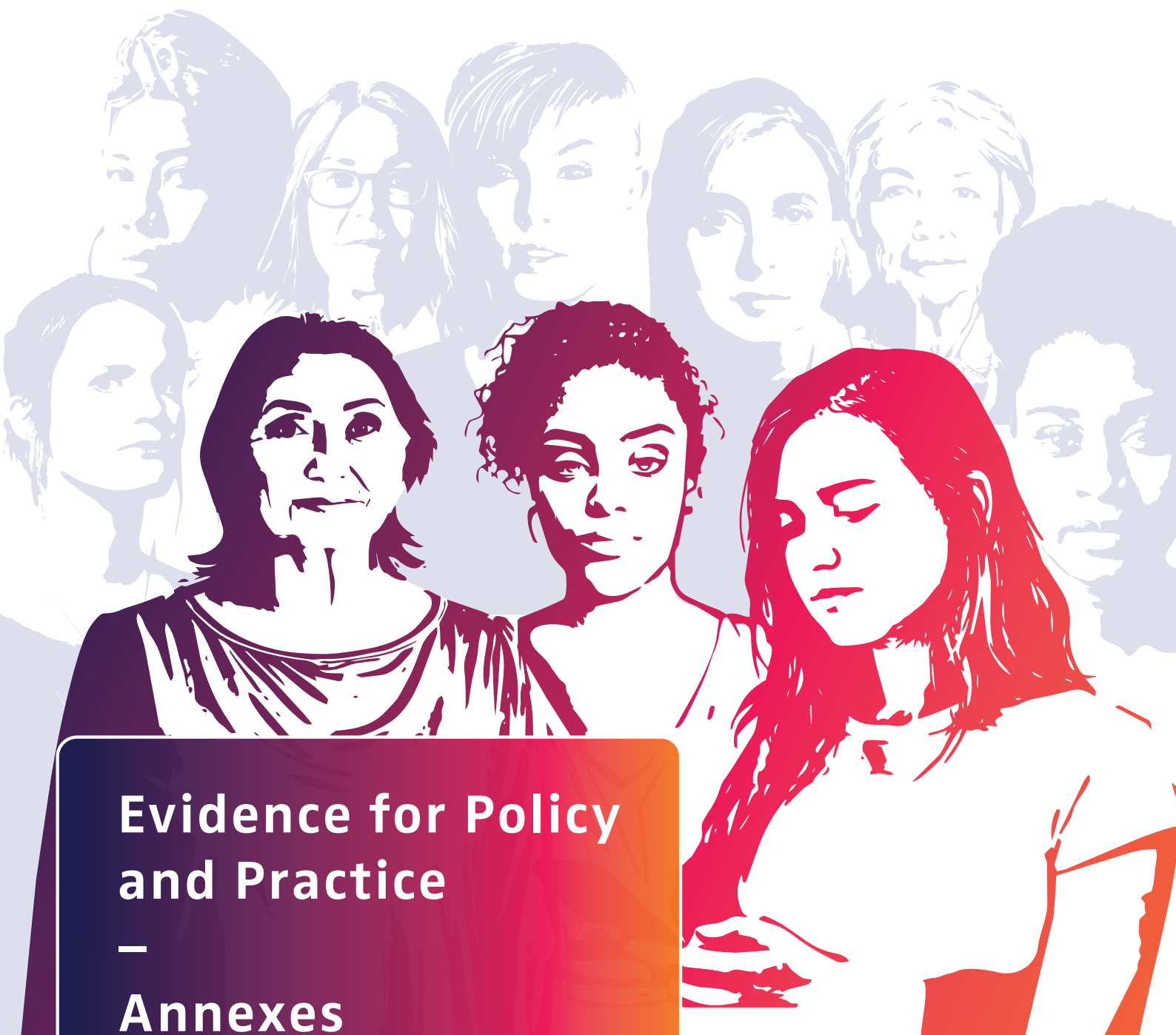


EU GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE SURVEY



Evidence for Policy
and Practice

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Annexes

Manuscript completed in December 2025.

