# ECONOMIC INSECURITY CAN MAKE IT HARDER TO ESCAPE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Women in low-paid, insecure or part-time work may have fewer financial resources to leave an abusive partner. Losing a job can deepen this dependence.

**8 %**
**of women in the EU**

had experienced economic violence by an intimate partner.



In eight Member States, FRA and EIGE asked a broader set of questions on economic violence. Using this broader measure, the prevalence was **20 % — showing how much the estimate can rise when more forms of economic abuse are captured.**

**Source:** FRA & EIGE, 2026. Data collection coordinated by Eurostat, FRA and EIGE

## FRANCE

**Safety starts with immediate support.** Clariane's Solidarity Fund helps women employees experiencing violence cover urgent accommodation and food. The fund is managed by a board comprising two employer and two employee representatives.

### IN DOCUMENTED CASES:

**100 %**
**received housing support**

clariane

**56 %**
**received legal support**

EPSU
EUROPEAN PUBLIC SERVICE UNION

**38 %**
**received financial support**

Support is tailored to what women need to stay safe and stay in work: relocation funds, salary advances, emergency accommodation, rent and childcare support, and protection of employment.

## SPAIN

**Domestic violence belongs in workplace policy.** Trade union action helped ensure it is addressed in equality plans for companies with more than 50 employees — and in public sector policies and protocols.

## ITALY

Victims of domestic violence working in the public sector can take up to 90 days of paid leave, in hourly or daily increments. They can also temporarily switch to part-time work and return to full-time work on request.