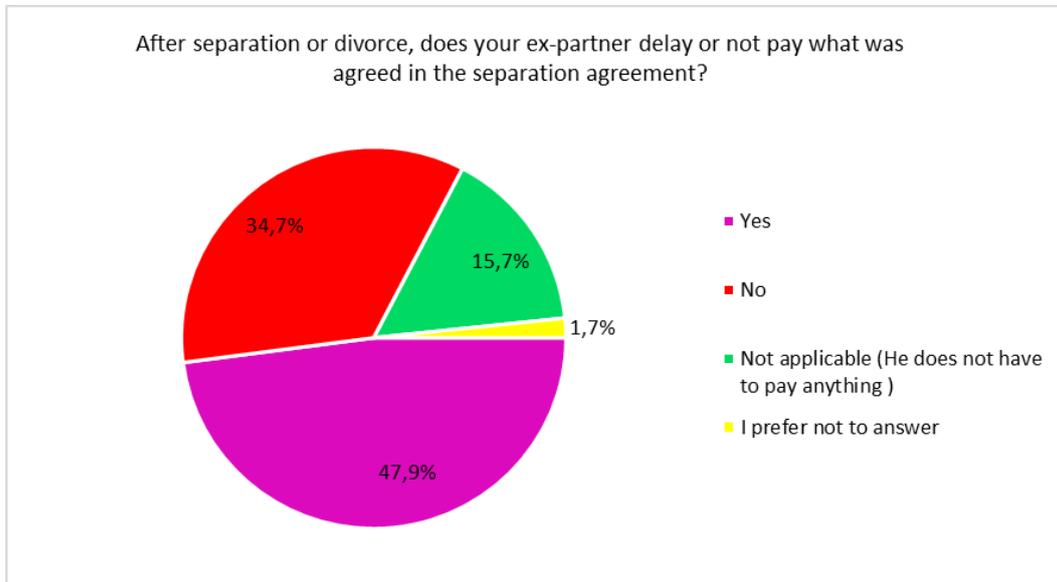
In Spain, 40.8% of women report that their ex-partners are late or do not pay what was agreed in the separation agreement, compared to 38.3% who report that they do comply with their payment obligations. The rest either do not have to pay anything (16.7%) or prefer not to answer (4.2%).

Figure 142 Spain: After separation or divorce, does your ex-partner delay or not pay what was agreed in the separation agreement?



In Italy, the situation is worse than in Spain, since the percentage of women who declare delays or non-payments is 47.9% (7 points higher than Spain) compared to 34.7% who declare they do not suffer delays or non-payments (4 points less than in Spain).

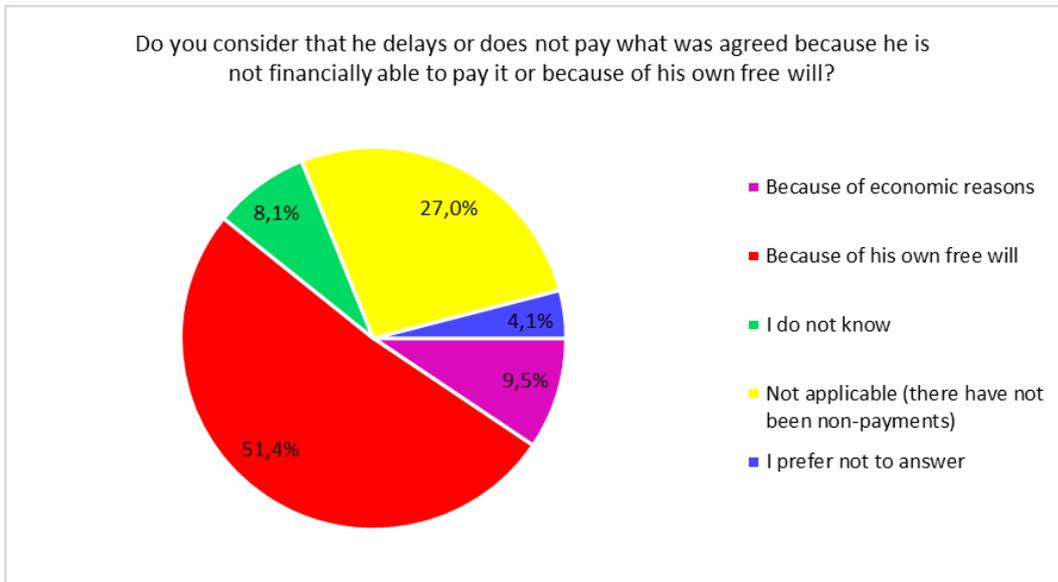
Figure 143 Italy: After separation or divorce, does your ex-partner delay or not pay what was agreed in the separation agreement?



Question 31: Do you consider that he delays or does not pay what was agreed because he is not financially able to pay it or because of his own free will?

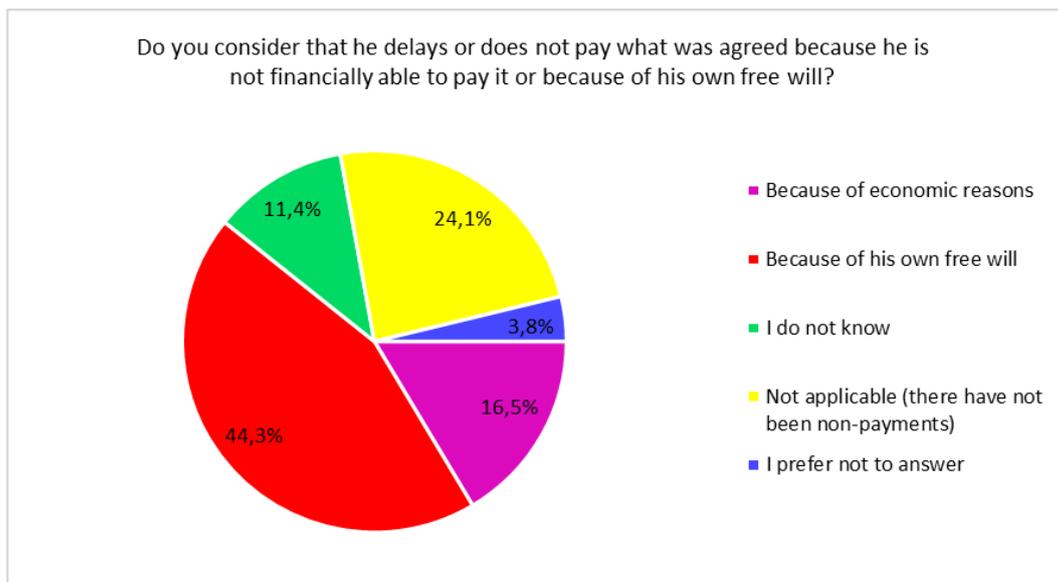
Regarding the reasons for the delays or non-payments, more than half of the women surveyed in Spain (51.4%) consider that this is because of their ex-partners' own free will, compared to 9.5% who consider that they cannot cope with the payment for economic reasons. The rest of the women declare that there have not been non-payments (27%), that they do not know the reason (8.1%) or prefer not to answer (4.1%).