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Luxembourg: Publication Office of the European Union, 2026

Print ISBN 978-92-9489-724-4 doi:10-2811/6410003 TK-01-26-009-EN-C

PDF ISBN 978-92-9489-723-7 doi:10-2811/5684682 TK-01-26-009-EN-N

EU Gender-based Violence Survey: Evidence for Policy and Practice

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Annexes

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Annex 1: Methodology

The results presented in this report are based on interviews with 114 023 women in the 27 Member States. This annex summarises the methodology used to collect the data, while more details concerning the survey implementation are available as a metadata description on Eurostat's website ⁽¹⁾. Depending on the Member State, the survey data collection was conducted by the national statistical institutes and other national authorities or by FRA and EIGE. Eurostat coordinated all data collection efforts, and the implementation of the survey followed the methodological guidelines published by Eurostat ⁽²⁾. In due course, FRA and EIGE plan to publish a technical report that describes the way the two agencies jointly carried out the survey data collection in eight Member States.

Sampling

In each Member State, respondents were selected using random (probability) sampling with nationwide coverage to ensure that the results are representative of women's experiences at the national level and for the EU overall. The sample size varies by Member State. While this report presents the survey results at the national and EU levels, some Member States also carried out comparisons between regions internally and therefore opted for a larger sample size to ensure sufficient coverage of each region. Data from each Member State were transmitted to Eurostat, which carried out data quality checks. These were in addition to the quality assurance measures taken at the national level.

⁽¹⁾ See the EU-GBV survey's reference metadata at https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/en/gbv_sims.htm.

⁽²⁾ Eurostat, '[Methodological manual for the EU survey on gender-based violence against women and other forms of inter-personal violence \(EU-GBV\). 2021 edition](#)', *Manuals and Guidelines*, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2021.

Questionnaire

The questionnaire for the EU-GBV survey was developed by Eurostat in consultation with representatives of the Member States and other experts and organisations such as FRA and EIGE. In the eight Member States where FRA and EIGE carried out the data collection, a small number of questions were added to the survey to collect more detailed information on selected topics, such as technology-facilitated violence, economic violence and sexual harassment outside the workplace. The results from these additional questions are included in this report to provide a more comprehensive picture of women’s experiences and support discussions concerning the measurement of violence against women in future surveys.

Fieldwork

The data collection used methods considered most appropriate in the national context, including face-to-face interviews (in some cases, the respondents themselves completed parts of the questionnaire, as opposed to an interviewer administering the survey), telephone interviews and data collection through web-based questionnaires (*Table A1*). The data collection took place between September 2020 and March 2024. In some Member States, the survey fieldwork coincided with when Member States implemented various restrictions in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. This meant that Member States had to quickly adopt a different data collection approach from the one originally planned (e.g. when the national restrictions meant that face-to-face interviews were no longer possible).

Table A1 – Overview of the implementation of the EU gender-based violence survey data collection by Member State

Member State	Net sample size (women)	Interview mode	Coordination of data collection
BE	4 529	CAPI/CATI/CAWI	Eurostat
BG	5 580	CAPI/CAWI	Eurostat
CZ	2 043	CAPI-CASI	FRA and EIGE
DK	12 740	CAWI	Eurostat
DE	2 419	CAPI-CASI	FRA and EIGE
EE	4 573	CAPI/CATI/CAWI	Eurostat
IE	994	CAPI-CASI	FRA and EIGE

EL	11 557	CAPI/CATI/CAWI	Eurostat
ES	6 310	CAPI/CAWI	Eurostat
FR	6 889	CAWI/CATI	Eurostat
HR	3 416	CAWI/CATI	Eurostat
CY	1 500	CAPI-CASI	FRA and EIGE
LV	3 941	CAWI/CATI	Eurostat
LT	3 186	CAPI/CATI/CAWI	Eurostat
LU	1 924	CAWI	FRA and EIGE
HU	2 002	CAPI-CASI	FRA and EIGE
MT	3 014	CATI	Eurostat
NL	4 184	CAWI	Eurostat
AT	6 240	CAPI-CASI/CAWI	Eurostat
PL	5 190	CAPI/CATI/PASI/PAPI	Eurostat
PT	6 348	CAPI/CATI/CAWI	Eurostat
RO	2 003	CAPI-CASI	FRA and EIGE
SI	1 282	CAPI/CATI/CAWI	Eurostat
SK	5 000	CAPI	Eurostat
FI	4 597	CAWI	Eurostat
SE	2 562	CAWI	FRA and EIGE

