



# STUDY OF PUBLIC OPINION REGARDING GENDER-BASED AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Analytical report

March 2024



**Data collection method:** the study was conducted by Gradus Research using a self-administered survey via mobile application.



**Target audience of the study:** men and women aged 16-60 who live in settlements of Ukraine with a population of 50 thousand or more (with the exception of temporarily occupied territories and war zones).



**Field period of the survey:** March 21 - March 26, 2024.



**Number of successful interviews:** 1014.

# Insights

## Recognising different forms of violence

The majority of respondents **successfully recognize the signs of psychological, economic and sexual violence**. The issue of unhealthy and toxic relationships is more complicated – unhealthy tendencies are often described as just jealousy, while toxic relationships are confused with violence and depression.

## Unacceptability of various forms of violence

The vast **majority consider sexual and physical violence unacceptable and do not try to justify the abuser** or shift responsibility to the victim. The majority also do not consider violence to be something that can be tolerated.

## Actions in case of violence against strangers

In the event of situations in which respondents were to become **direct witnesses of violence** themselves, the most common algorithms of actions are those that include the **involvement of law enforcement agencies**; a partial exception is the situation where the abuser is a woman and the victim is a man: in such a case, the relatively common strategies are the strategy of non-interference and the strategy of resolution of the situation on one's own – the latter one is common to a lesser extent.

## Actions in case of violence against close person

In the event of a situation where the **victim is a close person**, and the respondent finds out about the fact of violence indirectly, **the most common course of action is to talk to the victim in person.**

## Causes of non-intervention

The most common answers to the question about **possible reasons for not intervening** in a situation of violence are **fear for one's own safety** and **unwillingness to be accused of interfering in someone else's business.**

## Perceptions of violence by men and women

**Men**, as a rule, more often justify abusers or **do not identify situations as depicting violence** at all (this pattern is disrupted when the victim in the imaginary situation is another man). At the same time, when directly encountering violence, men are significantly more likely to try to prevent such situations on their own; they are also more optimistic about the potential actions of other members of their community.

# INSIGHTS (3/3)

## Participation in events against violence

The most common answer to the question about the willingness to **participate in various events to prevent domestic violence** was the **willingness to try despite the lack of relevant experience** – this is especially characteristic of the development of relevant initiatives and projects.

## Actions in case of loved ones violence

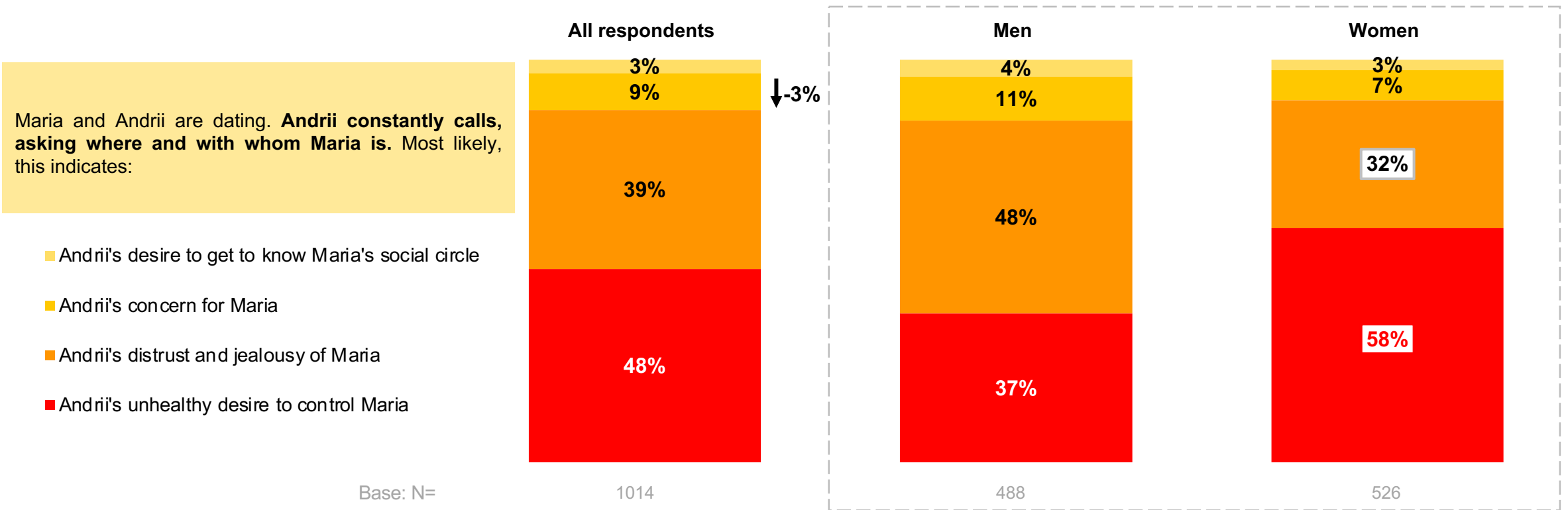
The vast **majority** of respondents claim that they **know how to act if their loved ones commit violence against them**. The share of those who know where to turn besides the police is smaller, and only some of them have contacts of relevant services or organizations. However, the latter figure increased by 5% compared to the previous survey period. The most popular source of such information is online videos.

# PERCEPTION OF GENDER-BASED AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

# RECOGNITION OF UNHEALTHY RELATIONSHIPS

## by gender

Nearly half (48%) of the respondents correctly identified the situation as one of an unhealthy relationship - at the same time, women were significantly more likely to give an appropriate assessment of the described actions (58%, compared to 37% of men). The second most popular answer was to explain "Andriy's" actions as distrust/jealousy (39%), i.e. to describe the person's likely feelings without judging them. Another 12% evaluated the character's motivation positively - this number decreased by 3% compared to the previous survey period.



Base: all respondents  
 Maria and Andrii are dating. Andrii constantly calls, asking where and with whom Maria is. Most likely, this indicates:

↑↓ Statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** indicator, compared to the previous wave of the study

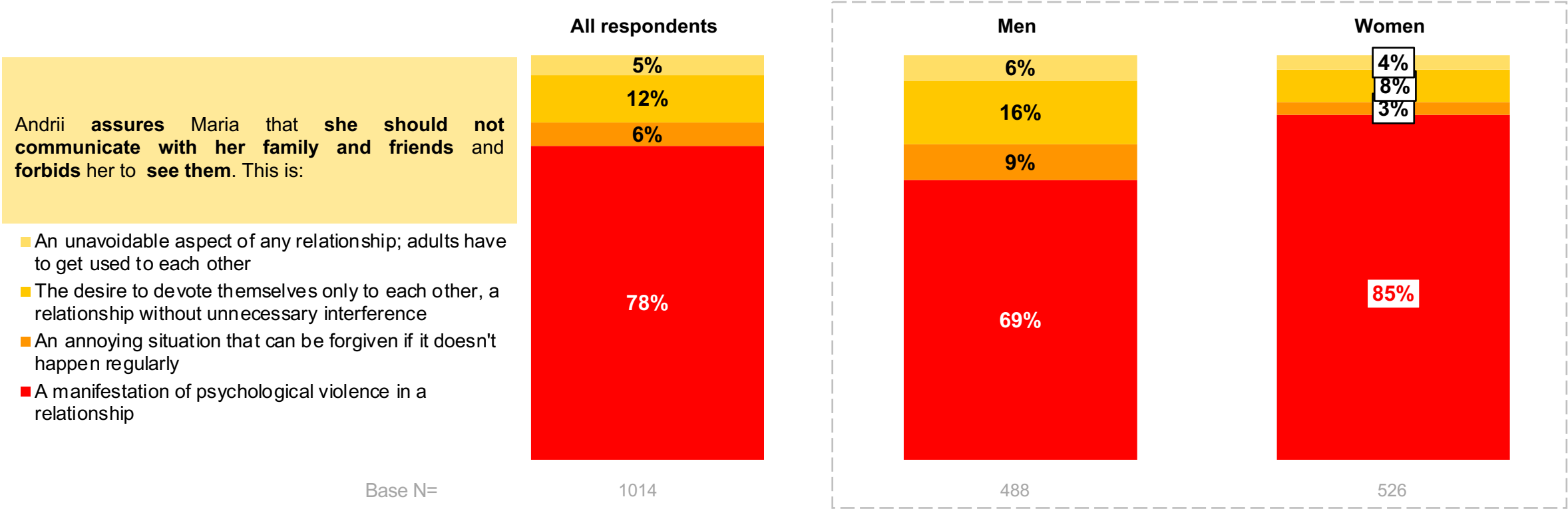
☐☐ Statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** indicator for women compared to men



# RECOGNITION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL VIOLENCE

by gender

When assessing the situation of psychological violence, the vast majority of respondents (78%) perceive it as such; this view is much more common among women - 85%. This indicator has not changed in comparison with the previous survey period.



Andrii assures Maria that she should not communicate with her family and friends and forbids her to see them. This is:

- An unavoidable aspect of any relationship; adults have to get used to each other
- The desire to devote themselves only to each other, a relationship without unnecessary interference
- An annoying situation that can be forgiven if it doesn't happen regularly
- A manifestation of psychological violence in a relationship

Base N=

1014

488

526

Base: all respondents  
 Andrii assures Maria that she should not communicate with her family and friends, and forbids her to see them.  
 This is:

Statistically significantly higher / lower indicator for women compared to men

# RECOGNITION OF ECONOMIC VIOLENCE

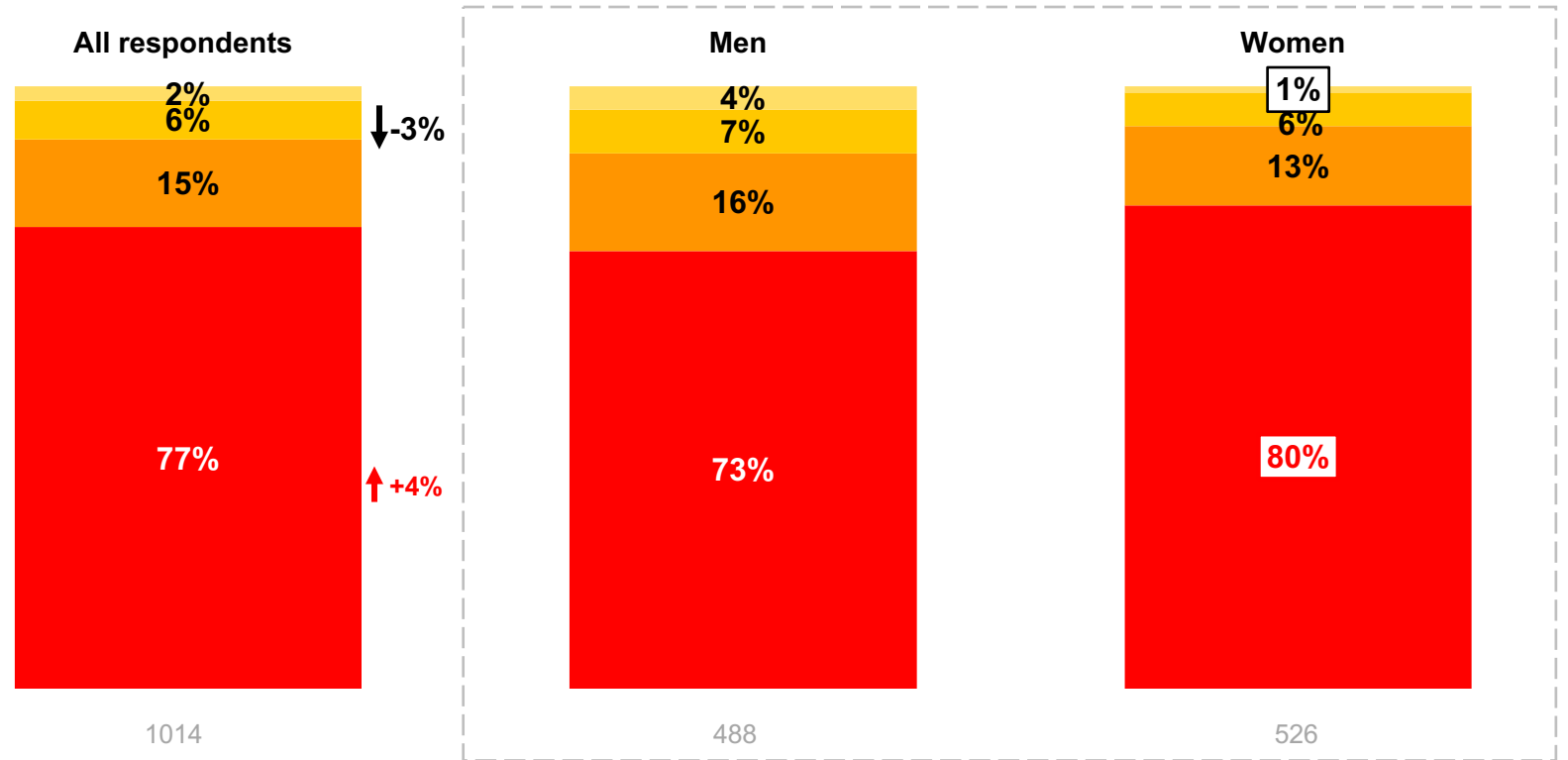
## by gender

The vast majority of respondents (77%) can identify economic violence, with women more likely than men to do so (80% vs. 73%). At the same time, this indicator has increased by 4% compared to the previous survey period.