Figure 144 Spain: Do you consider that he delays or does not pay what was agreed because he is not financially able to pay it or because of his own free will?



In Italy, despite having declared more noncompliance, the economic reasons (16.5%), are higher than in Spain and because of the own free will of the ex-partner (44.3%) is less than in Spain. As in Spain, around 40% declare that there have not been non-payments, that they do not know the reason or that they prefer not to answer.

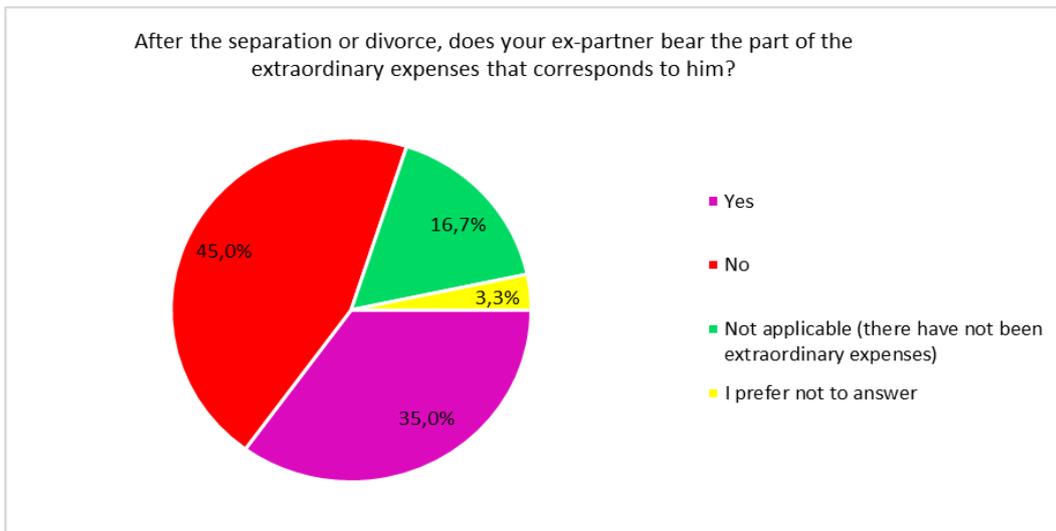
Figure 145 Italy: Do you consider that he delays or does not pay what was agreed because he is not financially able to pay it or because of his own free will?



Question 32: After the separation or divorce, does your ex-partner bear the part of the extraordinary expenses that corresponds to him?

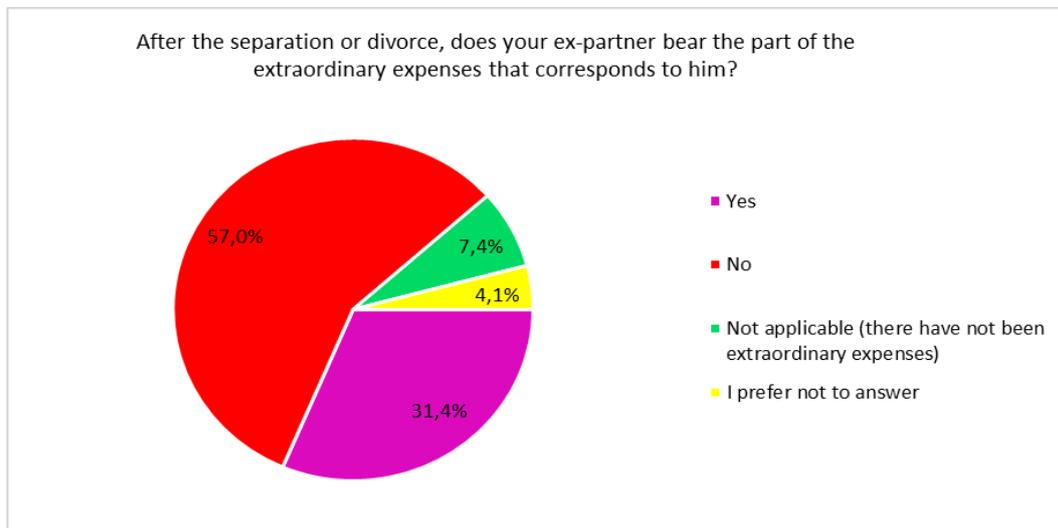
Regarding extraordinary expenses, in Spain there are more women who declare that their ex-partners do not bear their part (45%) than those who declare that they do (35%). 16.7% have not had extraordinary expenses yet, and 3.3% prefer not to answer.

Figure 146 Spain: After the separation or divorce, does your ex-partner bear the part of the extraordinary expenses that corresponds to him?



In Italy, the situation regarding the payment of extraordinary expenses is more painful for women than in Spain. There are already 31.4% who answer that their ex-partners bear their part, and 57% who answer that their ex-partners do not bear the cost, 12 points more than in Spain.

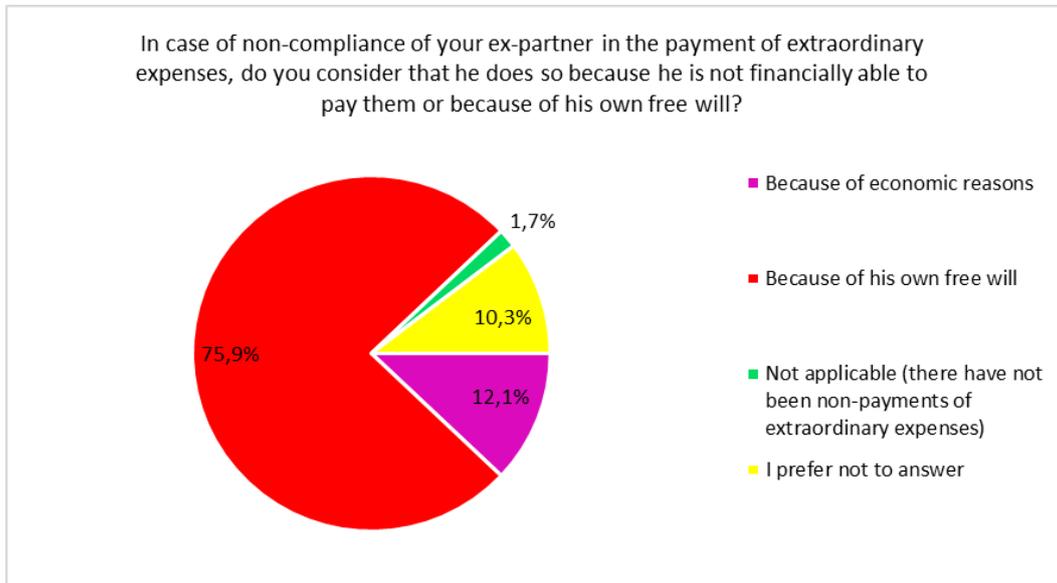
Figure 147 Italy: After the separation or divorce, does your ex-partner bear the part of the extraordinary expenses that corresponds to him?



Question 33: In case of noncompliance of your ex-partner in the payment of extraordinary expenses, do you consider that he does so because he is not financially able to pay them or because of his own free will?