Notes: CAPI, computer-assisted personal interviewing; CASI, computer-assisted self-interviewing; CATI, computer-assisted telephone interviewing; CAWI, computer-assisted web-based interviewing; PAPI, paper-and-pen interviewing; PASI, paper-and-pen self-interviewing. ‘CAPI-CASI’ refers to CAPI with an embedded self-completion module. Apart from this, where more than one data collection mode is indicated for a Member State, this includes situations in which respondents were offered a choice of modes, separate subsamples were each assigned a different interview mode or the modes were used sequentially (attempting first to conduct the interview in one mode and, if this was not successful, making the next attempt using another mode). Italy is not included in the table, as Italy did not implement the EU-GBV survey but instead shared data from its national survey to provide comparable data for the main indicators.

Source: Eurostat, EU-GBV survey, 2021 wave, data collection coordinated by Eurostat, FRA and EIGE.

Coordination

Eurostat coordinated the data collection in 18 Member States, and the national statistical authorities of these Member States carried out the survey. By contrast, Italy agreed to share the data from its national survey to provide comparable data for the main indicators. For the remaining eight Member States, FRA and EIGE took responsibility for the data collection, and Ipsos NV, an international survey research company, carried out the fieldwork in accordance with Eurostat’s methodological guidelines.

Ethical considerations

The EU-GBV survey was implemented under stringent ethical guidelines given the highly sensitive nature of the topic and potential risks to both respondents and research personnel. The survey design prioritised interviewee safety through comprehensive confidentiality measures, including strict adherence to the requirements of the General Data Protection Regulation ([2016/679](#)) ⁽³⁾, separation of respondents' answers from contact information, immediate removal of personal data after fieldwork was completed and careful data processing procedures to minimise indirect identification risks. Privacy protection extended to the interview process itself, with methods designed to minimise the risk of leaving behind information about the survey – which could later pose a risk to the respondents – or unauthorised access to interview data. This section describes the measures taken by FRA and EIGE when conducting the survey in eight Member States, while similar measures were also taken in those Member States where the national statistical authorities carried out the survey.

Specialised training and support systems were essential components of the ethical framework. All interviewers were carefully selected based on their experience, skills and willingness to work on the survey, and they received detailed training, often supported by representatives from organisations that provide assistance to victims of violence. Interviews with women were exclusively carried out by female interviewers. The training delivered to the interviewers covered the causes and consequences of violence, impact on the victim, common myths about violence against women and specific techniques for demonstrating empathy without making judgements. Experts in the study and prevention of violence against women experts were integral to the research teams, providing gender-sensitive perspectives and helping develop an understanding of gender-based violence and its characteristics, causes and health impacts. Interviewers were permitted to opt out if they needed breaks from the emotionally demanding work, and clear protocols existed for handling threatening situations.

The survey methodology incorporated multiple measures to reduce participant distress while maintaining data quality. Respondents received clear information about

⁽³⁾ Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation).

the sensitive nature of questions and participation remained entirely voluntary. Individuals could stop interviews at any time, take breaks and skip questions using 'prefer not to say' options. Self-completion methods were employed for the most sensitive survey sections to facilitate disclosure of experiences in those Member States where interviews took place face to face. The data limitation principle was applied throughout, ensuring only necessary information was collected. Information about national support services was provided through discreetly formatted leaflets, with interviewers trained to offer these resources appropriately based on comprehensive mapping of services and helplines in each surveyed Member State.

The ethical obligations extended beyond data collection to encompass the proper interpretation and policy application of the findings. The survey design ensured comparability among Member States' data to maximise utility and reliability and to provide a comprehensive EU-wide perspective. The joint FRA–EIGE team, with Eurostat support, have committed themselves to raising awareness of the results through presentations, supporting Member States in using the results and using the findings to advance future data collection and analysis, thereby fulfilling the ethical imperative to ensure that sensitive research on violence against women translates into meaningful policy and intervention improvements.