Maria **forces** Andrii to work two jobs, threatening to leave him and **taking his earnings**. Often, she also forbids Andrii to buy personal items.  
This is:

- A reasonable approach to saving and responsible treatment of a joint budget in a relationship
- A private matter for each couple – how to manage their wealth
- A worrisome sign, but it can be justified in certain circumstances
- A manifestation of economic violence in a relationship

Base: N=



Base: all respondents

Maria forces Andrii to work two jobs, threatening to leave him and taking his earnings. Often, she also forbids Andrii to buy personal items. This is:

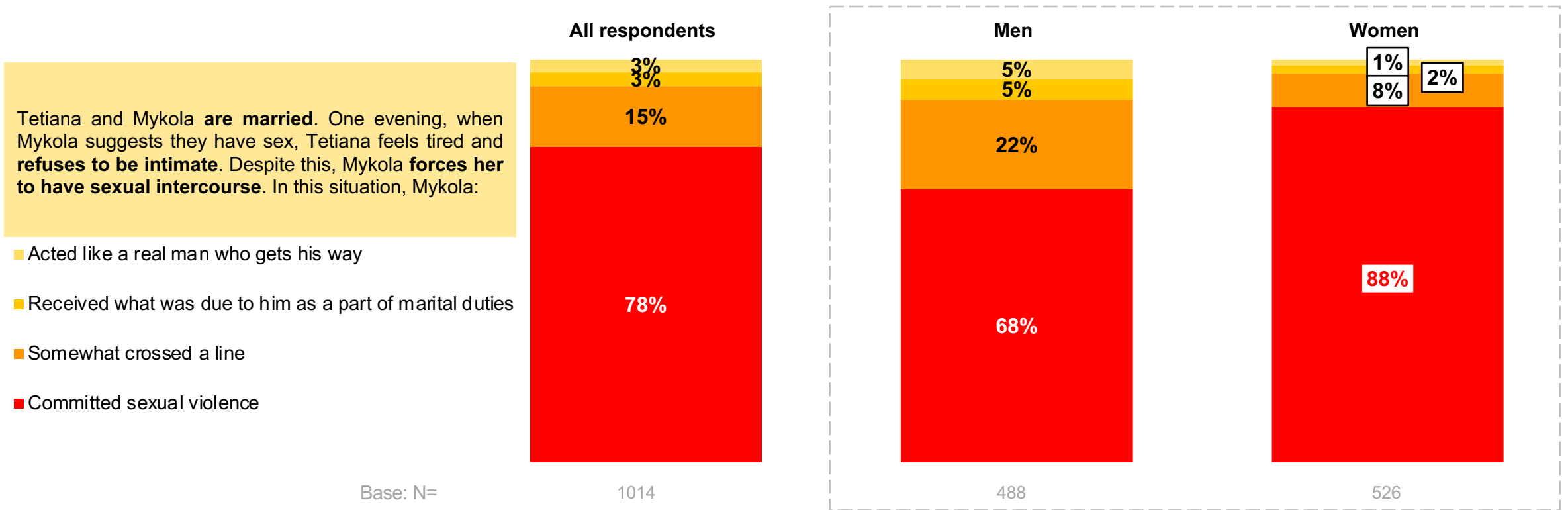
↑↓ Statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** indicator, compared to the previous wave of the study

☐☐ Statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** indicator for women compared to men

# RECOGNITION OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN MARRIAGE

## by gender

The majority of respondents tend to agree that forcing a wife to have sexual intercourse is sexual violence (78%). At the same time, men are significantly more likely to choose alternatives that justify the actions of the perpetrator: almost a quarter of them (22%) consider the situation to be a slight excess, and another 10% believe that the husband has the right to do so. There are no changes in this indicator compared to the previous survey period..



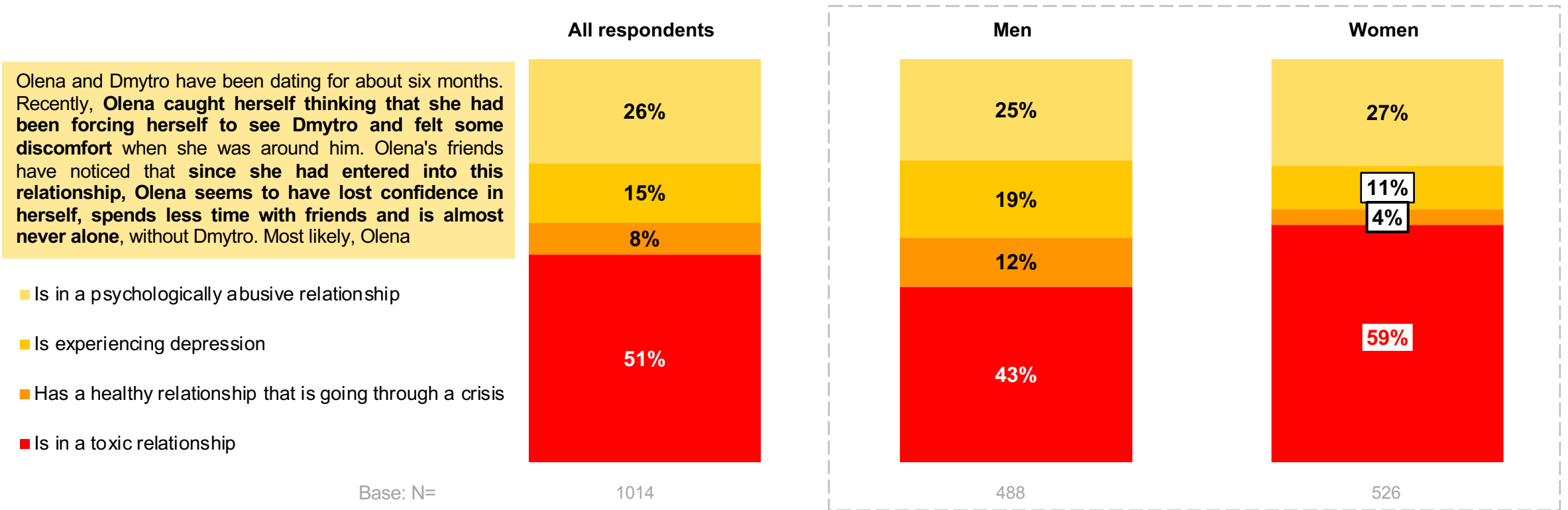
Base: all respondents  
 Tetiana and Mykola are married. One evening, when Mykola suggests they have sex, Tetiana feels tired and refuses to be intimate. Despite this, Mykola forces her to have sexual intercourse. In this situation, Mykola:

Statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** indicator for women compared to men

# RECOGNITION OF TOXIC RELATIONSHIPS

## by gender

Just over half (51%) of respondents interpreted the situation described as a toxic relationship. Women were slightly more likely to make the same assessment (59%) and less likely to say that it was a healthy relationship or that Olena was depressed. At the same time, a quarter (both men and women) saw psychological violence in the story. There are no changes in this parameter compared to the previous survey period.



Base: all respondents

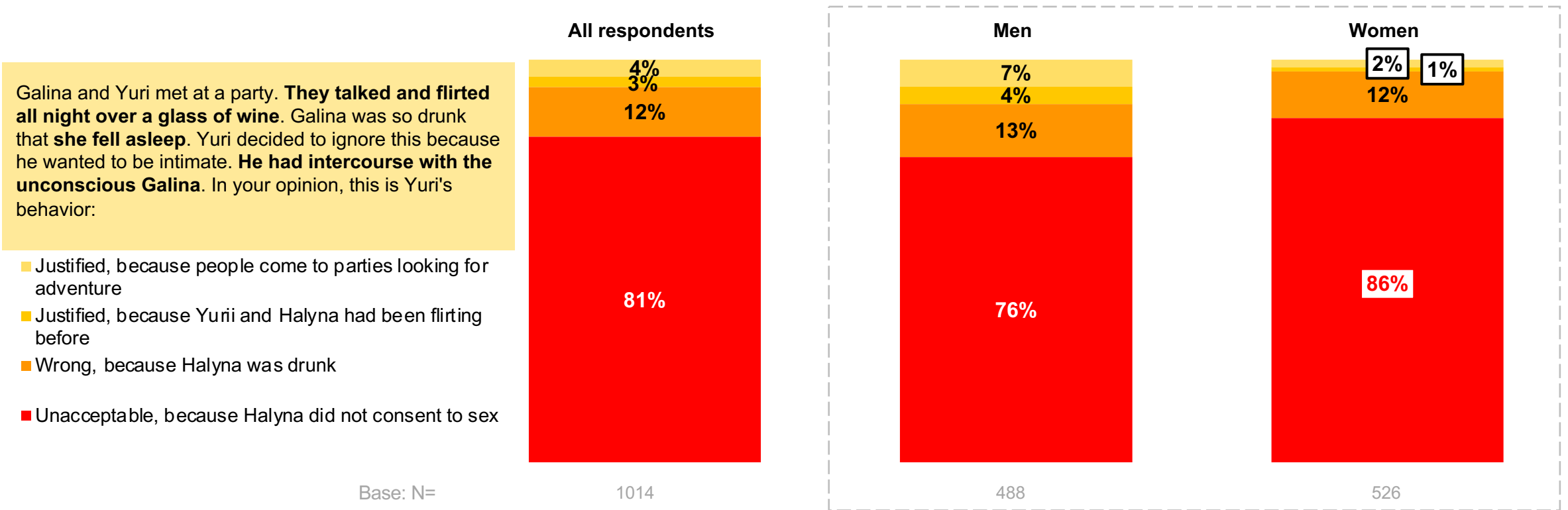
Olena and Dmytro have been dating for about six months. Recently, Olena caught herself thinking that she was forcing herself to see Dmitriy and felt a certain discomfort when she was around him. Most likely, Olena:

Statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** indicator for women compared to men

# PERCEPTION OF ACCEPTABILITY OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

## by gender

The vast majority of respondents (81%; 76% of men and 86% of women) do not justify a rapist in a situation where the victim is unconscious. 7% think that such a situation is not a case of violence. There is no change in this indicator compared to the previous survey period.



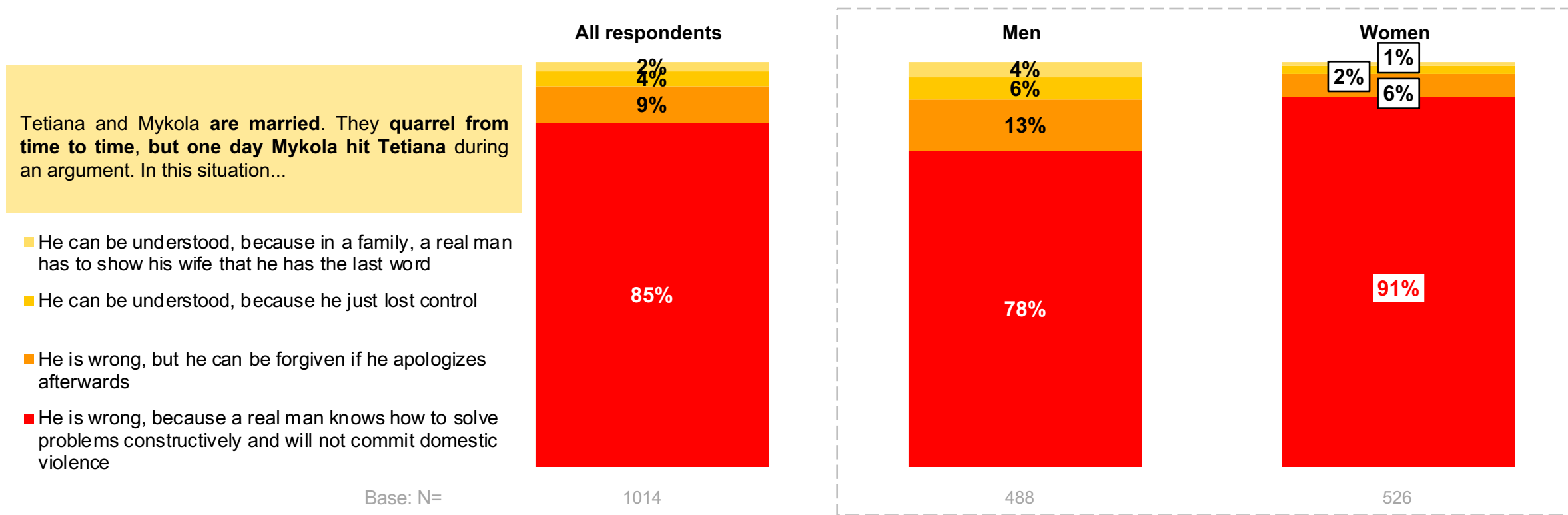
Base: all respondents  
Galina and Yuri met at a party. They talked and flirted all night over a glass of wine. Galina was so drunk that she fell asleep. Yuri decided to ignore this because he wanted to be intimate. He had intercourse with the unconscious Galina. In your opinion, this is Yuri's behavior:

Statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** indicator for women compared to men

# ACCEPTABILITY OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

## by gender

The vast majority of respondents (85%) believe that physical violence is not inherent in a "real man"; among women, the number of such respondents is significantly higher - 91%. Men are significantly more likely to justify a batterer in various ways. This indicator has not changed in comparison with the previous survey period.