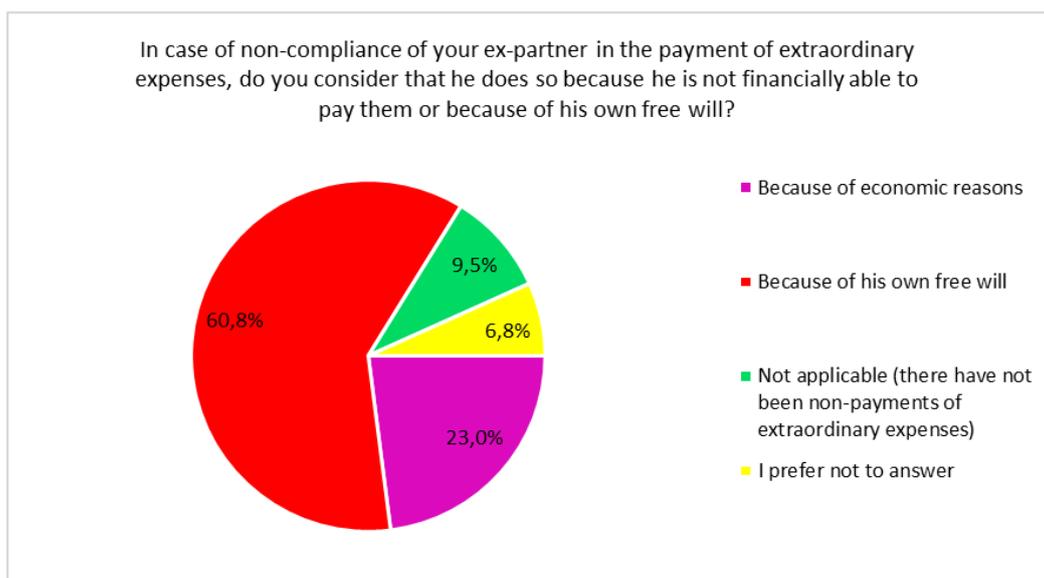
Among women who have reported noncompliance with the payment of extraordinary expenses in Spain, the main reason they point to is the ex-partner's own free will with 75.9%, while only 12.1% admit that this is because of financial troubles of the ex-partner.

Figure 148 Spain: In case of noncompliance of your ex-partner in the payment of extraordinary expenses, do you consider that he does so because he is not financially able to pay them or because of his own free will?



With 60.8% (15 points less than in Spain) women in Italy also see the ex-partner's own free will as the main reason for not paying their part of the extraordinary expenses. The financial troubles are the reason for 23% of women, twice as much as in Spain. These differences between Spain and Italy when explaining the reasons for non-payments also occurred with regular expenses (question 31).

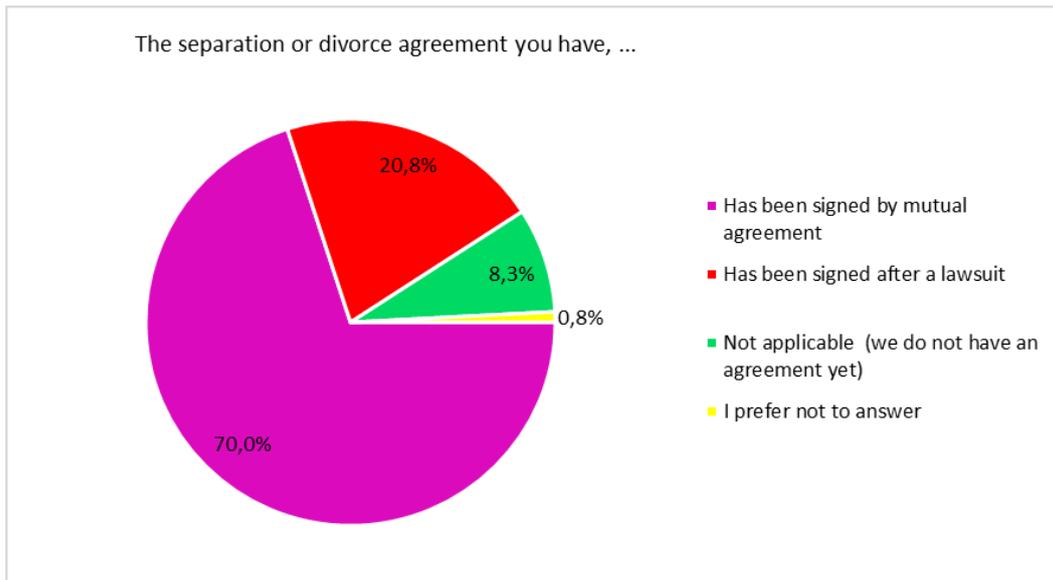
Figure 149 Italy: In case of noncompliance of your ex-partner in the payment of extraordinary expenses, do you consider that he does so because he is not financially able to pay them or because of his own free will?



Question 34: The separation or divorce agreement you have, ...

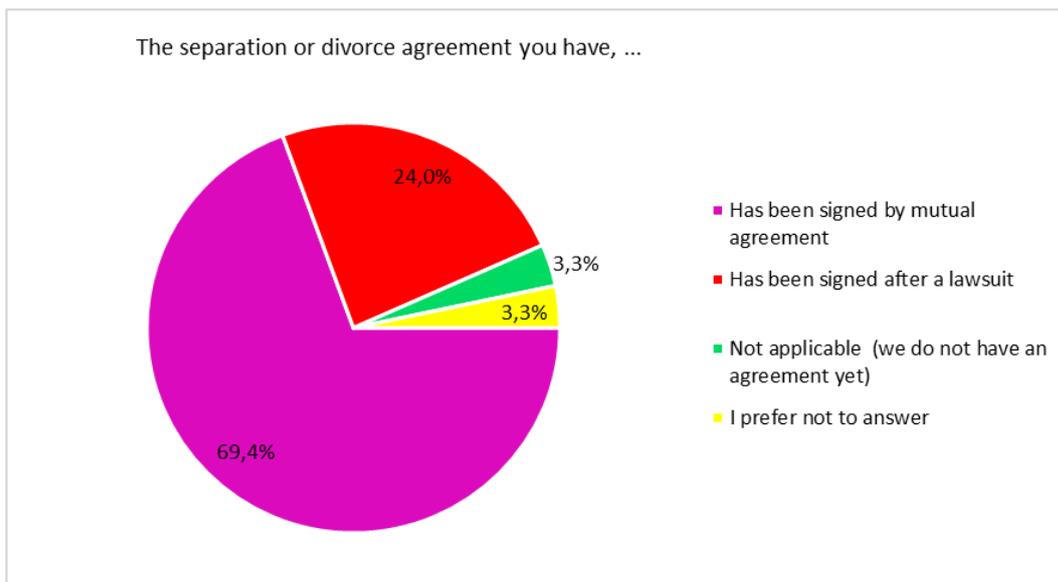
In Spain, the separation agreement has been mostly signed by mutual agreement, 70%, compared to 20.8% signed after a lawsuit. The rest of the women interviewed still did not have an agreement.

Figure 150 Spain: The separation or divorce agreement you have, ...