Annex 2: Notes on the comparability of the EU-GBV survey results with FRA's 2012 survey on violence against women

The EU-GBV survey collected data on women's experiences related to physical, sexual and psychological violence, sexual harassment, stalking and violence in childhood. These forms of violence were also included in FRA's 2012 survey of violence against women in the EU (the results were published in 2014). However, there are some differences between the two surveys that have an impact on the comparability of their results and on using the surveys to identify changes over time regarding the prevalence of violence against women in the EU.

Survey interviews can be implemented using various modes, including face-to-face interviews, telephone interviews, online data collection or some combination of these. Interviews where the respondent meets the interviewer in person can include interviewer-administered or self-administered parts. The data collection mode can have an impact on the survey results, especially when collecting data on experiences respondents consider sensitive and private. Some respondents may feel more at ease sharing these experiences using modes in which they are not faced with a survey interviewer. On the other hand, interviewers can support the respondent by providing clarifications and encouragement (while staying neutral), which can help some respondents share their experiences. In FRA's 2012 data collection, all interviews were done face to face. In the EU-GBV survey, national statistical authorities could select the data collection mode they considered best suited for their Member State, and therefore the data collection modes used vary across the EU. Details on the modes used in each Member State are available in Annex 1.

Despite the EU-GBV survey and the earlier FRA survey addressing the same forms of violence – including women's experiences with both intimate partners and non-partners – the wording of individual questions varied. In both surveys, respondents were asked whether they had experienced specific violent acts. For example, for the EU-GBV survey, the results concerning the prevalence of physical violence were calculated based on eight questions that describe different acts where the perpetrator used physical violence or threats. The EU-GBV survey and the FRA's 2012 survey often use a slightly different number of acts to measure each form of violence. The

descriptions of the acts also differ. These differences can mean that respondents either included or excluded certain experiences, depending on the exact wording of the question they were asked to consider.

Selected comparison between the results of the EU-GBV survey and FRA's 2012 survey have been included in various chapters of this report as relevant and where comparison is feasible. In Chapter 2 of the report, 'Prevalence of intimate partner violence in the EU-GBV survey and FRA's 2012 survey – selected comparisons' provides a more detailed comparison with respect to selected results on violence by an intimate partner.

Annex 3: Details of the logistic regression models analysed in the report

Selected chapters of the report include logistic regression analysis to examine how various sociodemographic characteristics and selected other factors are associated with women’s experiences of violence and sexual harassment at work. This annex presents the summary results of the logistic regression models used.

Table A2 – Logistic regressions on women’s probability of experiencing physical (including threats), sexual and/or psychological intimate partner violence

		Sexual violence by an intimate partner			Physical violence (including threats) by an intimate partner			Physical (including threats), sexual and/or psychological violence by an intimate partner		
		OR	Std err	Sig.	OR	Std err	Sig.	OR	Std err	Sig.
Personal character	Age, years (reference category: 18–29)									
	30–44	0.852	0.189	n/s	1.396	0.240	*	0.825	0.116	n/s
	45–64	0.497	0.103	***	0.826	0.138	n/s	0.649	0.094	***
	65–74	0.099	0.040	***	0.33	0.097	***	0.396	0.073	***
	Educational attainment (reference category: secondary education or less)									
	Upper + post-secondary but non-tertiary	0.742	0.067	***	1.049	0.072	n/s	1.104	0.061	*
	Tertiary	0.748	0.082	***	0.881	0.073	n/s	1.137	0.075	*
	Degree of urbanisation (reference category: living in a city)									
	Town and suburbs	0.925	0.081	n/s	0.875	0.054	**	0.895	0.044	**
	Rural areas	0.750	0.059	***	0.743	0.046	***	0.785	0.039	***
Financial independence	Personal income (reference category: no personal income)									
	Yes	1.291	0.180	*	1.395	0.177	***	1.221	0.127	*
	Interaction effect between personal income and age (reference category: personal income, ages 18–29)									
	30–44 x personal income	0.904	0.211	n/s	0.971	0.177	n/s	1.470	0.219	***
	45–64 x personal income	1.112	0.246	n/s	1.071	0.190	n/s	1.296	0.196	*
65–74 x personal income	2.672	1.109	**	1.569	0.476	n/s	1.293	0.252	n/s	