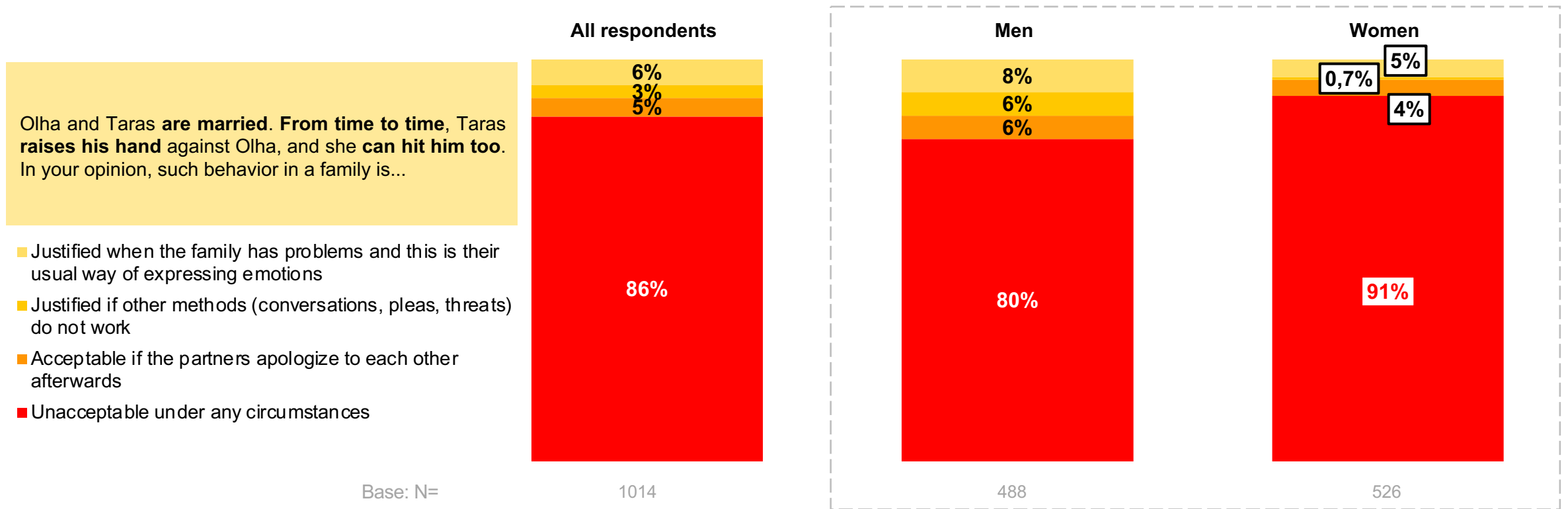
Base: all respondents  
Tetiana and Mykola are married. They quarrel from time to time, but one day Mykola hit Tatiana during an argument. In this situation...

Statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** indicator for women compared to men

# PERCEPTION OF ACCEPTABILITY OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

## by gender

86% of respondents believe that physical violence in the family is never justified; this opinion is significantly more popular among women - 91% vs. 80%. There are no changes in this indicator in comparison with the previous survey period.



Base: all respondents

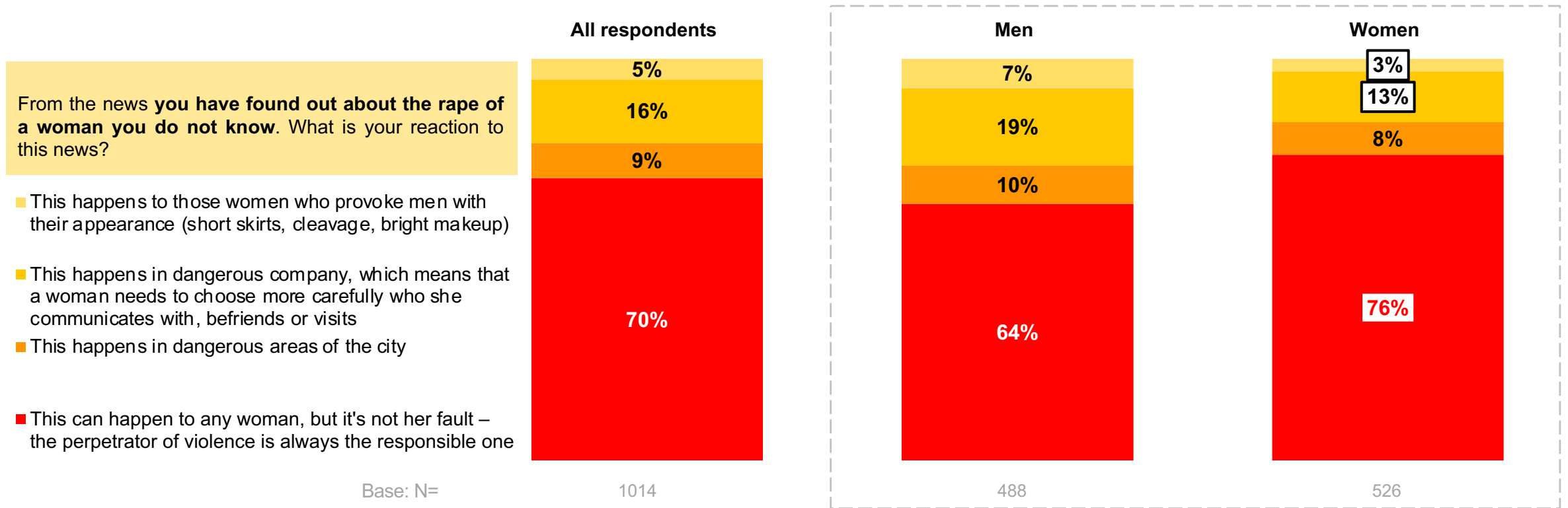
Olha and Taras are married. From time to time, Taras raises his hand against Olha, and she can hit him too. In your opinion, such behavior in a family is...

Statistically significantly higher / lower indicator for women compared to men

# PERCEPTION OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR GBV

## by gender

The vast of respondents (70%; 64% of men and 76% of women) believe that the perpetrator is always directly responsible for the rape. Men show a greater tendency to blame the victim, in particular, they are more likely to say that violence is to be expected if one is in a dangerous company or has a provocative appearance. There are no changes in this indicator compared to the previous survey period.



\*GBV– gender-based violence.

Base: all respondents

From the news you have learned about the rape of a woman you do not know. What is your reaction to this news?

Statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** indicator for women compared to men



# PERCEPTION OF ACCEPTABILITY OF FAMILY VIOLENCE

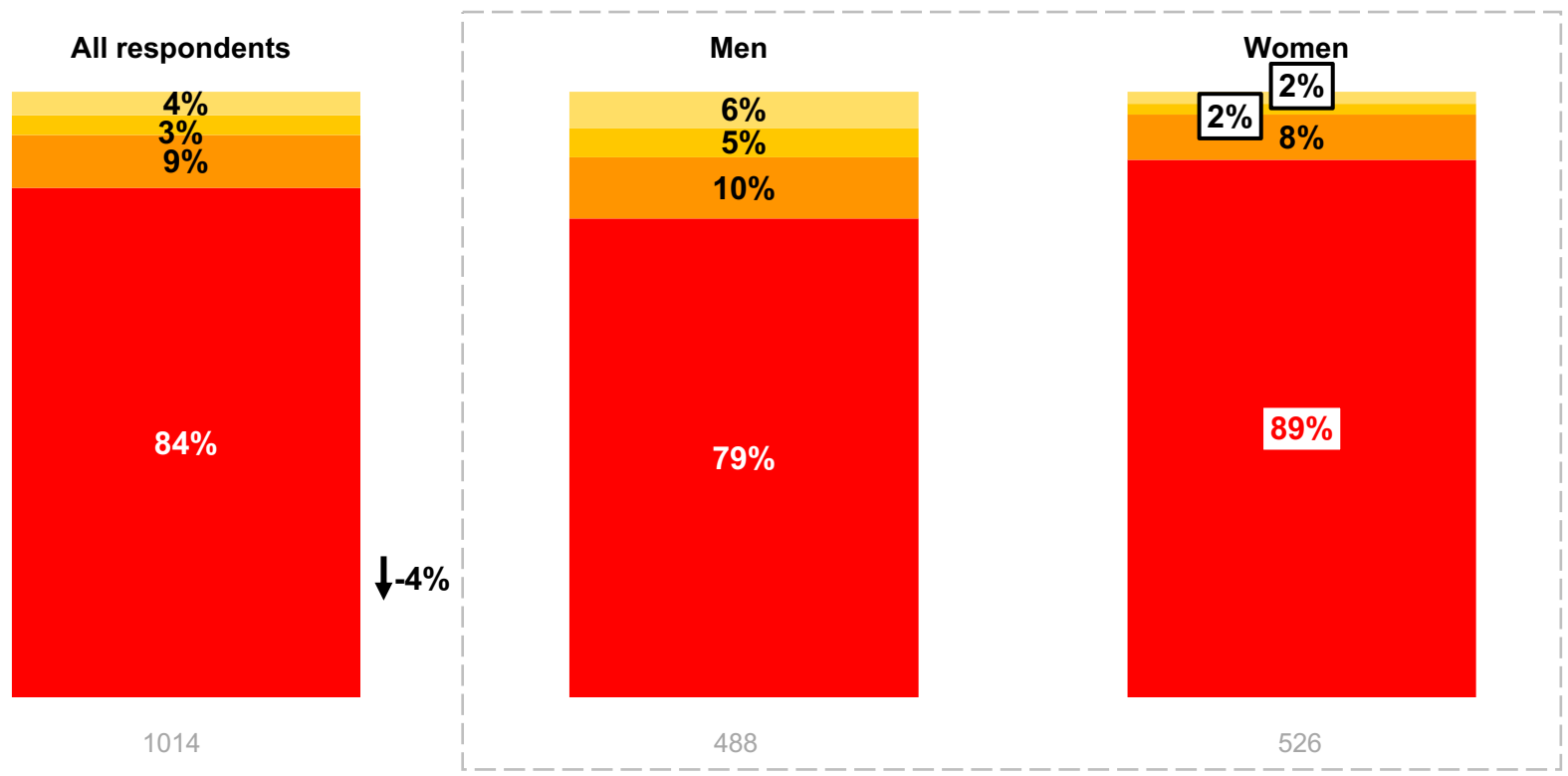
## by gender

The vast majority of respondents (84%) do not believe that a woman should tolerate violence to “save” her family; of course, women are significantly more convinced of this (89% vs. 79%). Women were also significantly less likely to say that such situations should be tolerated because of the man’s role in supporting the family financially. However, compared to the previous survey period, 4% fewer respondents believe that women should not tolerate violence.

Tetiana and Mykola are married and have two children. **Mykola earns a lot more money than Tetiana.** Thanks to his income, they have a comfortable apartment, a car, and vacation abroad several times a year. **Mykola often says hurtful words to Tetiana, raises his hand against her, and can insist on intimacy regardless of Tetiana’s wishes.** How, in your opinion, should Tetiana behave?

- Tetiana should accept this – any man shows aggression from time to time, it is his nature
- Tetiana should endure such situations if they are irregular, because she and their children are comfortable thanks to her husband
- Tetiana may tolerate aggression towards herself, but if it affects the children, she must stop it, perhaps leave Mykola
- Tetiana should not tolerate violence against herself or her children – she needs to leave Mykola

Base: N= 1014



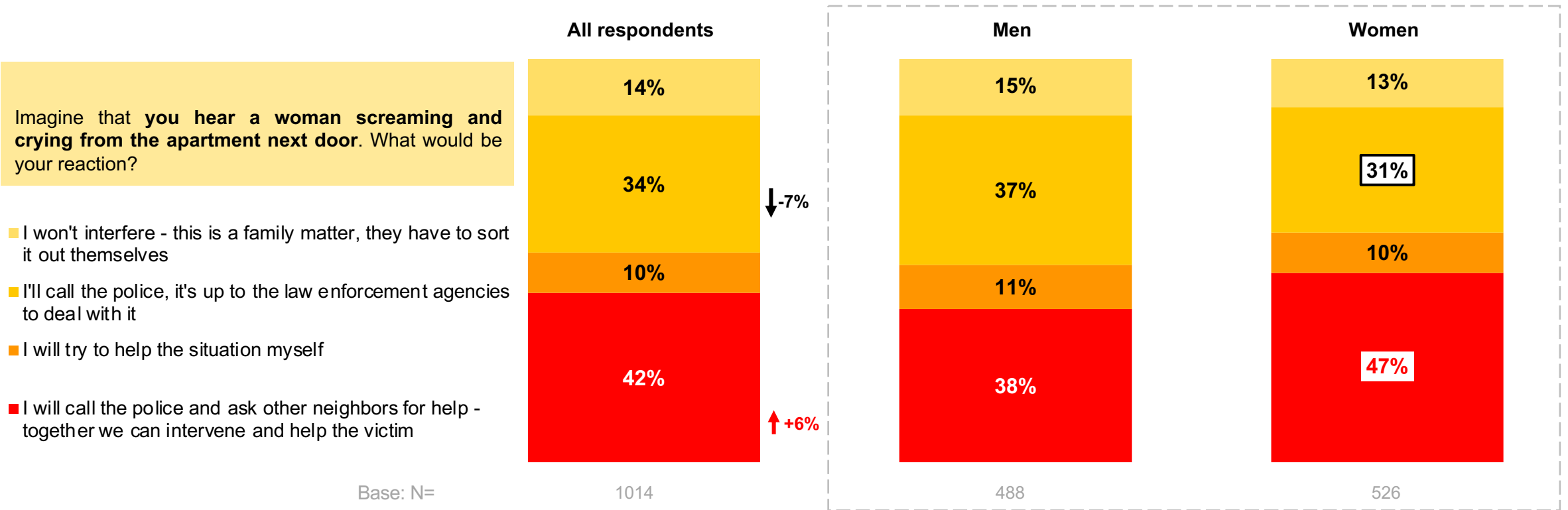
Base: all respondents  
 Tetiana and Mykola are married and have two children. Mykola earns a lot more money than Tetiana. Thanks to his income, they have a comfortable apartment, a car, and vacation abroad several times a year. Mykola often says hurtful words to Tetiana, raises his hand against her, and can insist on intimacy regardless of Tetiana's wishes. How, in your opinion, should Tetiana behave?

↑ Statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** indicator, compared to the previous wave of the study  
 □ Statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** indicator for women compared to men

# PERCEPTION OF RESOLVING SITUATIONS OF VIOLENCE

## by gender

In the case of direct witnessing of violence, the most common action algorithms are those that include calling the police: 34% would call the police (7% less than in the previous survey) and another 42% would try to intervene before the police arrived (6% more than in the previous survey period), with women choosing this answer more often (47% vs. 38%). 14% consider violence to be a "family matter"; another 10% would try to help themselves.