As in Spain, in Italy the separation agreement has been mostly signed by mutual agreement, 69.4%, compared to 24% signed after a lawsuit, with few differences with respect to Spain. The rest of the women interviewed either did not have an agreement yet or did not answer the question.

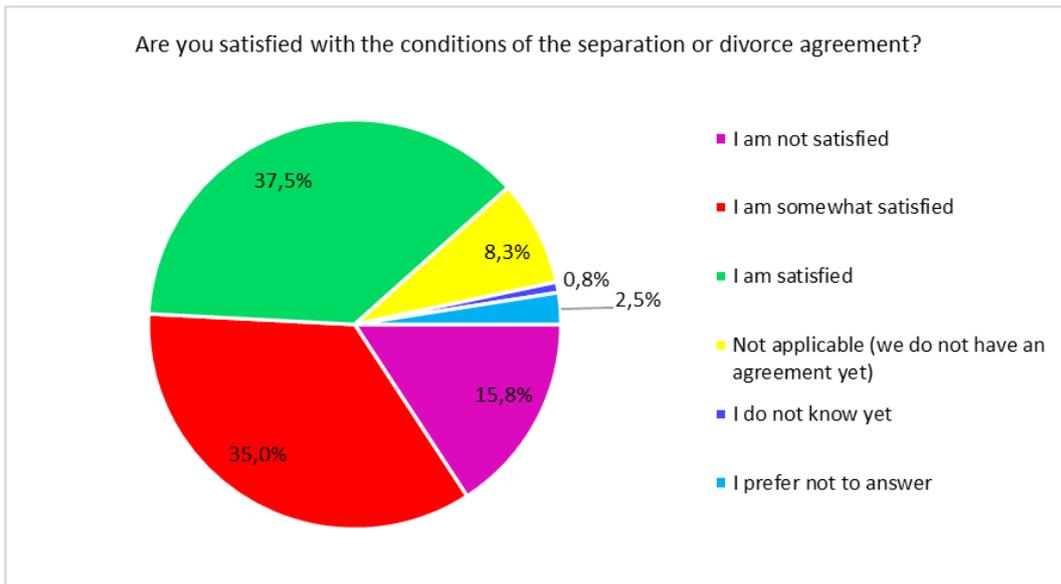
Figure 151 Italy: The separation or divorce agreement you have, ...



Question 35: Are you satisfied with the conditions of the separation or divorce agreement?

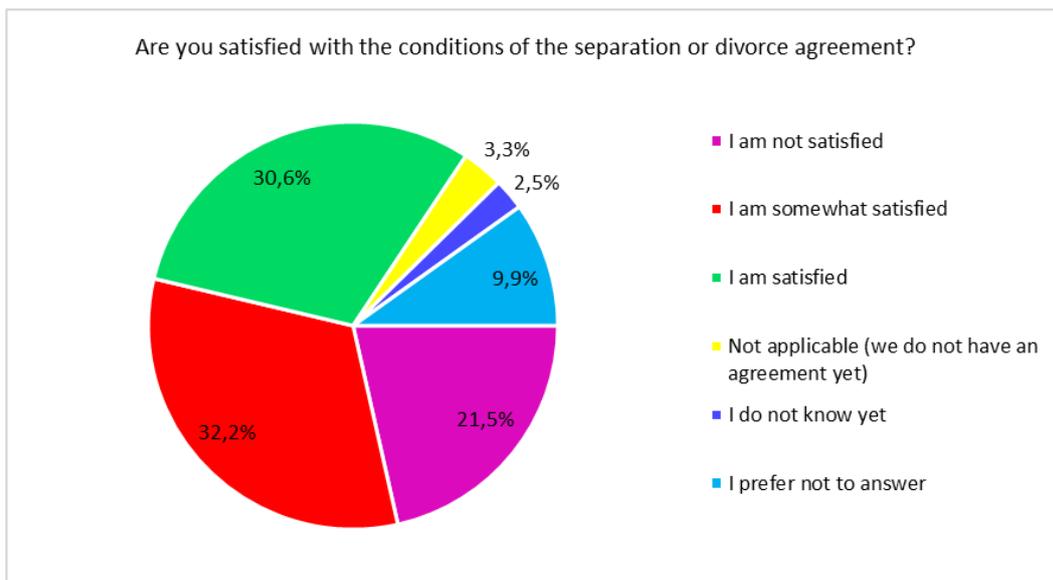
The opinion of women in Spain about their separation agreement is, in general, of moderate satisfaction, being 37.5% satisfied and 35% somewhat satisfied. 15.8% are not satisfied at all and 11.6% do not have an opinion.

Figure 152 Spain: Are you satisfied with the conditions of the separation or divorce agreement?



In Italy, the percentages of women who are satisfied with the agreement are worse than in Spain. The sum of those who declare to be satisfied (30.6%) or somewhat satisfied (32.2%) is 10 points lower than in Spain, while 21.5%, 6 points more than in Spain, declare not to be satisfied at all.

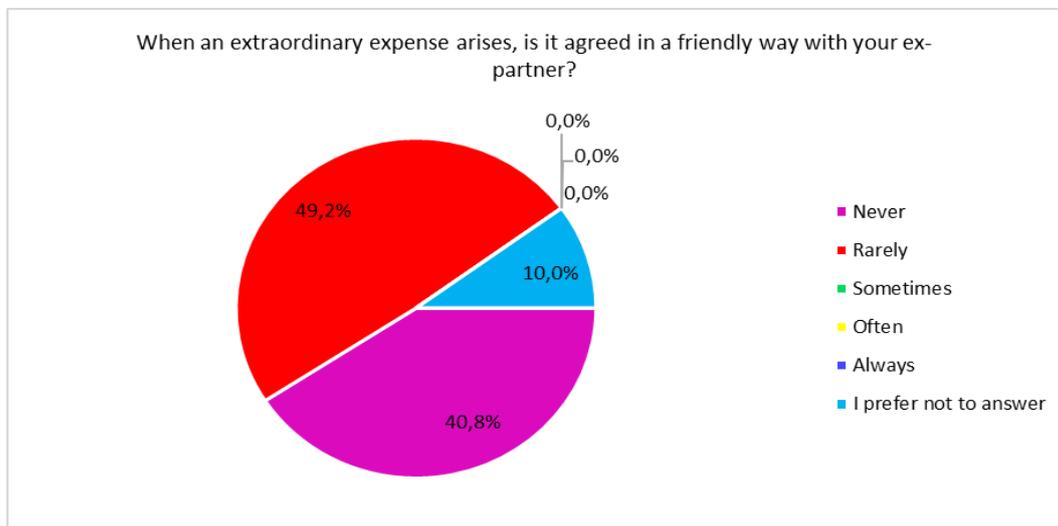
Figure 153 Italy: Are you satisfied with the conditions of the separation or divorce agreement?



Question 36: When an extraordinary expense arises, is it agreed in a friendly way with your ex-partner?