	Affordability of unexpected expense (reference category: not able to afford unexpected expenses)									
	Yes	0.683	0.048	***	0.697	0.037	***	0.731	0.033	***
	Financial dependence on the current partner (reference category: not dependent)									
	Yes	1.616	0.113	***	1.283	0.076	***	1.421	0.066	***
Social support	Someone to discuss personal matters (reference category: no)									
	Yes	0.815	0.103		0.687	0.060	***	0.670	0.045	***
	Get together with close people (reference category: daily or weekly)									
	Monthly, yearly or less frequently	1.417	0.106	***	1.215	0.067	***	1.190	0.053	***
	No close people	1.035	0.368	n/s	0.795	0.202	n/s	1.056	0.270	n/s
Health conditions	Long-standing health problems (reference category: no long-standing health problem)									
	Yes	1.404	0.115	***	1.512	0.104	***	1.585	0.084	***
	Limitation in activities because of health problems (reference category: not limited)									
	Limited but not severely	1.312	0.123	***	1.341	0.104	***	1.329	0.084	***
	Severely limited	1.688	0.254	***	1.472	0.198	***	1.301	0.151	**
Number of observations										
		71 179				71 179				71 178
Pseudo <i>r</i> -squared										
		0.073				0.081				0.068
Chi-squared										
		1 328.469				2 483.720				3 169.177
Probability > chi-squared										
		0.0000				0.000				0.000
AIC										
		37 117 817.385				65 034 112.535				99 023 855.895
BIC										
		37 118 220.995				65 034 516.145				99 024 259.505

Note: AIC, Akaike information criterion; BIC, Bayesian information criterion; OR, odds ratio; * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.01$.

Source: Eurostat, EU-GBV survey, 2021 wave, data collection coordinated by Eurostat, FRA and EIGE.

Table A3 – Logistic regression model to examine the characteristics of women who have experienced violence by several types of perpetrators, by type of violence

		Physical violence (including threats)			Sexual violence			Physical violence (including threats) and/or sexual violence		
		OR	Sig.	Std err	OR	Sig.	Std err	OR	Sig.	Std err
Personal characteristics	Age, years (reference: 18–29)									
	30–44	0.816	n/s	0.157	0.759	*	0.126	0.809	n/s	0.113
	45–64	0.712	*	0.134	0.394	***	0.062	0.523	***	0.071
	65–74	0.388	***	0.121	0.160	***	0.038	0.234	***	0.051
	Educational attainment (reference: less than primary, primary + lower secondary)									
	Upper + post-secondary but non-tertiary	1.189	**	0.093	0.941	n/s	0.068	1.099	n/s	0.064
	Tertiary	1.205	**	0.108	1.397	***	0.116	1.353	***	0.091
	Degree of urbanisation (reference: cities)									
	Town and suburbs	0.819	***	0.053	0.889	*	0.056	0.837	***	0.042
Rural areas	0.764	***	0.050	0.823	***	0.053	0.772	***	0.039	
Financial independence	Personal income (reference: no personal income)									
	Yes	0.837	n/s	0.123	0.999	n/s	0.117	0.940	n/s	0.098
	Interaction effect between age categories and personal income (reference age 18–29 personal income: no)									
	30–44 x personal income	1.767	***	0.365	1.026	n/s	0.181	1.322	*	0.199
	45–64 x personal income	1.439	*	0.287	1.476	**	0.251	1.432	**	0.207
	65–74 x personal income	2.122	**	0.683	2.196	***	0.560	2.194	***	0.499
	Affordability of unexpected expense (reference: no)									
	Yes	0.767	***	0.048	0.778	***	0.044	0.744	***	0.035
	Dependent on current partner (reference: no)									
Yes	1.139	*	0.077	1.280	***	0.076	1.203	***	0.057	
Social support	Someone to discuss personal matters (reference: no)									
	Yes	0.762	***	0.071	0.969	n/s	0.094	0.825	***	0.061
	Get together with close people (reference: daily or weekly)									
	Monthly, yearly or less frequently	1.178	***	0.072	1.283	***	0.073	1.250	***	0.057
No close people	0.815	n/s	0.243	1.140	n/s	0.324	0.937	n/s	0.199	