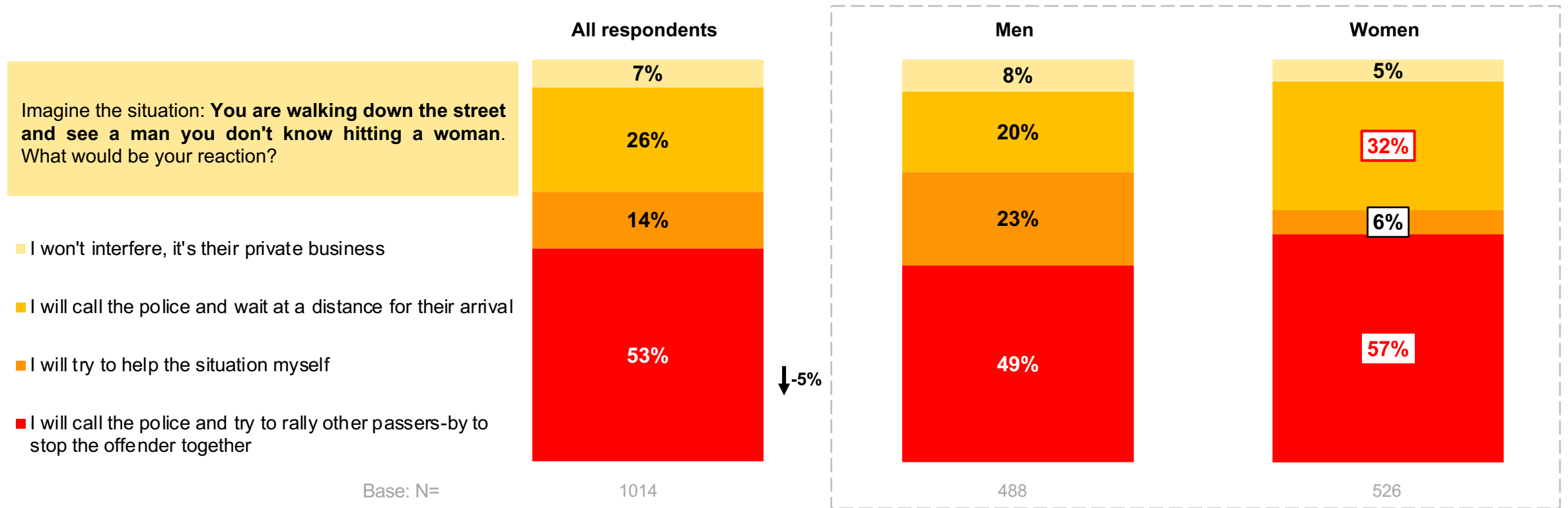
Base: all respondents  
Imagine that you hear a woman screaming and crying from the apartment next door. What would be your reaction:

↑↓ Statistically significantly **higher / lower** indicator, compared to the previous wave of the study  
 □ Statistically significantly **higher / lower** indicator for women compared to men

# ACTIONS IN THE EVENT OF ENCOUNTERING A SITUATION OF VIOLENCE

## by gender

If respondents witnessed violence in the street, more than half (53%) would try to help together with other passers-by while waiting for the police to arrive - a decrease of 3% compared to the previous survey. Men are significantly more likely to say they would try to help alone (23% vs. 6%), while women are significantly more likely to choose the algorithm of waiting for the police to arrive from a distance without direct intervention (32% vs. 20%).



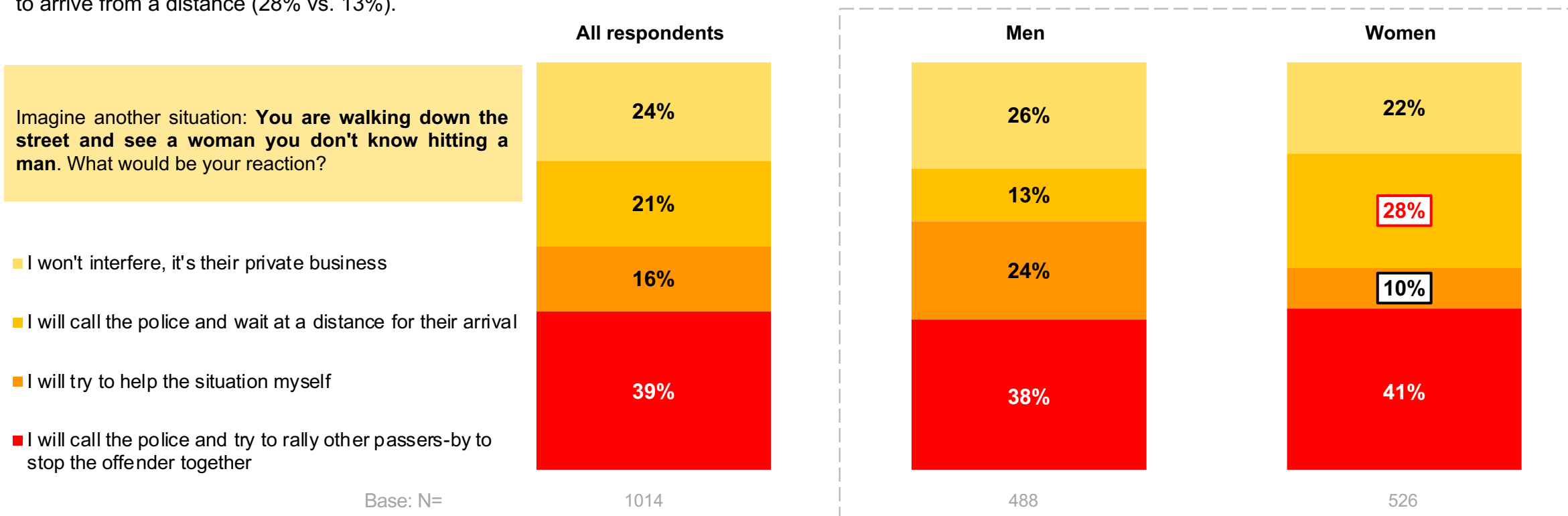
Base: all respondents  
Imagine the situation: You are walking down the street and see a man you don't know hitting a woman. What would be your reaction?

↑ ↓ Statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** indicator, compared to the previous wave of the study  
 □ □ Statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** indicator for women compared to men

# ACTIONS IN THE EVENT OF ENCOUNTERING A SITUATION OF VIOLENCE

## by gender

In cases where the victim of violence is a man and the perpetrator is a woman, just over a third of respondents (39%) would try to help with the help of other passers-by, which has not changed since the previous survey. Men were about equally likely to say they would walk by and to say they would try to help themselves; women were much less likely to say the latter (10% vs. 24%). Similar to the previous situation, women were more likely to say that they would call the police and wait for them to arrive from a distance (28% vs. 13%).



Base: all respondents  
 Imagine another situation: You are walking down the street and see a woman you don't know hitting a man.  
 What would be your reaction?

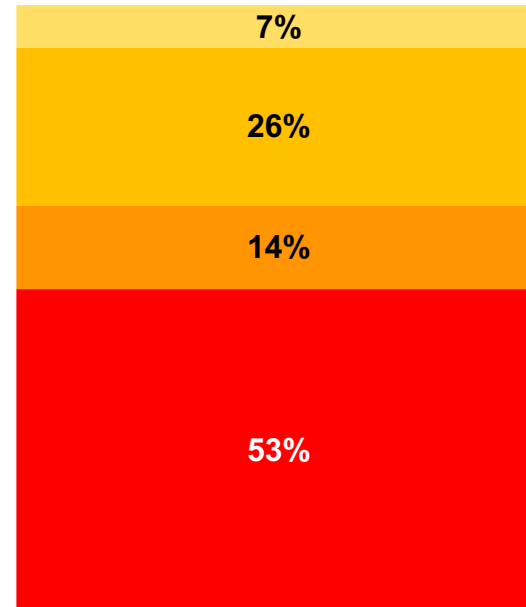
Statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** indicator for women compared to men

# ACTIONS IN THE EVENT OF ENCOUNTERING A SITUATION OF VIOLENCE

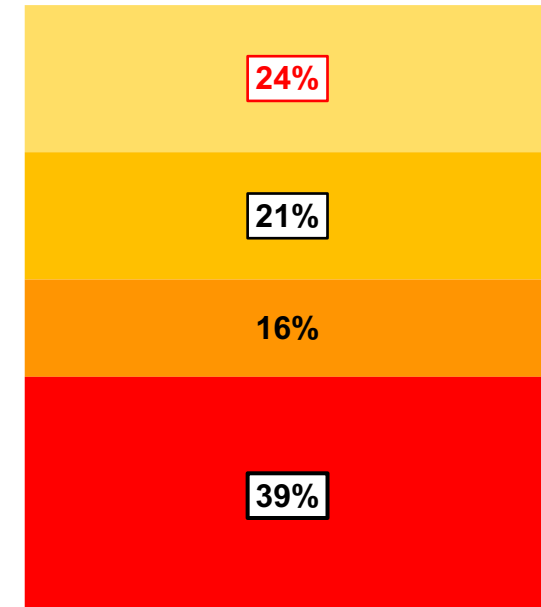
## comparison of situations

In a situation where the perpetrator is a woman, the proportion of respondents who would not intervene at all increases significantly - 24% (compared to 7% when the perpetrator is a man). The proportion of people who would try to help without involving the police or other passers-by is about the same. The proportion of hypothetical witnesses who would call the police and not intervene personally is lower when the aggressor is a woman (21% vs. 26%), as is the willingness to gather other people to help. These indicators are higher when the perpetrator is a man, but have decreased by 5% since the previous survey period.

1. The perpetrator is a man



2. The perpetrator is a woman



- I won't interfere, it's their private business
- I will call the police and wait at a distance for their arrival
- I will try to help the situation myself
- I will call the police and try to rally other passers-by to stop the offender together

Base: all respondents

Imagine the situation: You are walking down the street and see a man you don't know hitting a woman.

What would be your reaction?

Imagine another situation: You are walking down the street and see a woman you don't know hitting a man. What would be your reaction?:

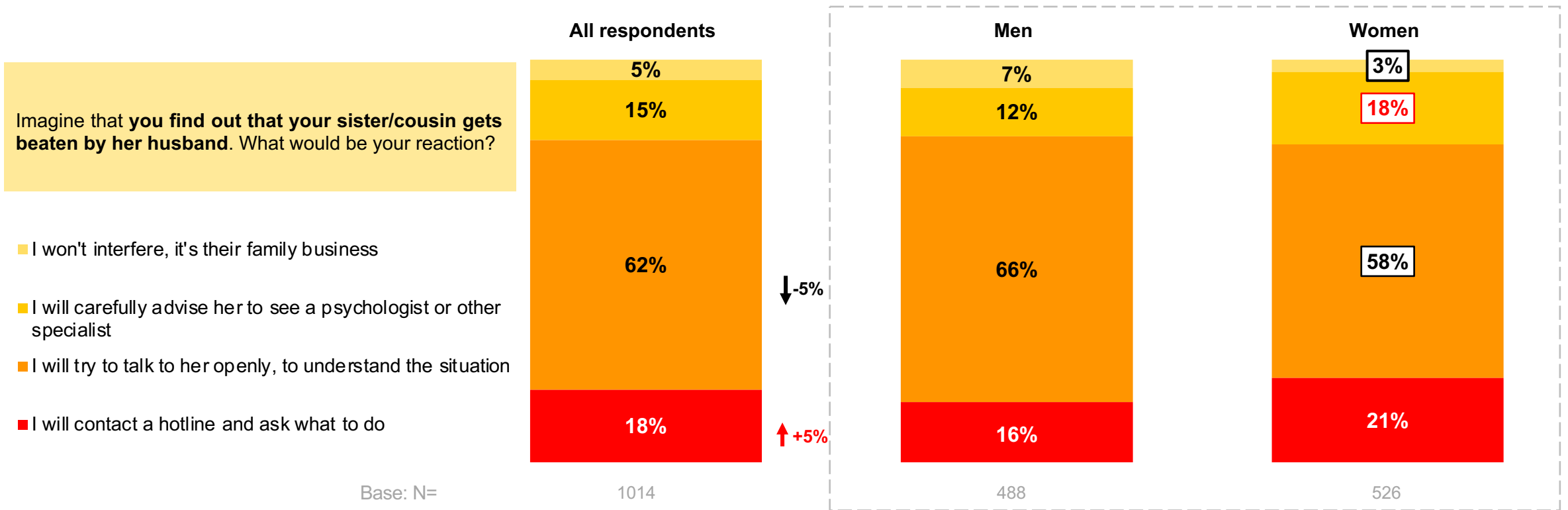
↓↑ Statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** indicator, compared to the previous wave of the study

□□ Statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** indicator for Situation №2, compared to Situation №1.

# ACTIONS IN THE EVENT OF ENCOUNTERING A SITUATION OF VIOLENCE

## by gender

The most common way to deal with a woman suffering from domestic violence is to try to talk to her directly and understand the situation: 62% of respondents in general and 66% of men in particular would do this (this answer was less popular among women - 58%). This figure has decreased by 5% since the previous survey, while the intention to call a hotline has increased by 5%. Women were more likely to choose alternatives that included advising a relative to seek help.