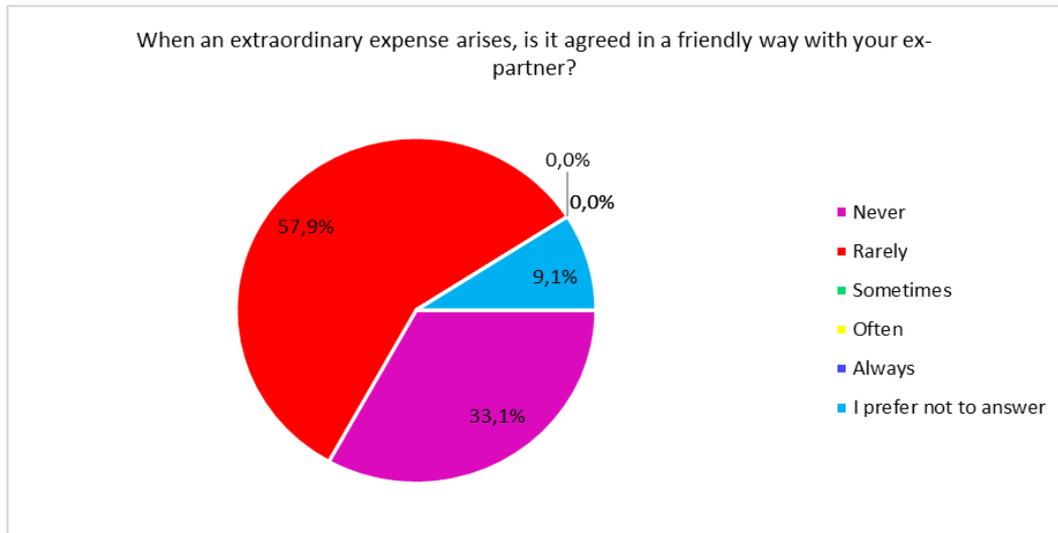
Almost half (49.2%) of those surveyed in Spain answered that the payment of extraordinary expenses is rarely agreed in a friendly way, while 40.8% say never. Therefore, the sum of these two elements gives us the result that 90% confess serious problems to reach agreements on this issue. This percentage reaches 100% if we discount those who prefer not to answer (10%). No woman indicates that she has always or often reached a friendly agreement.

Figure 154 Spain: When an extraordinary expense arises, is it agreed in a friendly way with your ex-partner?



In Italy, the results are similar to those of Spain, where the sum of women who never or rarely agreed in a friendly way to pay extraordinary expenses is 91%, although the percentage of those who have never reached a friendly agreement is only 33.1%, compared to 40.8%. 9.1% prefer not to answer. Similarly to Spain, discounting those who prefer not to answer, all women indicate they have problems with the extraordinary expenses.

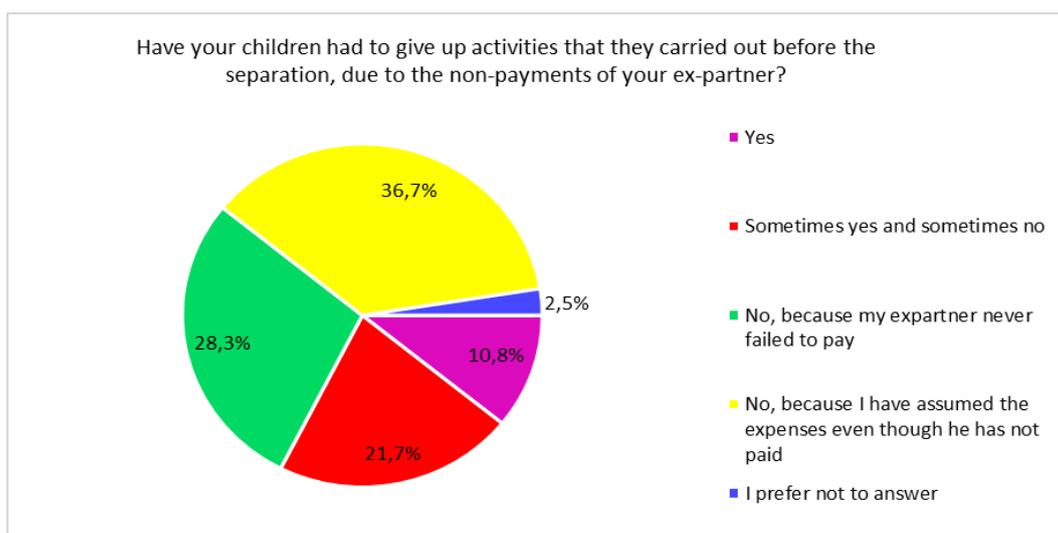
Figure 155 Italy: When an extraordinary expense arises, is it agreed in a friendly way with your ex-partner?



Question 37: Have your children had to give up activities that they carried out before the separation, due to the non-payments of your ex-partner?

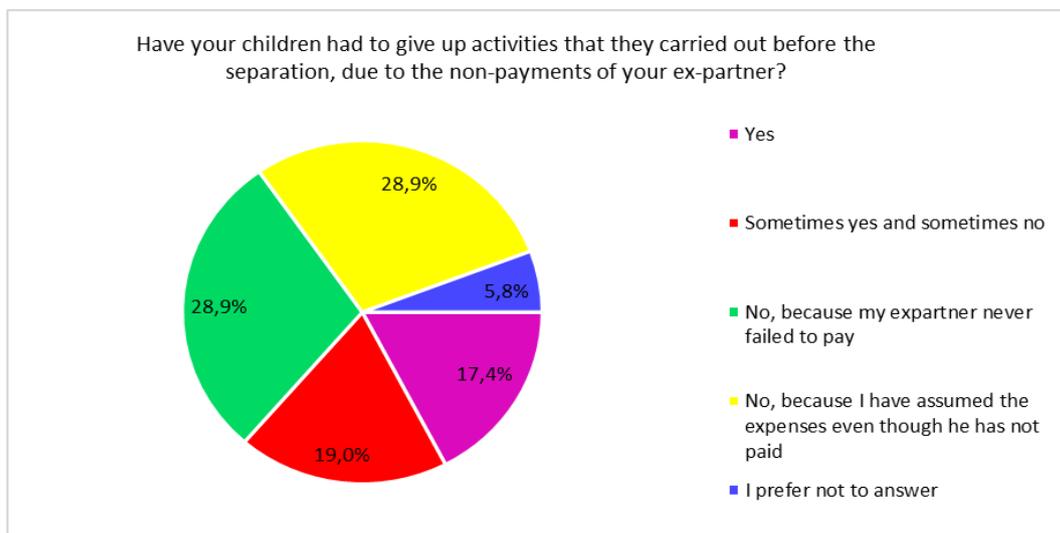
In the case of Spain, most of the women (65%) answered that their children have not had to give up their activities, although 36.7% because the expenses were paid by the woman, while 28.3% is due to the fact that their ex-partner has never failed to pay. Only 10.8% of the women say that their children have had to give up activities. While in 21.7% of the cases they affirm that sometimes they have been able to carry out the activities but in other cases they have not.

Figure 156 Spain: Have your children had to give up activities that they carried out before the separation, due to the non-payments of your ex-partner?