Health conditions	Long-standing health problems (reference: no)									
	Yes	1.348	***	0.101	1.443	***	0.099	1.459	***	0.079
	Limitation in activities because of health problems (reference: not limited)									
	Limited but not severely	1.323	***	0.112	1.118	n/s	0.092	1.254	***	0.080
Violence experienced in childhood	Experience sexual abuse in childhood (reference: no)									
	Yes	1.377	***	0.136	4.487	***	0.342	3.382	***	0.246
	Experience physical or emotional abuse by any parent (reference: no)									
Yes	2.245	***	0.125	2.253	***	0.124	2.428	***	0.104	
Number of observations		57 846			71 003			71 003		
Pseudo <i>r</i> -squared		0.068			0.132			0.105		
Chi-squared		1 580.725			3 728.234			4 270.507		
Probability > chi-squared		0.000			0.000			0.000		
AIC		65 506 448.985			73 690 684.031			114 913 471.259		
BIC		65 506 870.365			7 3691 115.043			114 913 902.272		

Note: AIC, Akaike information criterion; BIC, Bayesian information criterion; OR, odds ratio; * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Source: Eurostat, EU-GBV survey, 2021 wave, data collection coordinated by Eurostat, FRA and EIGE.

Table A4 – Logistic regression model for women experiencing sexual harassment at work (ever-working women) in the EU-27

	Sexual harassment at work			
		OR	Sig.	Std err
Personal characteristics	Age, years (reference: 18–29)			
	30–44	0.939	n/s	0.063
	45–64	0.719	***	0.048
	65–74	0.470	***	0.124
	Educational attainment (reference: less than primary, primary + lower secondary)			
	Upper + post-secondary but non-tertiary	1.007	n/s	0.085
Tertiary	1.548	***	0.138	
Contextual characteristics	Degree of urbanisation (reference: cities)			
	Town and suburbs	0.950	n/s	0.057
	Rural areas	0.809	***	0.054
	Country of main citizenship (reference: national)			
	Non-national but EU	1.081	n/s	0.155
Non-national and non-EU	0.663	***	0.091	
Work-related characteristics	Commonness of sexual harassment at work (not common at all / it does not occur)			
	Not very common	3.151	***	0.186
	Fairly common	8.331	***	0.926
	Very common	6.874	***	1.553
	Permanency of main job (reference: permanent job)			
Fixed-term contract	1.158	**	0.075	
Number of observations		51 407		
Pseudo <i>r</i> -squared		0.132		
Chi-squared		3 426.853		

Probability > chi-squared	0.000
AIC	72 434 030.809
BIC	72 434 367.015

Note: AIC, Akaike information criterion; BIC, Bayesian information criterion; OR, odds ratio; * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Source: Eurostat, EU-GBV survey, 2021 wave, data collection coordinated by Eurostat, FRA and EIGE.

Table A5 – Logistic regressions on women’s probability of experiencing sexual violence, by type of partner

		Intimate partner			Non-partner		
		OR	Sig.	Std err	OR	Sig.	Std err
Personal characteristics	Age, years (reference: 18–29)						
	30–44	0.776	**	0.078	0.767	***	0.062
	45–64	0.564	***	0.055	0.569	***	0.049
	65–74	0.291	***	0.040	0.385	***	0.045
	Educational attainment (reference: less than primary, primary + lower secondary)						
	Upper + post-secondary but non-tertiary	0.700	***	0.063	1.239	**	0.112
	Tertiary education	0.671	***	0.076	2.113	***	0.212
	Degree of urbanisation (reference: cities)						
	Town and suburbs	0.964	n/s	0.086	0.845	**	0.061
	Rural areas	0.788	***	0.063	0.843	**	0.065
Financial independence	Personal income (reference: no personal income)						
	Yes	1.253	**	0.120	1.061	n/s	0.095
	Affordability of unexpected expense (reference: no)						
	Yes	0.703	***	0.050	0.858	**	0.060
	Dependent on current partner (reference: no)						
Yes	1.456	***	0.101	1.033	n/s	0.079	
Social support	Someone to discuss personal matters (reference: no)						
	Yes	0.894	n/s	0.121	1.043	n/s	0.110
	Get together with close people (reference: daily or weekly)						
	Monthly, yearly or less frequently	1.379	***	0.105	1.202	***	0.081
No close people	0.991	n/s	0.339	1.334	n/s	0.438	
Health conditions	Long-standing health problems (reference: no)						
	Yes	1.253	***	0.101	1.533	***	0.124
	Limitation in activities because of health problems (reference: not limited)						
	Limited but not severely	1.174	*	0.109	1.082	n/s	0.107
Severely limited	1.453	**	0.231	1.468	**	0.260	