Base: all respondents  
Imagine that you find out that your sister/cousin gets beaten by her husband. What would be your reaction?:

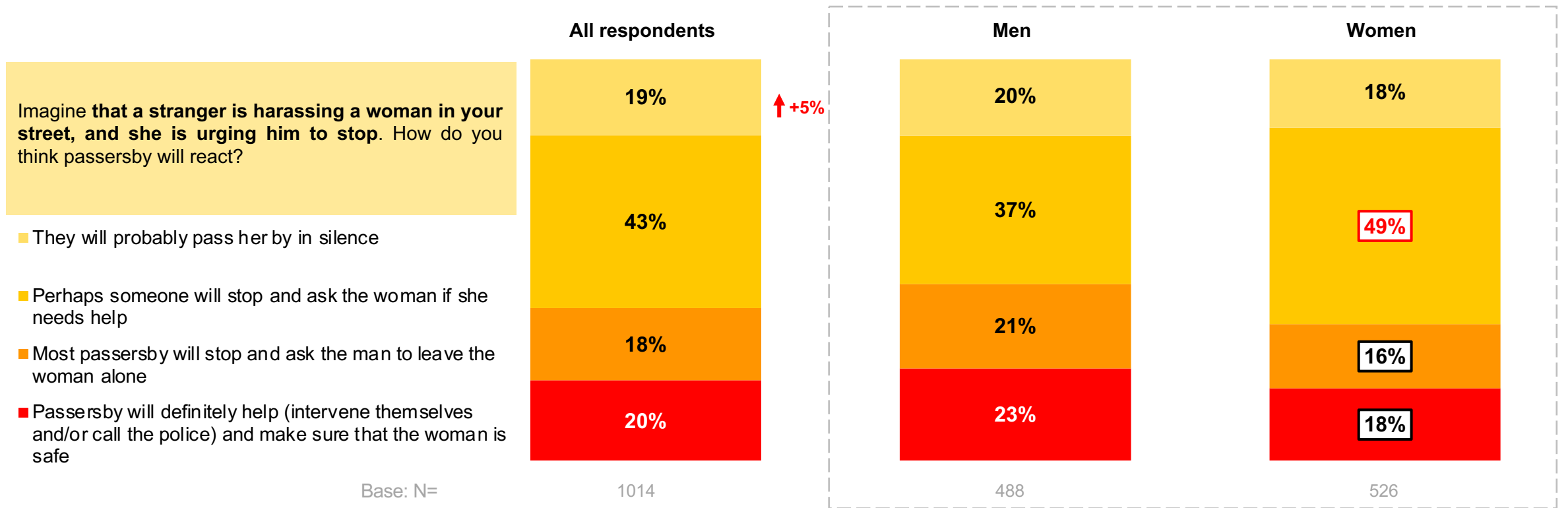
↓↑ Statistically significantly higher / lower indicator, compared to the previous wave of the study

☐ Statistically significantly higher / lower indicator for women compared to men

# SOCIETY'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS CASES OF GBV

## by gender

43% of respondents believe that if they are sexually harassed in a public place, some members of their community will offer to help the victim (women are more likely to believe in this scenario). Respondents are also equally likely (18% and 20%) to expect that most passersby will intervene in the situation and that passersby will definitely help the victim. In addition, men are more optimistic - they are more likely than women to believe in these scenarios. Compared to the previous survey, 5% more respondents believe that passers-by will walk by in silence.



\*GBV – gender-based violence.

Imagine that a stranger is harassing a woman in your street, and she is urging him to stop. How do you think passersby will react?

↑ Statistically significantly higher / lower indicator, compared to the previous wave of the study

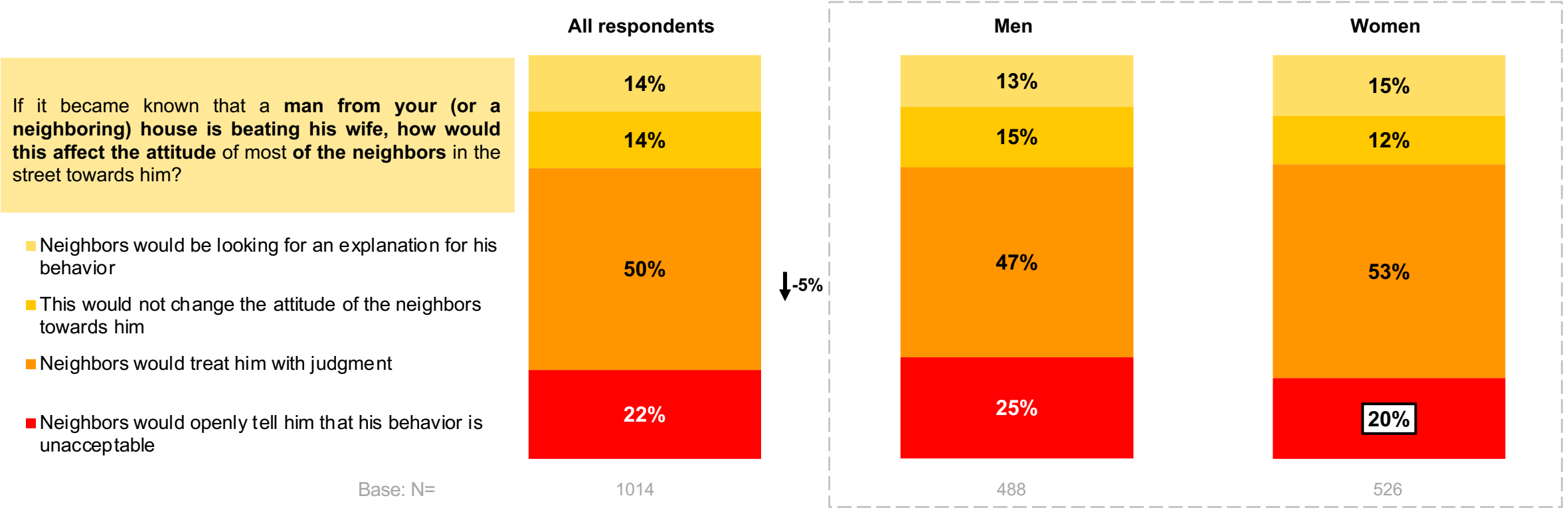
☐ Statistically significantly higher / lower indicator for women compared to men

# SOCIETY'S ATTITUDE TO ABUSERS

## by gender



About half (50%) of respondents believe that when domestic violence is brought to the attention of the community, its representatives will condemn the perpetrator, down 5% from the previous survey. Women are slightly less likely to believe that neighbors will openly tell the aggressor that his behavior is unacceptable - 20% vs. 25%. At the same time, slightly less than a quarter of respondents (23%) believe that neighbors will intervene directly in the situation.



Base: all respondents  
 If it became known that a man from your (or a neighboring) house is beating his wife, how would this affect the attitude of most of the neighbors in the street towards him?

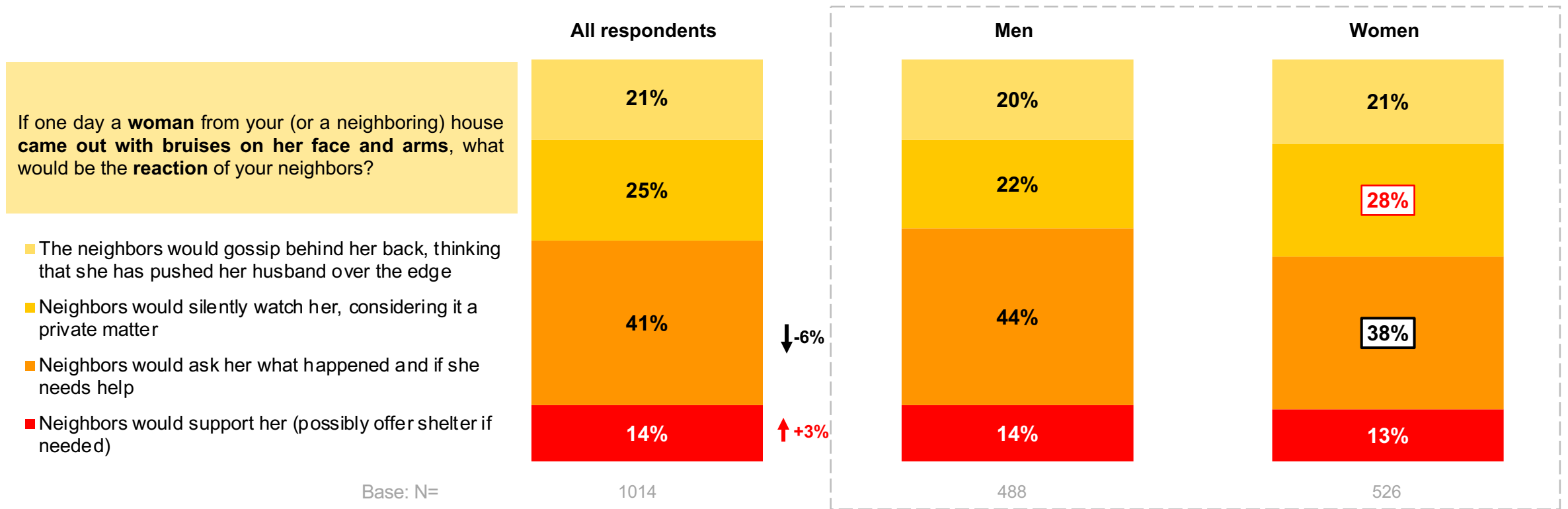
↑ Statistically significantly higher / lower indicator, compared to the previous wave of the study  
 ↓ Statistically significantly higher / lower indicator for women compared to men



# SOCIETY'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS VIOLENCE VICTIMS

## by gender

41% of respondents believe that neighbors will offer help to a victim of domestic violence if the consequences of such violence are obvious to others - this figure has fallen by 6% since the previous survey and is significantly lower among women (38% vs. 44%). A quarter (25%) believe that neighbors will not intervene, a view more common among women. Only 14% expect neighbors to definitely support the victim - but this indicator has increased by 3% since the previous survey.



Base: all respondents  
 If one day a woman from your (or a neighboring) house came out with bruises on her face and arms, what would be the reaction of your neighbors?

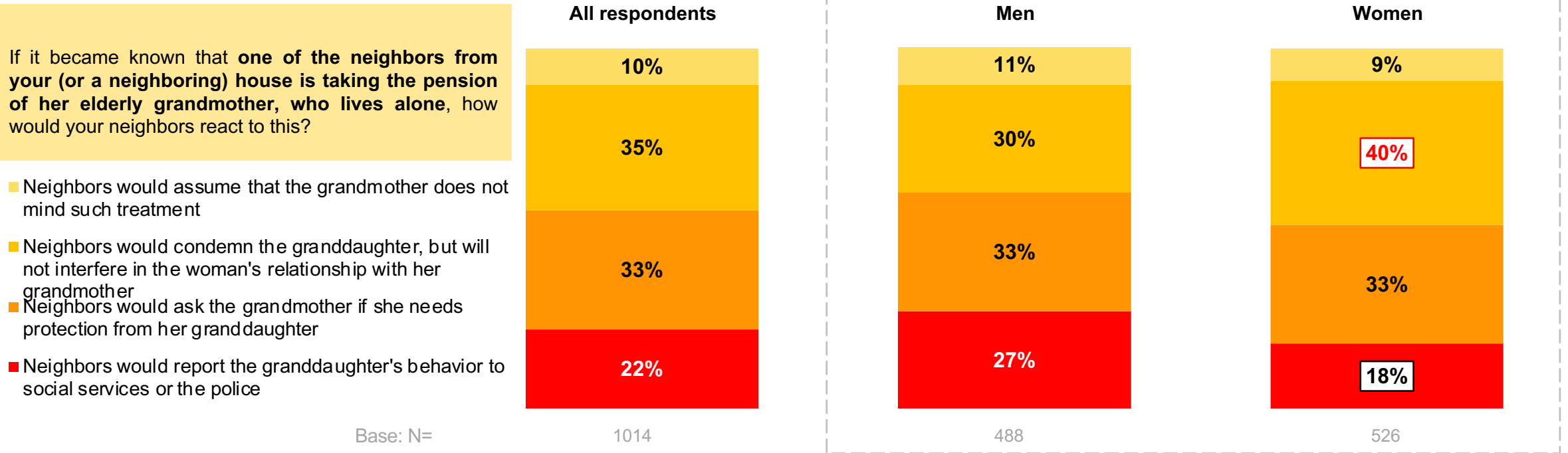
↓↑ Statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** indicator, compared to the previous wave of the study

☐ Statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** indicator for women compared to men

# SOCIETY'S ATTITUDE TO PERSONS WHO PERPETRATE ECONOMIC VIOLENCE Gradus

## by gender

When asked how neighbors would react if they learned that economic violence was being perpetrated against a vulnerable member of their community, there was no obvious common response: 33% believe that neighbors would offer help, 35% believe that neighbors would not intervene but only condemn - and this answer is more common among women (40% vs. 30%); another quarter believe that neighbors would report the violence to the relevant authorities. Judging by the frequency with which the latter alternative was chosen, women appear to be significantly less optimistic about the hypothetical actions of their neighbors.



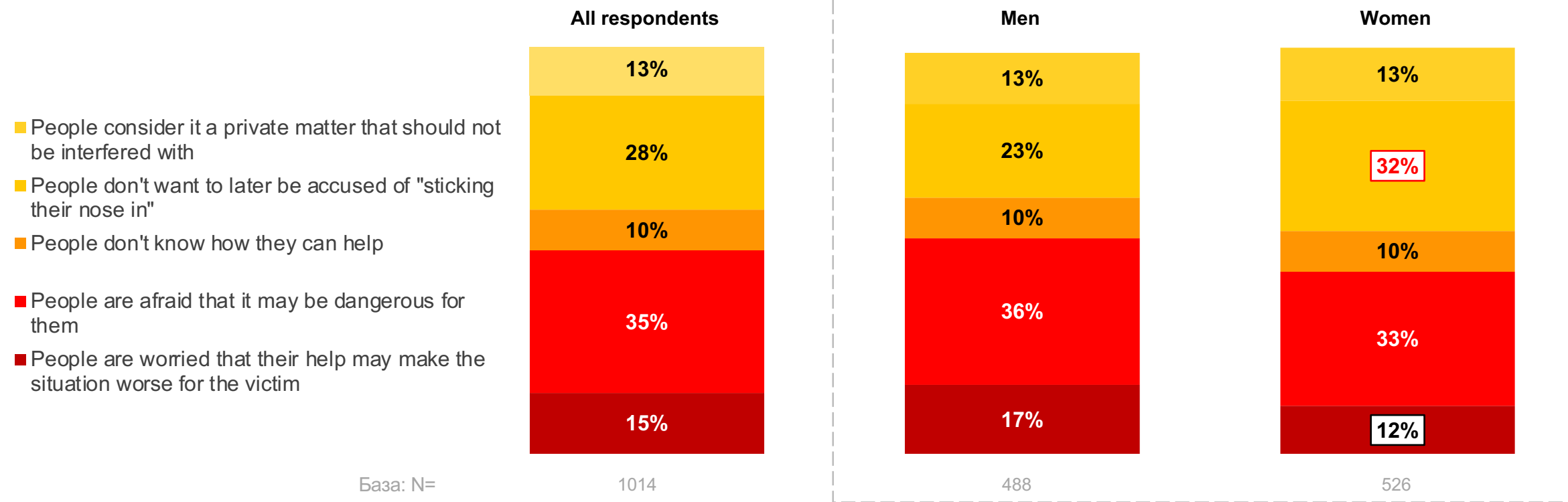
Base: all respondents  
 If it became known that one of the neighbors from your (or a neighboring) house is taking the pension of her elderly grandmother, who lives alone, how would your neighbors react to this?

Statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** indicator for women compared to men

# REASONS FOR NON-INTERVENTION IN SITUATIONS OF VIOLENCE

## by gender

A third (35%) of respondents believe that the reason for not intervening in situations of violence is fear for their own safety, and almost a third (28%) believe that people are afraid of confrontation/judgment if they intervene, and this figure is higher among women. Other guesses (people think it's a private matter, don't know how to help, are afraid of making the situation worse) received 10-13% of responses overall. Fewer women (12% vs. 17%) are concerned that helping might make the situation worse.



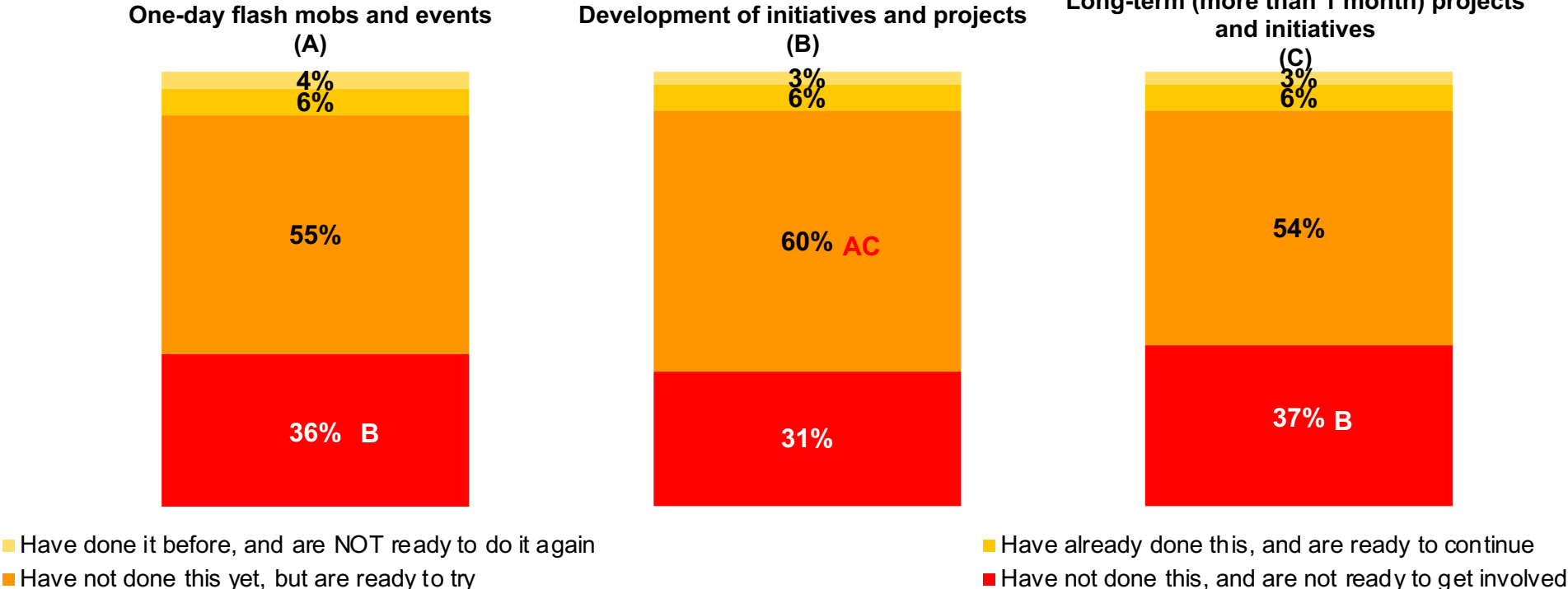
Base: all respondents  
Why do some people not intervene in situations of violence, even if they sympathize with the victims?

 Statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** indicator for women compared to men

# INTERACTION WITH THE SUBJECT OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

# WILLINGNESS TO PARTICIPATE IN EVENTS TO PREVENT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

The most common response (55-60%) to the question of willingness to participate in various activities to prevent domestic violence was a willingness to try despite a lack of relevant experience; women and people familiar with the Break the Cycle campaign were significantly more likely to respond in this way (see slides 32, 33, 34). At the same time, the development of initiatives and projects is the activity that is significantly more likely to elicit such a response: a significantly smaller proportion of people who have never done so are not willing to participate in this activity (31% vs. 36% and 37%).



Base: all respondents, N=1014  
 Would you be willing to take part in one-day flash mobs and events to combat domestic violence? / to join the development of initiatives and projects to prevent domestic violence? / to participate in long-term (more than 1 month) projects and initiatives to prevent domestic violence?

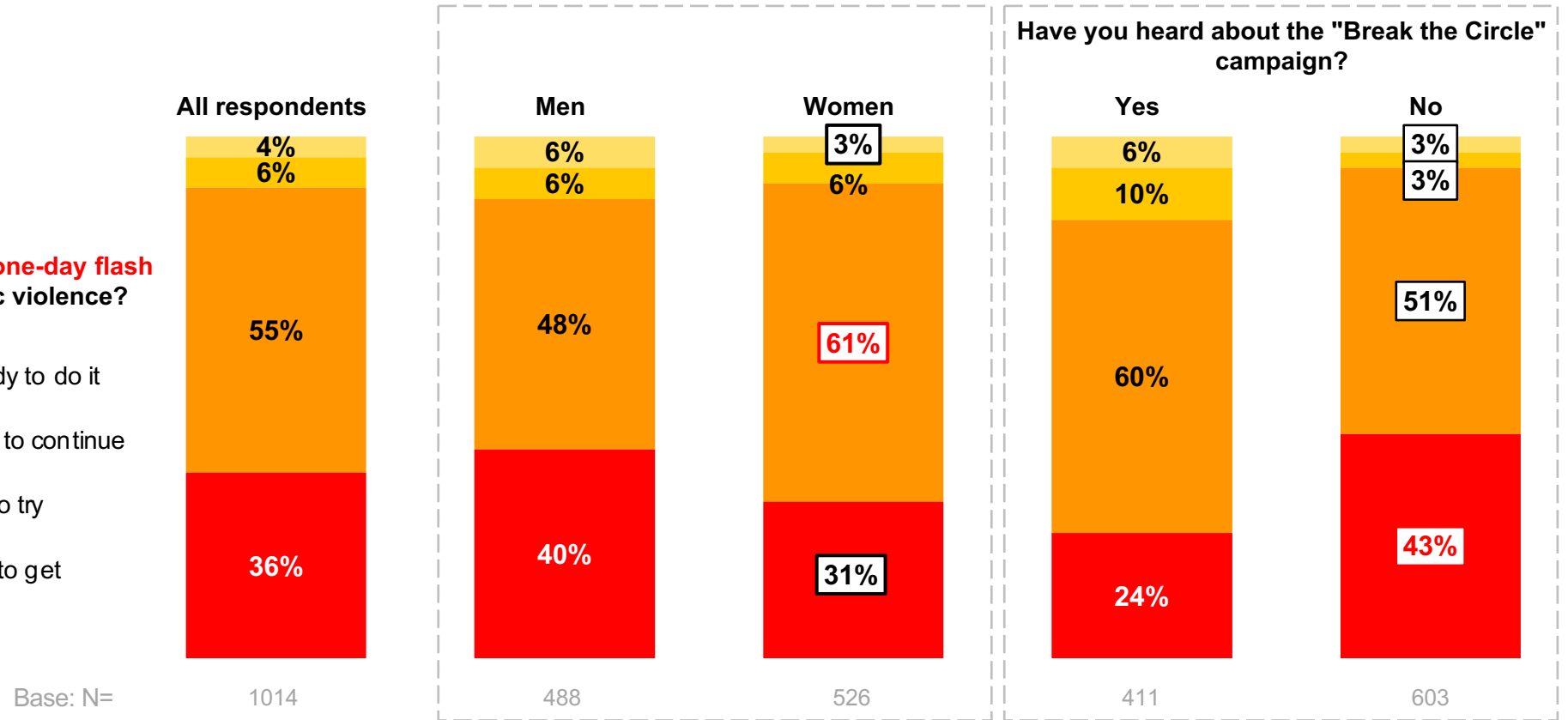
A/B/C shows that the indicator is significantly higher than the measure corresponding with the letter. For example, 35%B indicates that this indicator is significantly higher than that of event B.

# WILLINGNESS TO PARTICIPATE IN EVENTS TO PREVENT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

by gender and campaign awareness

Would you be willing to take part in **one-day flash mobs and events** to combat domestic violence?

- Have done it before, and are NOT ready to do it again
- Have already done this, and are ready to continue
- Have not done this yet, but are ready to try
- Have not done this, and are not ready to get involved



Base: all respondents  
 Would you be willing to take part in one-day flash mobs and events to combat domestic violence?

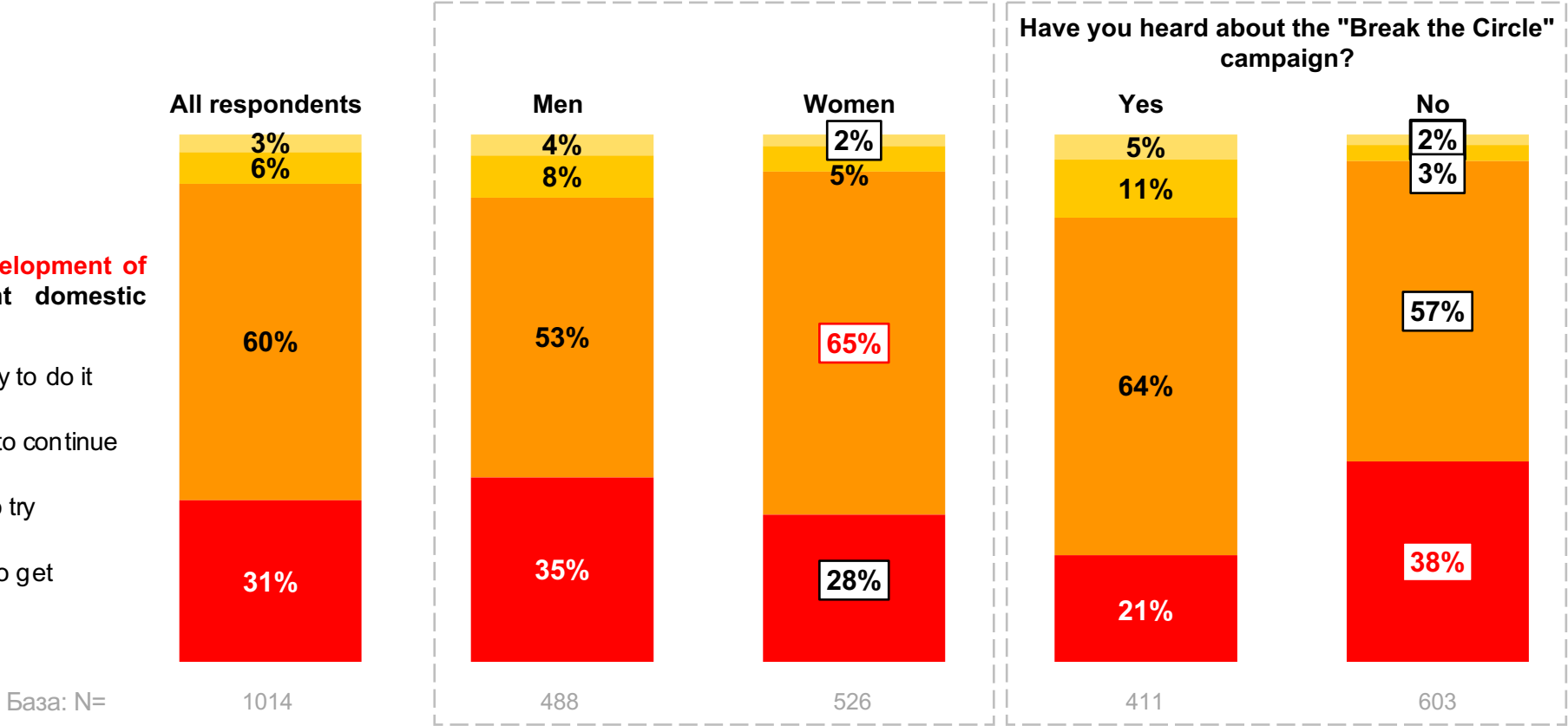
Statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** indicator for women compared to men; for those unfamiliar with the campaign compared to those familiar.

# WILLINGNESS TO PARTICIPATE IN EVENTS TO PREVENT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

by gender and campaign awareness

Would you be willing to join the **development of initiatives and projects** to prevent domestic violence?