In the case of Italy, most of the women (57.8%, somewhat less than in the case of Spain, with 65%) answered that their children have not had to give up their activities, dividing equally between those where the expenses have been assumed by the woman, and those where her ex-partner has always paid. The percentage of women who affirm that their children have had to give up activities is 17.4%, considerably higher than in the Spanish case (10.8%). In 19% of the cases (21.7% in Spain), they affirm that sometimes they have been able to carry out the activities but in other cases they have not. The percentage of women who prefer not to answer has been almost 6%, more than double the result in Spain (2.5%).

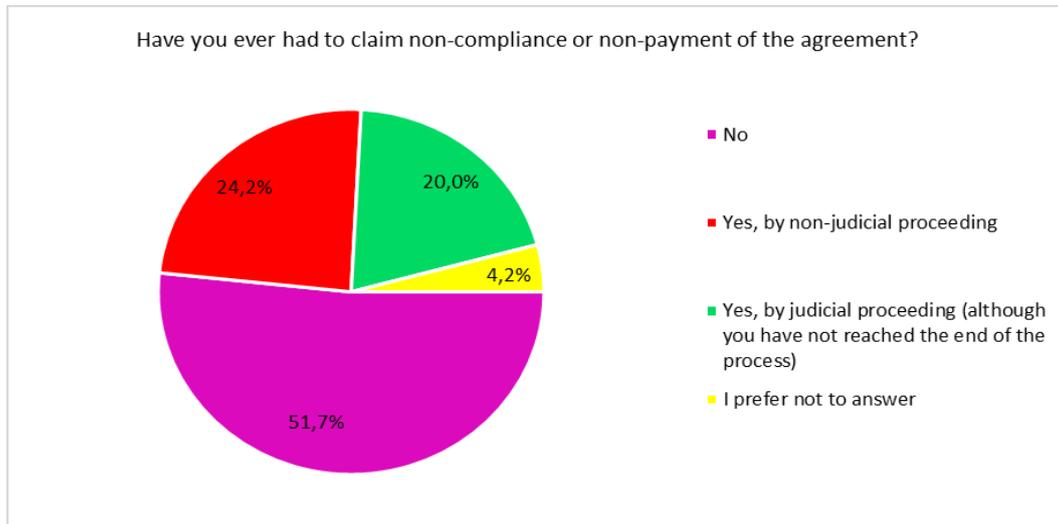
Figure 157 Italy: Have your children had to give up activities that they carried out before the separation, due to the non-payments of your ex-partner?



Question 38: Have you ever had to claim noncompliance or non-payment of the agreement?

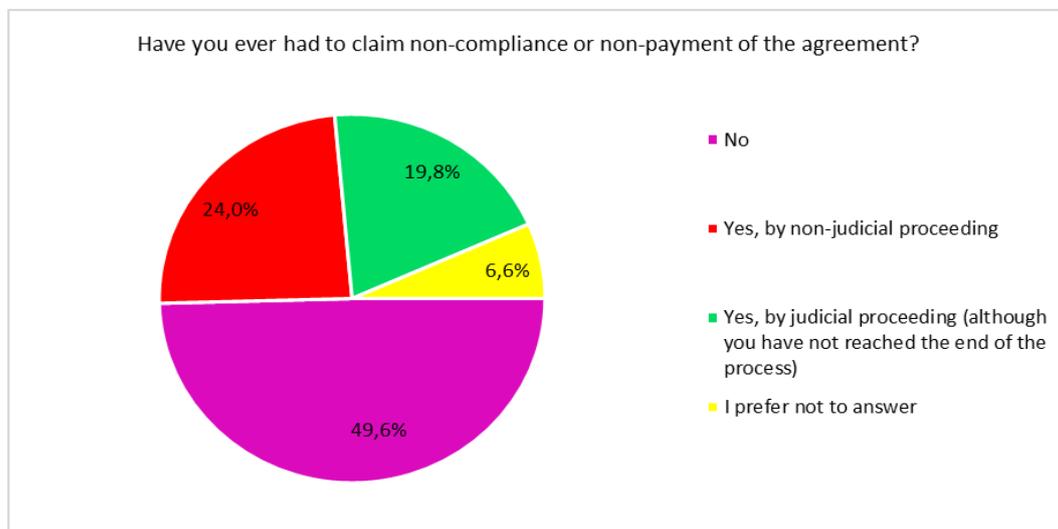
In the case of Spain, just over half (51.7%) have not had to claim noncompliance or non-payment of the agreement. 44.2% did have to claim, although by judicial proceeding has been somewhat lower (20%) than by non-judicial proceeding (24.2%). Only 4.2% prefer not to answer.

Figure 158 Spain: Have you ever had to claim noncompliance or non-payment of the agreement?



In Italy, slightly less than half (49.6%) have not had to claim noncompliance or non-payment of the agreement, a figure very similar to the Spanish case. 43.8% did have to claim, although through judicial proceeding (19.8%) less than through non-judicial proceeding (24%); similar figures to the results in Spain. 6.6% prefer not to answer, a percentage somewhat higher than that of Spain (4.2%).

Figure 159 Italy: Have you ever had to claim noncompliance or non-payment of the agreement?

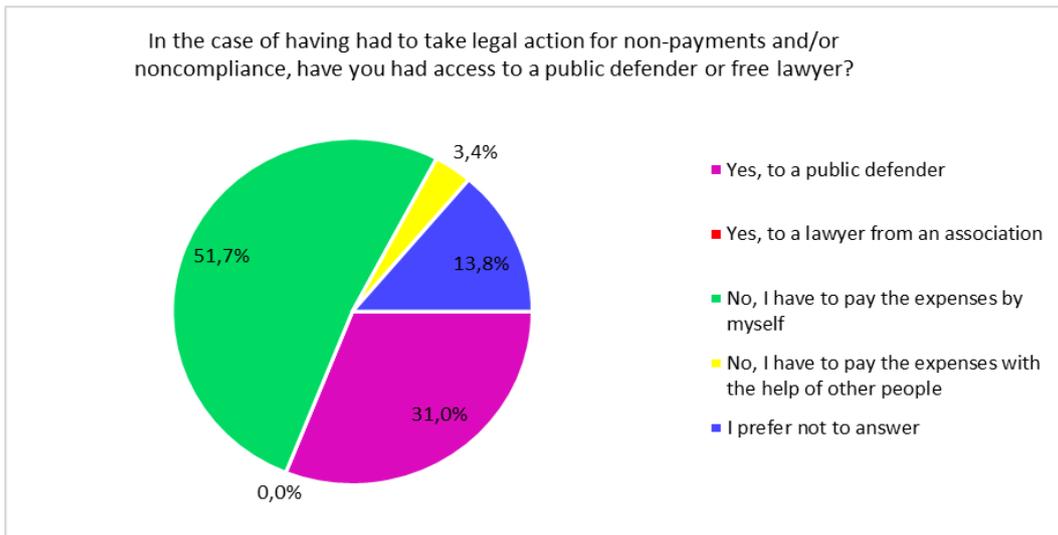


Question 39: In the case of having had to take legal action for non-payments and/or noncompliance, have you had access to a public defender or free lawyer?