Violence experienced in childhood	Experience sexual abuse in childhood (reference: no)						
	Yes	3.233	***	0.309	4.318	***	0.360
	Experience physical or emotional abuse by any parent (reference: no)						
	Yes	2.334	***	0.179	2.097	***	0.135
Number of observations		71 003			71 003		
Pseudo <i>r</i> -squared		0.117			0.166		
Chi-squared		1 500.197			3 544.695		
Probability > chi-squared		0.000			0.000		
AIC		35 295 598.668			50 772 296.749		
BIC		35 295 992.999			50 772 691.079		

Note: AIC, Akaike information criterion; BIC, Bayesian information criterion; OR, odds ratio; * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Source: Eurostat, EU-GBV survey, 2021 wave, data collection coordinated by Eurostat, FRA and EIGE.

Table A6 – Logistic regression of women’s probability of experiencing sexual violence by an intimate partner when they live with children

	Sexual violence by an intimate partner			
		OR	Sig.	Std err
Personal characteristics	Age, years (reference: 18–29)			
	30–44	1.024	n/s	0.132
	45–64	1.045	n/s	0.111
	65–74	0.968	n/s	0.131
	Educational attainment (reference: less than primary, primary + lower secondary)			
	Upper + post-secondary non-tertiary	0.763	***	0.070
	Tertiary	0.766	**	0.092
	Degree of urbanisation (reference: cities)			
Town and suburbs	1.242	**	0.112	
Rural areas	1.174	n/s	0.119	
Financial independence	Personal income (reference: no personal income)			
	Yes	1.433	***	0.171
	Affordability of unexpected expense (reference: no)			
	Yes	0.755	***	0.063
	Dependent on current partner (reference: no)			
Yes	2.493	***	0.229	
Social support	Someone to discuss personal matters with (reference: no)			
	Yes	0.392	***	0.041
	Get together with close people (reference: daily or weekly)			
Monthly, yearly or less frequently	1.273	***	0.107	

Health conditions	No close people	0.937	n/s	0.261
	Long-standing health problems (reference: no)			
	Yes	1.557	***	0.186
	Limitation in activities because of health problems (reference: not limited)			
	Limited but not severely	1.312	**	0.162
Presence of children	Severely limited	0.864	n/s	0.156
	Children in the household (reference: no children)			
	Children aged 0–6 years	1.106	n/s	0.147
	Children aged 7–15 years	1.569	***	0.165
	Children over 15 years	1.301	**	0.140
Number of observations		69 268		
Pseudo <i>r</i> -squared		0.150		
Chi-squared		1 500.197		
Probability > chi-squared		0.000		
AIC		2 8350 326.575		
BIC		2 8350 728.987		

Note: AIC, Akaike information criterion; BIC, Bayesian information criterion; OR, odds ratio; * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Source: Eurostat, EU-GBV survey, wave 2021, data collection coordinated by Eurostat, FRA and EIGE.

Country Abbreviations

BE	Belgium
BG	Bulgaria
CZ	Czechia
DK	Denmark
DE	Germany
EE	Estonia
IE	Ireland
EL	Greece
ES	Spain
FR	France
HR	Croatia
IT	Italy
CY	Cyprus
LV	Latvia
LT	Lithuania
LU	Luxembourg
HU	Hungary
MT	Malta
NL	Netherlands
AT	Austria
PL	Poland
PT	Portugal
RO	Romania
SI	Slovenia
SK	Slovakia
FI	Finland
SE	Sweden



Publications Office
of the European Union

ISBN 978-92-9489-724-4