- Have done it before, and are NOT ready to do it again
- Have already done this, and are ready to continue
- Have not done this yet, but are ready to try
- Have not done this, and are not ready to get involved



Base: all respondents  
 Would you be willing to join the development of initiatives and projects to prevent domestic violence?

Statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** indicator for women compared to men; for those unfamiliar with the campaign compared to those familiar.

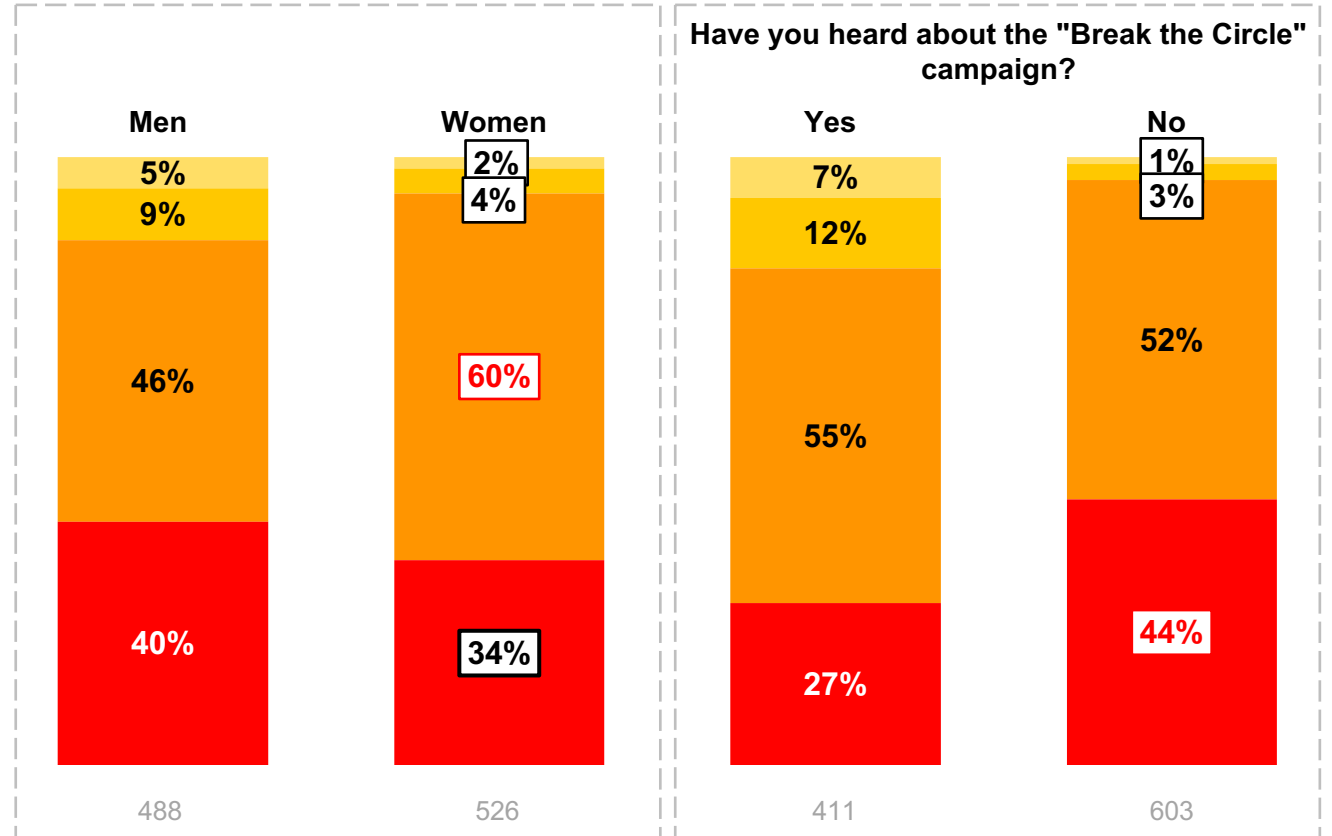
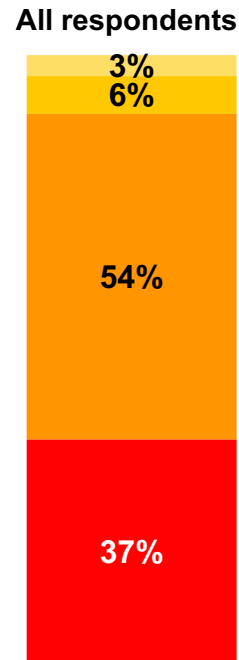
# WILLINGNESS TO PARTICIPATE IN EVENTS TO PREVENT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

by gender and campaign awareness

Would you be willing to participate in long-term (more than 1 month) projects and initiatives to prevent domestic violence?

- Have done it before, and are NOT ready to do it again
- Have already done this, and are ready to continue
- Have not done this yet, but are ready to try
- Have not done this, and are not ready to get involved

База: N= 1014



Base: all respondents  
 Would you be willing to participate in long-term (more than 1 month) projects and initiatives to prevent domestic violence?

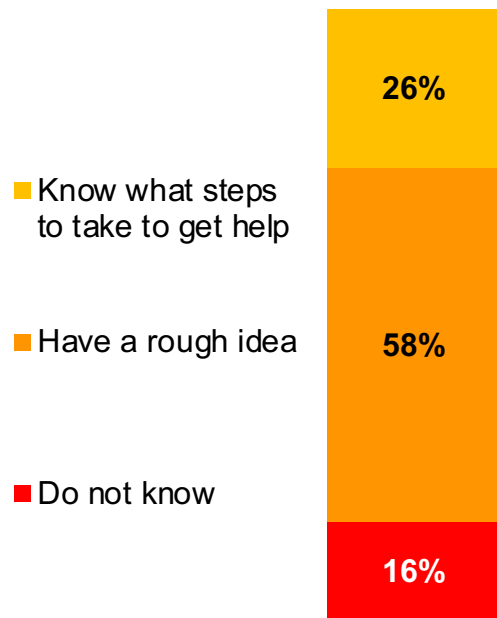
Statistically significantly higher / lower indicator for women compared to men; for those unfamiliar with the campaign compared to those familiar.



# ACTIONS IN CASE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

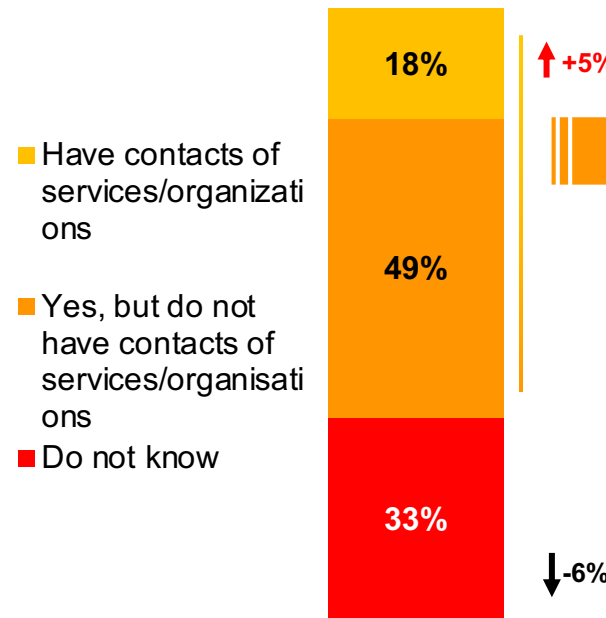
In general, 84% of respondents say they know (exactly or roughly) what to do if their loved ones use violence against them. At the same time, the number of those who know where to turn other than the police is much lower - 67% and only 18% of them have contacts with relevant services or organizations, but this figure has increased compared to the previous survey. The most common source of information is a video seen on the Internet (43%). Those who had not heard of the Break the Cycle campaign were significantly more likely to admit that they did not know what to do in cases of domestic violence; those who did know what to do were less likely to remember how they learned about it.

**Whether respondents know what to do if their loved ones commit violence**



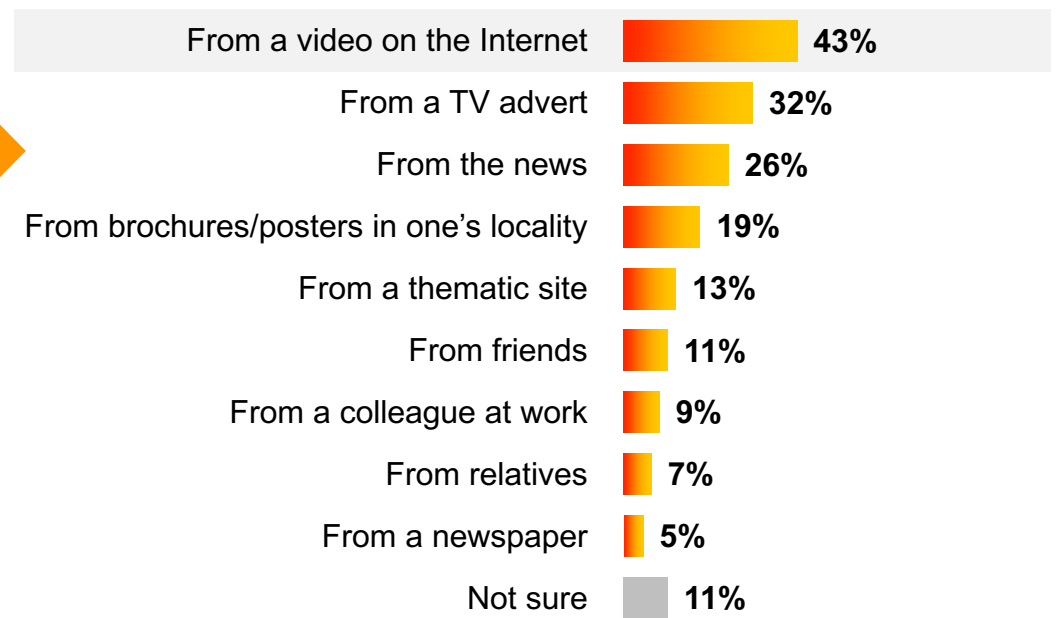
Base: all respondents, N=1014

**Whether respondents know where to turn besides the police**



Base: all respondents, N=1014

**Sources of such information**



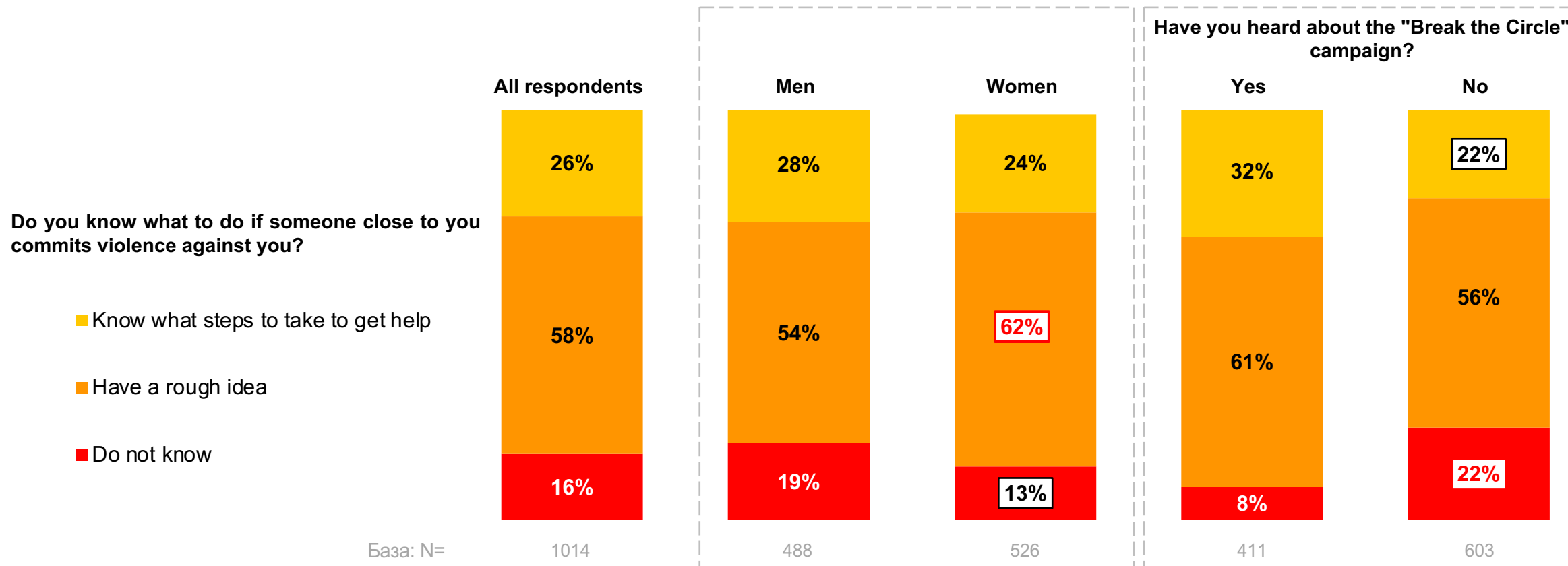
Base: those, who know where to turn, N=678

Do you know what to do if someone close to you commits violence against you? / Do you know where you can seek help in case of domestic violence, other than the police? / How did you learn about where to turn to in case of domestic violence?