55.1% of women in Spain have not had access to a public defender, with 51.7% that had to pay for it by themselves, while 3.4% have needed help from other people. 31% of the women did have access to a public defender and none of the respondents have used a lawyer from an association. The percentage of women who

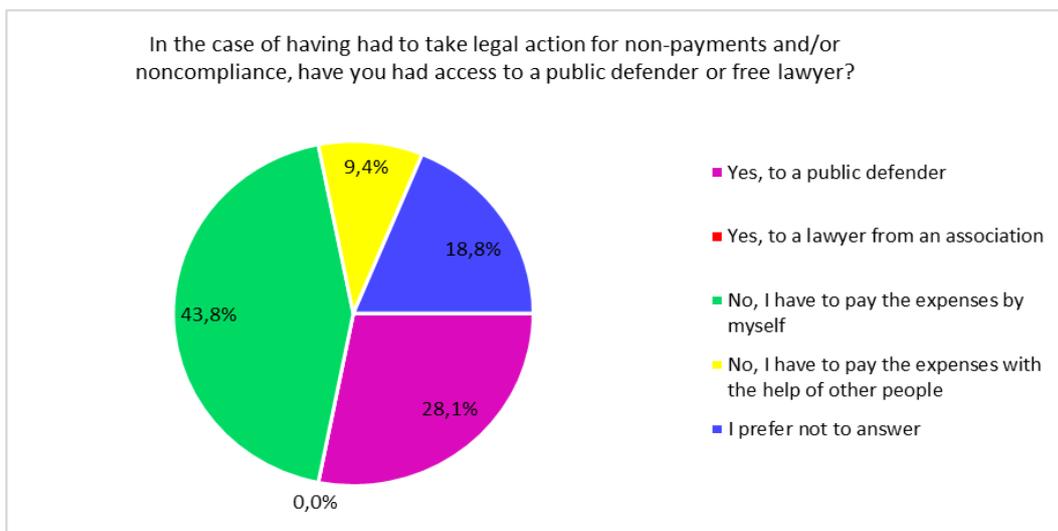
prefer not to answer has been quite high, 13.8% of the total. If we discount those who prefer not to answer, the percentage of those who have had the right to a lawyer is 36%.

Figure 160 Spain: In the case of having had to take legal action for non-payments and/or noncompliance, have you had access to a public defender or free lawyer?



53.2% of women in Italy (compared to 55.1% in Spain) have not had access to a public defender, with 43.8% having to pay for it by themselves, while 9.4% has needed help from other people. This distribution is somewhat different from the Spanish case. 28.1% of the women did have access to a public defender and none of the surveyed have used a lawyer from an association. The percentage of women who prefer not to answer has been quite high, 18.8% of the total; 5 points above the case of Spain. If we discount those who prefer not to answer, the percentage of those who have had the right to a lawyer is 34.6%, quite close to the Spanish case.

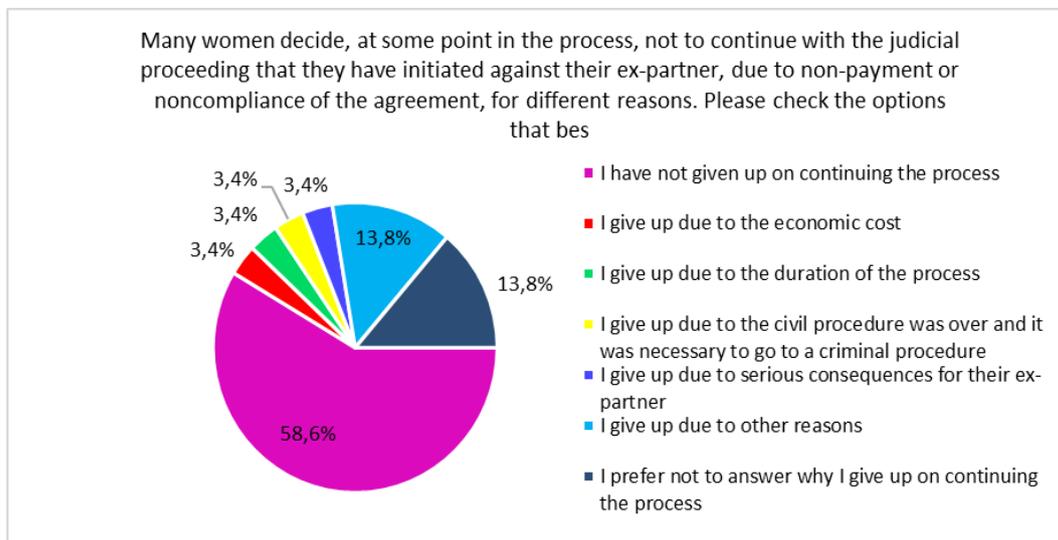
Figure 161 Italy: In the case of having had to take legal action for non-payments and/or noncompliance, have you had access to a public defender or free lawyer?



Question 40: Many women decide, at some point in the process, not to continue with the judicial proceeding that they have initiated against their ex-partner, due to non-payment or noncompliance of the agreement, for different reasons. Please check the options that best suit your case.

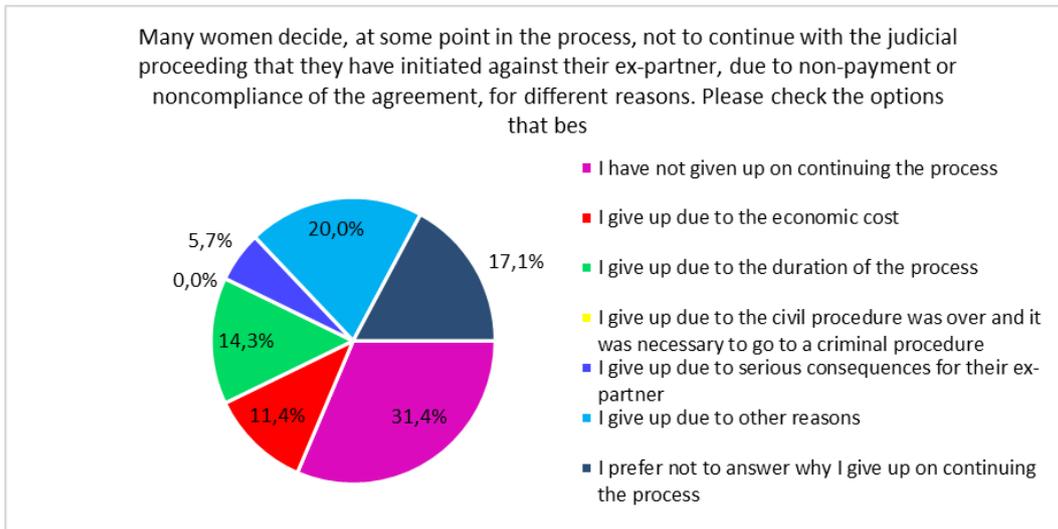
A high percentage (58.6%) of women in Spain has not given up on continuing the process. 13.8% preferred not to answer, the same percentage as in the previous question. The rest, 27.4% of the total, have given up continuing, standing out at 13.8% for reasons other than: high cost, long duration, to avoid going to a criminal procedure or to avoid serious consequences for their partner. If we discount those who have preferred not to answer, 68% have not given up on continuing the process.