↑ ↓ Statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** indicator, compared to the previous wave of the study

# ACTIONS IN CASE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

by gender and campaign awareness

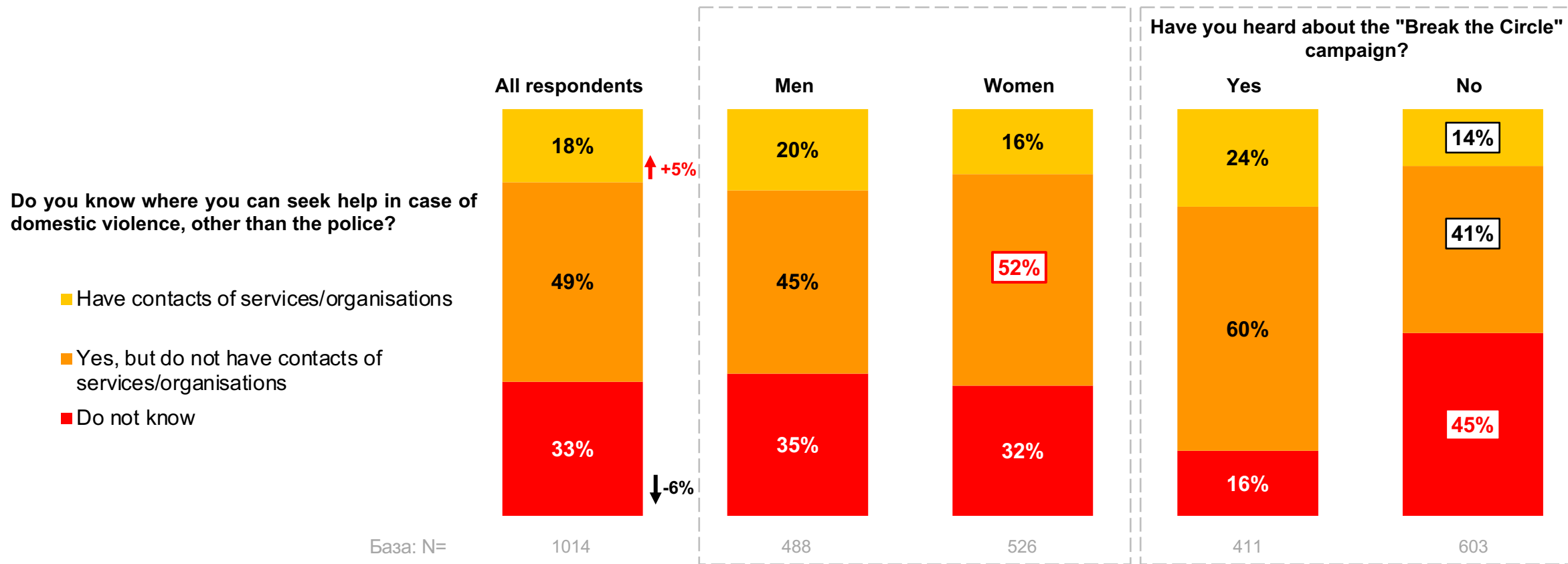


Base: all respondents  
Do you know what to do if someone close to you commits violence against you?

Statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** indicator for women compared to men; for those unfamiliar with the campaign compared to those familiar.

# ACTIONS IN CASE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

## by gender and campaign awareness



Base: all respondents  
Do you know where you can seek help in case of domestic violence, other than the police?

↑↓ Statistically significantly higher / lower indicator, compared to the previous wave of the study

☐ Statistically significantly higher / lower indicator for women compared to men; for those unfamiliar with the campaign compared to those familiar.

# SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT ACTIONS IN CASE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

by gender and campaign awareness

	All respondents		Have you heard about the "Break the Circle" campaign?		
	Men	Women	Yes	No	
From a video on the Internet	43%	38%	45%	42%	
From a TV advert	32%	27%	38%	26%	
From the news	26%	24%	27%	25%	
From brochures/posters in the locality	19%	16%	24%	13%	
From the thematic site	13%	11%	17%	9%	
From friends	11%	13%	13%	10%	
From a colleague at work	9%	11%	13%	4%	
From relatives	7%	7%	9%	6%	
From the newspaper	5%	5%	8%	2%	
Not sure	11%	14%	5%	18%	
	База: N= 678	318	359	346	332

Base: those who know where to turn  
How did you learn about where to turn to in case of domestic violence?

Statistically significantly higher / lower indicator for women compared to men; for those unfamiliar with the campaign compared to those familiar.

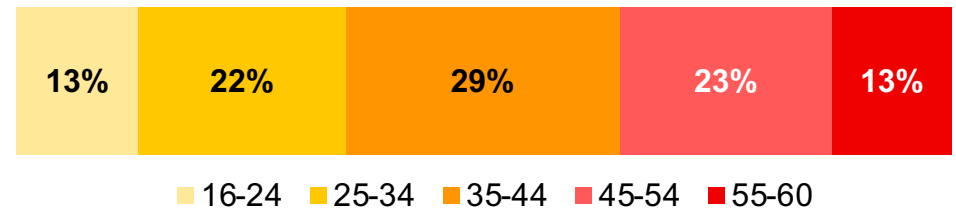
# SAMPLE STRUCTURE

# SAMPLE STRUCTURE

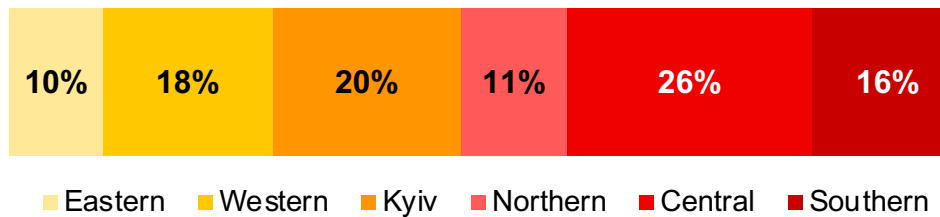
### Gender



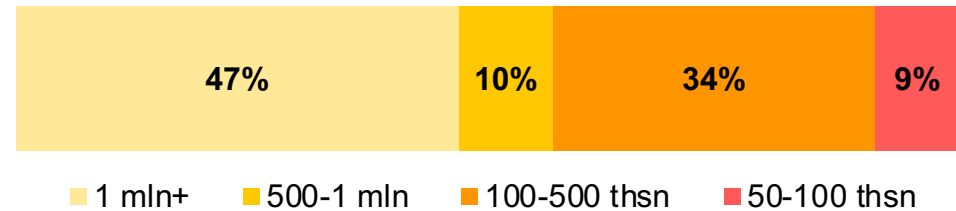
### Age



### Region



### Size of the settlement

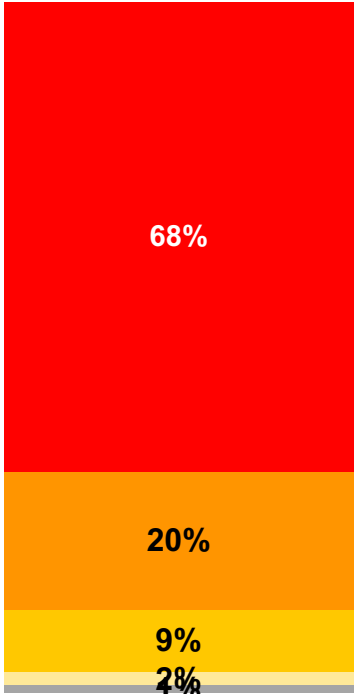


# SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE (1/2)



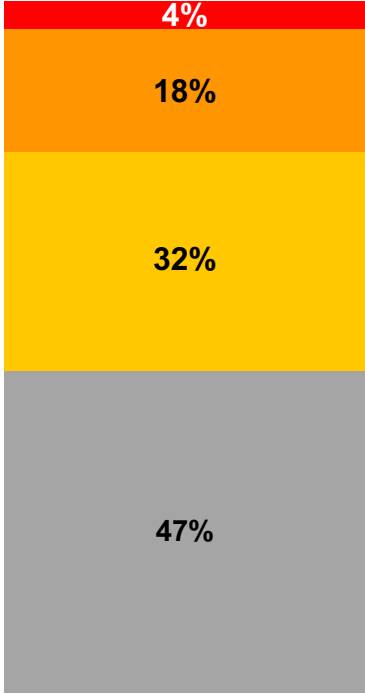
**Marital status**

- Married / in a civil union / living together
- Single / unmarried
- Divorced
- Widower / widow
- Prefer not to say



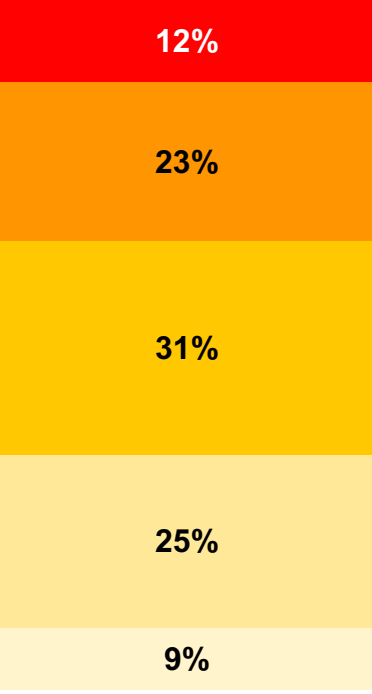
**Presence of children under 18 that live with respondents**

- Have 3 and more children
- Have 2 children
- Have one child
- Do not have children



**Household size**

- 5 and more persons
- 4 persons
- 3 persons
- 2 persons
- 1 person

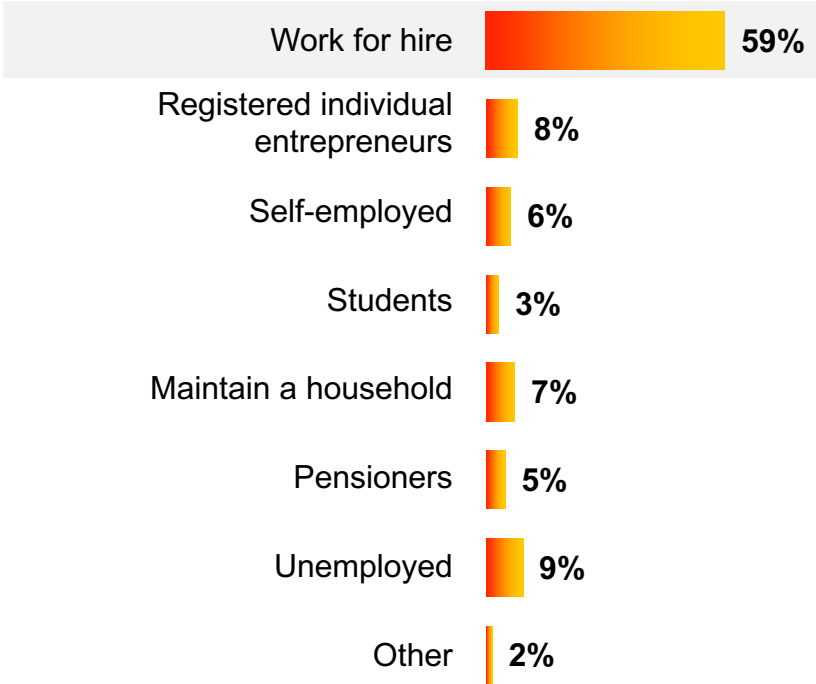


Base: all respondents, N=1014

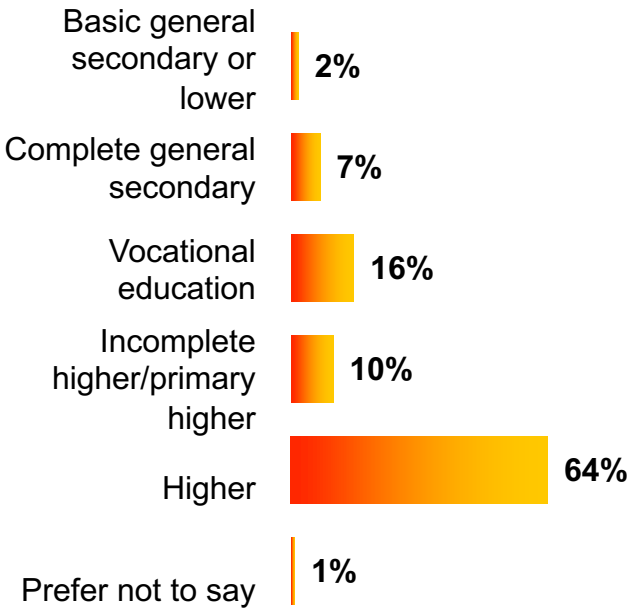
# SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE (2/2)



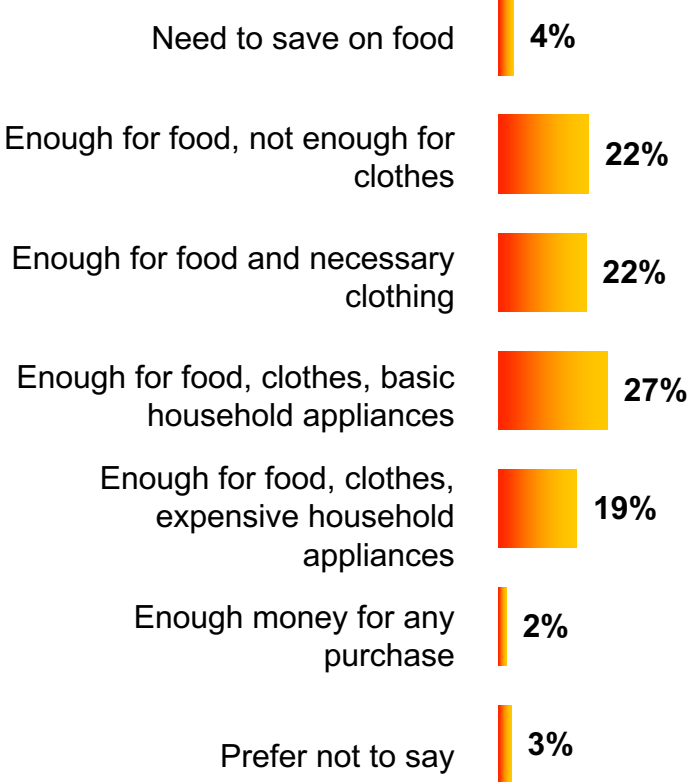
## Employment



## Education



## Material status



Base: all respondents, N=1014



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