Figure 162 Spain: Many women decide, at some point in the process, not to continue with the judicial proceeding that they have initiated against their ex-partner, due to non-payment or noncompliance of the agreement, for different reasons. Please check the options



In the case of Italy, the percentage of women who have not given up on continuing the process is much lower, 31.4%, compared to the case of Spain, 58.6%. 17.1% preferred not to answer, a somewhat lower percentage than the previous question. The rest is more distributed than in the Spanish case. 14.3% give up due to the duration of the process; 11.4% due to the economic cost; 5.7% for serious consequences for their ex-partner; while 20% for other reasons. If we discount those who have preferred not to answer, 38% have not given up on continuing the process, still very far from the case of Spain.

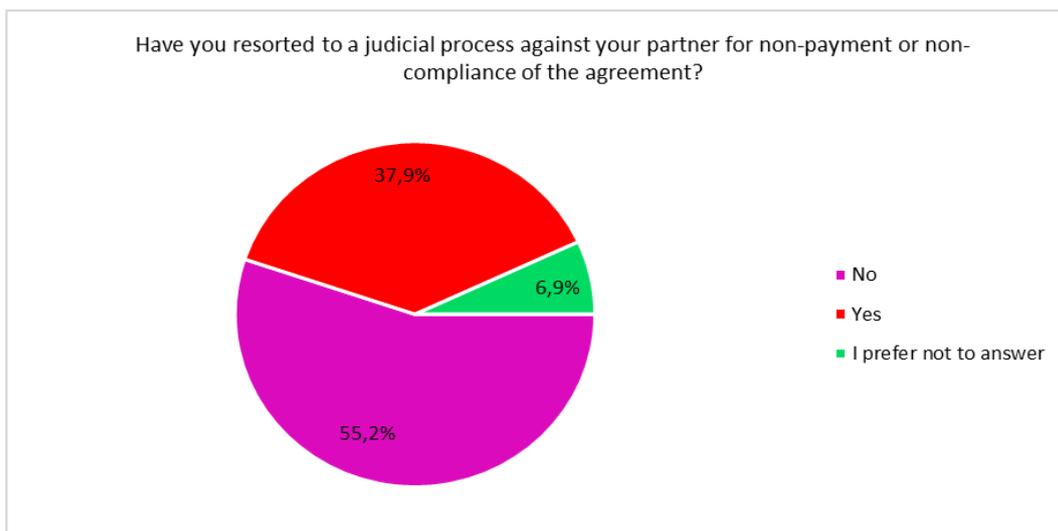
Figure 163 Italy: Many women decide, at some point in the process, not to continue with the judicial proceeding that they have initiated against their ex-partner, due to non-payment or noncompliance of the agreement, for different reasons. Please check the options



Question 41: Have you resorted to a criminal proceeding against your partner for non-payment or noncompliance of the separation agreement?

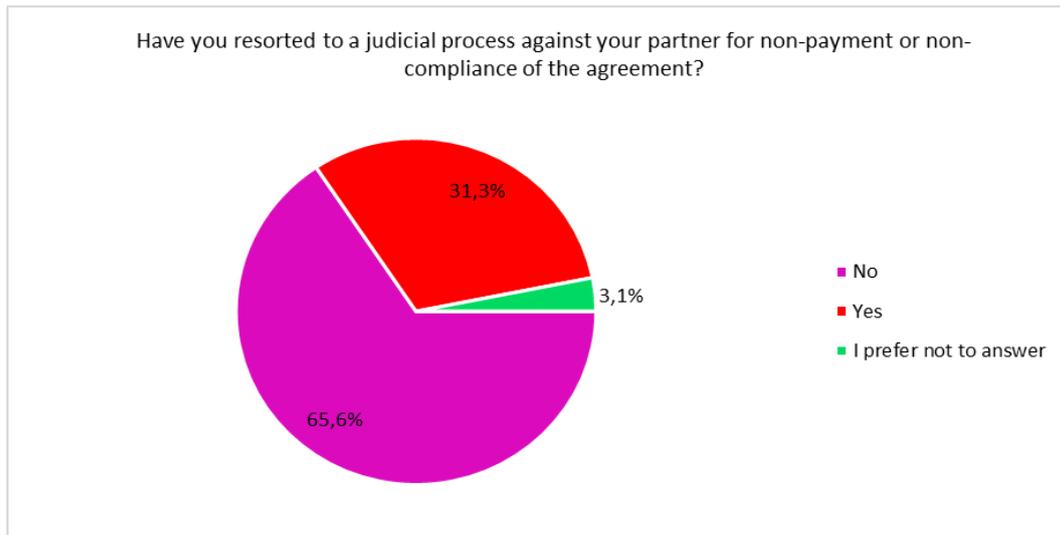
In Spain, the majority of women, with 55.2%, have not resorted to a criminal proceeding for non-payment or noncompliance. 37.95% have done so and only 6.9% prefer not to answer. If we eliminate the cases of those who prefer not to answer, 40.7% have resorted to a criminal proceeding.

Figure 164 Spain: Have you resorted to a criminal proceeding against your partner for non-payment or noncompliance of the separation agreement?



In the case of Italy, the percentage of women who have not resorted to a criminal proceeding has been almost two thirds (65.6%) compared to 55.2% in the Spanish case. 31.3%, compared to 37.9% in Spain, have appealed and only 3.1% prefer not to answer. If we eliminate the cases of those who prefer not to answer, 32.3% have resorted to a criminal proceeding, a percentage not very close to the Spanish case.

Figure 165 Italy: Have you resorted to a criminal proceeding against your partner for non-payment or noncompliance of the separation agreement?



3 CONCLUSIONS

The conclusions obtained in relation to the three types of Economic Violence are grouped into the following:

Regarding Economic Control:

- The economic control is exercised mostly **during the relationship**.
- **When the relationship ends, the form of control changes** substantially; and it appears in cases where there was no control previously.
- The women interviewed who have suffered **gender violence** while living with their ex-partner affirm, in most cases, that they have suffered economic control.

Regarding Economic Exploitation:

- Economic exploitation is exercised both **during and after the relationship** .
- Economic exploitation **occurs both in the case of relation in which there is no gender violence and in those that did exist**.

These results are of great relevance. They are a constant in the behavior of economic violence. It is not conditioned by the existence or not of gender violence and it is not eliminated either. Furthermore, in some circumstances it increases.

Regarding Employment Sabotage:

- Labor sabotage occurs to a greater extent **during the relationship** .
- Greater evidence of labor sabotage **when there is physical violence** .
- The **defaults in the custodies** are prime examples of labor sabotage when the relationship ends.

Annexes

Annex A. History

| Document History | |
|------------------|---|
| Versions | Final version |
| Contributions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SEAS: Dr. Arantzazu Blanco GruppoR: Giorgia Caramma, Laura Celso |

Annex B: References



<http://economic-genderviolence.eu/>

Este proyecto ha sido financiado
por el programa Rights, Equality
and Citizenship de la Unión
Europea (2014-2020)
Acuerdo de subvención 856593

